WHY MRS. PINKHAM

Is Able to Help Sick Women When Doctors Fail.

How gladly would men fly to woman's aid did they but understand a woman's feelings, trials, sensibilities, and peculiar organic disturbances.

Those things are known only to women, and the aid a man would give is not at his command.

To treat a case properly it is necessary to know all about it, and full information, many times, cannot be given by a woman to her family phy-

MRS. G. H. CHAPPELL.

sician. She cannot bring herself to tell everything, and the physician is at a constant disadvantage. This is why, for the past twenty-five years, thousands of women have been confiding their troubles to Mrs. Pinkham, and whose advice has brought happiness and health to countless women in the United States.

Mrs. Chappell, of Grant Park, Ill., whose portrait we publish, advises all suffering women to seek Mrs. Pinkham's advice and use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as they cured her of inflammation of the ovaries and womb; she, therefore, speaks from knowledge, and her experience ought to give others confidence. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass., and her advice is absolutely free.

DR. S. H. HAVICE,

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on any amount you may wish on your furniture, piano, horses and wagons, carriage or other like security on easy payments. Everything is left in your possession and you have the use of both, Money and Goods. Persons momentarily embarrassed who desire above everything else to avoid publicity are the ones we desire especially to serve. All our dealings are confidential, upright and courteous. You get the full amount of the loan.

No charges taken out in advance.

Loans also made to salaried people holding permanent positions with responsible and well established concerns or corporations without endorsement. We will cheerfully give any further information on calling at our office.

Do not fail to call before you borrow, for we will surely save you money, it pays to borrow of US.

Indiana Mortgage Loan Co.,

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A Joy Forever.

Life is crowned with comfort and a hundred pleasures to the possessor of strong and beautiful teeth.

OUR DENTAL WORK IS ALL BUT NATURE'S WORK.

There is one particularly noticeable thing about our artificial teeth, and that is their extreme durability.

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Sanitary Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting.

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A cent changes hands 125,000 times in the course of a lifetime.

WANT OUR TRUSTS

GREAT AIM OF THE BRITISH CAPITALISTS.

SEEK AMERICAN MONOPOLIES

PURCHASE OF THE AMERICAN CEREAL COMPANY.

SAID TO BE THE FIRST STEP

AFTER EVERY BIG CONCERN IN THE COUNTRY.

Chicago, Oct. 6.—The Record prints the following special cable from its London correspondent:

Behind the proposed purchase of the American Cereal company by a syndicate of British capitalists there is the declared intention of securing by means of British gold the control of every great industrial corporation in the United States. In the opinion of the London financiers who seek to buy the Cereal company the time has arrived when English money can be invested with profit in American industrial stocks as well as in the railways and mines. They intend to make the oatmeal trust the basis of the first operations in the development of their idea.

PIONEER PROMOTERS.

The syndicate desirous of acquiring the Cereal property is headed by the Venture corporation (limited), Chadwick & Co. (limited), bankers. They are pioneers in the introduction of American financial projects in London. They floated the Stratton Independence gold mine in Lombard street, and only recently they offered $7,000,000 for the Camp Bird mine at Cripple Creek. Sydney A. Bird, managing director of the syndicate, said to the Record correspondent tonight:

"British capital has always been available for American industrial enterprises, but full confidence in their stability has been a matter of recent growth. We have chosen the Cereal company to begin with on account of its known solidity and international reputation. As soon as the British public has had experience with its dividend capacity we intend giving them a chance to invest in other American manufacturing properties.

POWER TO BUY UP STOCK.

"O. C. Barber, president of the Diamond Match company, who is also a heavy stockholder of the Cereal company, has our authority to buy up the controlling interest in the corporation. We expect that the capital necessary to accomplish this will approximate $8,000,000, which will come exclusively from British sources.

"While Englishmen will thus become owners of the property, we do not purpose to disturb the existing management. The Stuart-Crowell combination now at the head of the company has brought it to its present paying basis, and we want to retain their services. This is our idea in all our plans for the acquirement of American industrial properties. We think that the British public is as anxious to profit by American commercial brains as it has been to profit by American railway enterprises.'

EYE ON OTHER CONCERNS.

Manager Bird said that the same syndicate was prepared a year ago to take over one of the leading industrial coal lines of the United States, but backed out at the last moment because the company's latest statement was unsatisfactory. He also asserts that the deal for the purchase of the Camp Bird gold mine is not off, as reported, but is simply postponed. He claims that the Venture corporation is in treaty with still another Colorado gold property.

DR. SHUTT RESUMES PRACTICE.

Burnettsville (Ind.) Dispatch: "Dr. Shutt has completed and moved into his new office building, and is now ready to meet his many friends. The doctor has gained an extended reputation as an able physician since locating here and is rated up in the thousands—in fact, is one of the wealthiest men in the county. He has land interests in Ohio, Indiana and the west, besides securities of a substantial character. The doctor informs us that he expects to continue in active practice here until his son, Cleveland, who is now attending medical college in St. Louis, graduates, and then turn his practice over to him and retire from practice. No doubt his friends will be glad to know that the doctor is to remain in their midst."

BOUNDARY DISPUTE ACUTE.

Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 5.—A new boundary marking has just been discovered in the disputed portion of the Mount Baker district by surveyors of a railroad. They found the monument in the vicinity of Chilliwhack lake, in the middle of a wide swath which was years ago cut through the timber. If the boundary follows the line of this swath Red mountain and all the disputed strip is on the American side. This is the third boundary mark to be discovered in that vicinity, one on Red mountain, one to the west and this latest discovery. It is expected the report of the dominion surveyors will be made in a few days, and the boundary dispute will then be on a basis different from a miners' squabble. If the Canadians claim the line is south of the present location the Washington authorities will be asked to make a survey at once.

IT CAUSED PARALYSIS.

W. E. Ford, a laborer on the sewer construction work, was dangerously injured Friday afternoon. While at work in a trench twelve feet in depth a heavy piece of timber fell over the bank, striking Ford on the back, producing paralysis of the right side of his body. Ford was removed to his home on the Piqua road in an ambulance, and Dr. Miller attended him. It is feared his injury may prove fatal.

VARIOUS COMMITTEES NAMED

TO ASSIST AT THE EVANGELISTIC MEETINGS.

Religious Workers Who Will Aid the Geil Services at Princess Rink in November.

A full force of devoted religious workers will lend their aid to the evangelistic services to be held at Princess rink in November under the direction of William Edgar Geil. The selections as made by the special committee for this purpose are as follows:

Music Committee—E. F. Yarnelle, chairman; Prof. William Miles, Chas. H. Worden.

Standing Ushers—A. H. Perfect, master; chiefs, L. R. Hartman, Allen A. Bowser, O. B. Fitch, James E. Graham, O. E. Mohler, Harry Fletcher, A. R. McCurdy, Luther Keil, F. W. Disbro, H. J. Neisel.

Advertising Committee—E. P. Dailey, chairman; F. S. Hunting, J. M. Jackson, A. Z. Polhamus, Charles Hood.

Doorkeepers—John W. Sale, master; Paul Mossman, Charles Bash, Fred J. Hayden, Dr. Wenger, Reuben S. Patterson, Charles Bossler, Robert Larwill, A. S. Coverdale, Prof. J. N. Study, Dr. W. M. Enslen.

Finance Committee—W. E. Mossman, chairman; S. F. Bowser, C. L. Olds, Harry Orr, John Dalman.

Seated Ushers—James A. McKay, chairman; J. M. Lloyd, W. E. Griffith, J. W. Burns, A. D. Craig, Dr. W. T. Ferguson, F. H. Starkel, F. A. McMaken, James English, Dr. J. D. Chambers, William Palmer, J. G. Dowing, Clifford Davidson, Josiah Druent, John Perrin.

Daniel-Men—Hiram Philley, chief; S. A. Burrowes, A. R. Hirons, W. H. Woodruff, H. C. Schrader, John H. Brown, James Trythall, Prof. Price, John Wagner, L. Springer, Ray Woodhull, J. C. Bowman, A. J. Lang, Alex. Baxter, W. D. Page.

Evangelist Geil is meeting with the most remarkable success at every point, and the meetings in Fort Wayne in November promise to be the most interesting and beneficial ever held in the city. The movement is a union one to which many churches are lending their aid and sympathy, and no point in preparation which can possibly add to the success of the effort is being overlooked or neglected.

SCORES CUBAN JUDICIARY.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 6.—Cuban jails and the Cuban judiciary are severely scored in a report sent to the war department by Brig. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. According to this report an American on trial in a Cuban court has very little chance of a full and fair trial. General Lee says:

"Fifteen Cuban employes of the custom house were arrested, charged with an intention to defraud the government. The warrant of arrest against six of them was issued on the 25th of December, 1899; five more of them were arrested on the 29th of December; three more on the 30th of December, and one more on the 6th of January, 1900. June 25, 1900, was appointed a day for trial. This trial lasted two months, resulting in the release of all the accused, notwithstanding the fact that the evidence against them was most conclusive, the confession of one of the guilty parties being a part of it, and the evidence taken in connection therewith bearing out in every particular the aforesaid confession."

ECZEMA; NO CURE NO PAY.

Your druggist will refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Ringworm, Tetter, Old Ulcers and Sores, Pimples and Blackheads on the face, Itching Humors, Dandruff and all Skin Diseases no matter of how long standing. Price 50c. If your druggist should fail to have it send us 50c in postage stamps and we will forward same by mail, and at any time you notify us that the cure was not satisfactory we will promptly return your money. Your druggist will tell you that we are reliable, as our LAXATIVE BROMO-QUININE Tablets, which have a national reputation for colds, are handled by all druggists. Add. PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

BANDED FOR GOOD

ANTI-CIGARETTE LEAGUE IS READY FOR WORK.

A MAMMOTH ORGANIZATION

IN FEDERATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETIES.

RALPH WILLSON PRESIDENT

ETHEL GRISWOLD IN CHARGE OF HEADQUARTERS.

There was a large attendance at the conference held last night with Willis Brown at the Berry street M. E. church. Twenty-six girl and boy superintendents were present, representing the night school and twelve other schools, and about 2,500 members of the Anti-Cigarette league and workers. The officers of the Federation of Young People's societies, W. C. T. U. workers, members of the Anti-Cigarette league, board of trustees, prominent principals and teachers of the public schools, pastors and parents made up a most interesting and enthusiastic meeting.

There were two meetings in one. The first meeting was held by the school superintendents, who are the elective body of the league, and for the election of officers for the Fort Wayne Anti-Cigarette league. Ralph Willson, of the high school, was unanimously elected president, and made a speech that was enthusiastically received by those present; vice president, Miss Alice Nunemaker, of Hoagland school; secretary, Guy Laurents, of Harmer school; treasurer, Miss Clare Brinsley, of Jefferson school. Each of these officers made short responses.

Mr. Brown explained the plans of work and the national organization, and Paul Mossman, chairman of the Federation of Young People's societies, took the chair. Mr. Mossman encouraged the boys and girls, said the movement appealed to the people and that with the officers of the federation would do all in their power to make successful and permanent the Anti-Cigarette league. Mr. Mossman told how disgusting it was to have cigarette smokers around, that the smell was annoying and, in fact, a cigarette smoker was never a welcome visitor on this account. He was glad that the young people's societies of Fort Wayne had taken up the work, which is in charge of Will Palmer, as director of the anti-cigarette department.

E. R. Gesaman, secretary, made a stirring address and stated the general plans of work suggested would be adopted, an office for headquarters be opened and an assistant superintendent placed in charge of the work. Mr. Gesaman stated that a young lady well known in church and social circles had been prevailed upon to superintend the work and he nominated Miss Ethel Griswold. Miss Griswold was called for and responded in a very earnest manner. In closing, Miss Griswold said: "I visited one of our schools this morning with Mr. Brown and when, out of fifty-two boys, forty-five admitted smoking cigarettes, leaving seven who had never smoked, I then determined that if God called me to this work, I would, with His help, devote my life if need be in the work of saving the boys and girls of our beautiful city."

Rev. J. W. Lake, one of the board of trustees, declared the cigarette evil to be one of the most important now confronting the nation.

Dr. Ferguson seconded the nomination of Miss Griswold and made a brief address. Dr. Ferguson stated that he had visited a school with Mr. Brown and found the figures given by him correct and that girls as well as boys were smoking.

Rev. L. L. Henson and Rev. D. T. Williams also visited the schools with Mr. Brown and observed the number of boys who were smoking, by their own admissions, and consider the conditions appalling. Mrs. Drake was called for and stated that she was happy to see others willing to take hold of the work. Mrs. Drake received applause and many kind words for her faithfulness in the work.

Miss Griswold was unanimously elected to the office of assistant general superintendent and will immediately assume her office. The anti-cigarette work is now a department of the Federation of Young People's Societies of Fort Wayne, of which federation Paul Mossman is chairman.

The Anti-Cigarette league proper is an organization of boys and girls under twenty-one years of age, and the above named officers will conduct the Fort Wayne branch of the league. The general affairs of the league are under the supervision of a board of trustees, comprising Dr. W. T. Ferguson, E. A. K. Hackett, Rev. J. W. Lake, E. R. Gesaman, Rev. L. L. Henson, Mrs. L. Drake, Mrs. Carpenter and M. S. Willson.

Quite a monthly fund has been secured and the assistant general superintendent, Miss Griswold, will call upon the people who are interested for stated monthly subscriptions. Headquarters under her charge will be opened where the boys and young people can meet and from where the general work can be directed. Miss Griswold will devote her entire time to the work and holds the only salaried position in the federation or league. Mr. Brown will speak at Vogeley hall tonight, and at a mass meeting in the U. B. church Sunday evening.

THIS AFTERNOON.

An anti-cigarette rally was held this afternoon in the city hall, which was crowded for the occasion. Ralph Willson presided and speeches were made by Mr. Brown, Dr. Ferguson, the new superintendent, Miss Ethel Griswold, and Mrs. Drake. A large number of A. C. L. boys marched to the rally at the city hall, where they were met by the girls, and great enthusiasm prevailed. At the next rally prize essays by members of the league will be given.

ASSASSINATED BY ITALIAN.

New York, Oct. 6.—A dispatch to the Herald from Rio Janeiro says: Col. Sampos Halles, brother of the president of Brazil, has been assassinated in Sao Paulo by an Italian farmer named Angelsungertti.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

CARTRIDGE FACTORY BURNS.

London, Oct. 6.—A disastrous fire has occurred at the cartridge factory of the Vickers-Maxim company. A large stock of shells, ready for shipment, was destroyed. The fusillade of exploding shells caused the greatest consternation. There were no fatalities.

"ARE YOU SURE?"

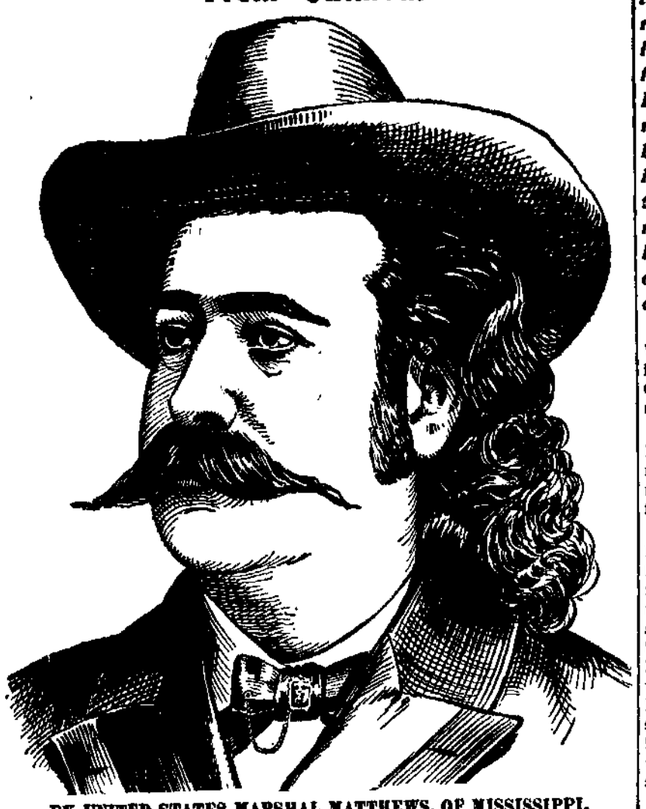
that you are getting the best, tenderest and juiciest meats for your money? No? Well, there's one way to be absolutely certain—patronize Eckart's. Doesn't make any difference whether you know the difference between a rib roast and a pork chop, you'll get just the same honest treatment as if you "knew it all."

ECKART MEAT MARKET

COR. MAIN & HARRISON STS.

A UNITED STATES MARSHAL

Thanks Peruna For His Rapid Recovery From Catarrh.



EX-UNITED STATES MARSHAL MATTHEWS, OF MISSISSIPPI.

Hon. S. S. Matthews, ex-United States Marshal of Mississippi, in a recent letter to The Peruna Medicine Company of Columbus, Ohio, written from Hazelhurst, Miss., says:

"I am happy to say that I am cured of catarrh and need no more attention from you. It is a great satisfaction that I am able to write you that Peruna has in my case done all that you claim, and that I will need no more medicine."

The great multitude take this remedy without any other advice than the directions to be found upon the bottle and in the pamphlets. There are those who prefer, however, to correspond with Dr. Hartman during their sickness. To all such he will make prompt and careful answer without charge.

Hon. J. F. Crooker of Buffalo, N. Y., who was for years Superintendent of Schools at Buffalo, in a letter dated October 16, writes:

"I have been a sufferer from catarrh six or seven years, and after trying many remedies, was induced by a friend to take Peruna. The results have been highly satisfactory. I take pleasure in recommending Peruna to any one suffering with catarrh, as my cure is complete.

Hon. J. F. Crooker, Sup't Buffalo, N.Y. Public Schools.

Hon. B. B. Doviner, Congressman from West Virginia, in a letter from Washington, D. C. to The Peruna Medicine Co., says the following of their catarrh remedy, Peruna:

"I join with my colleagues in the House of Representatives in recommending your excellent remedy, Peruna, as a good tonic and also an effective cure for catarrh."

Mrs. Mary C. Fentress writes from Paradise, Tex., the following: "I think I can say that your good advice and medicine has cured me of chronic catarrh. I have had no pains in my head since I have taken Peruna. I have been in bad health ever since '79, and have taken a good many medicines which were only of temporary relief. Peruna is the catarrh cure. The Peruna stopped my catarrh of the head so that it did not become chronic, and I am very thankful for Dr. Hartman's advice and medicine."

Peruna is a specific for all catarrhal diseases. It acts quickly and beneficially upon the inflamed mucous membrane thus removing the cause of catarrh.

Catarrh is catarrh wherever located. Catarrh is essentially the same everywhere. The remedy that will cure catarrh in one situation will cure it in all situations.

Address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio, for a free book.

Trade at the Big Store.

Prices Always the Smallest.
Assortment Always the Largest.
Styles Always the Handsomest.

The leading furniture manufacturers of the country sell their goods to but one store in a city of the size of Fort Wayne. The largest and best store in such a town always has the pick of the manufacturers of the country, for, naturally, manufacturers prefer to place their goods with the store that will sell the most of them.

This gives to us the agency in Fort Wayne of all the leading furniture factories of the United States, and their goods can only be obtained of us.

That is why there is always a style and finish about the Furniture bought of us that you do not find in that purchased elsewhere.

Foster Furniture & Carpet Co.

THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN.....

is the weight of rents that rests upon his shoulders when he has a family to support. Invest your savings in a home or building lot, such as I am offering in choice localities at a reasonable figure, and on such reasonable terms that the man of small income can buy, and be free from paying rent forever.

LOUIS F. CURDES,
3 and 4 Pixley-Long Block.

SPORTSMEN, ATTENTION!

We have added to our stock a complete line of Hunting Clothing, Guns, Ammunition, etc., and can give you anything you want in this line at bottom prices.

Have you seen the New Ithaca Hammerless? It is a daisy at a popular price.

Also Guns cleaned and repaired at

THE RANDALL WHEEL CO.,
418 31 West Berry St.

FOR RENT.

The store room recently vacated by Kimball Piano Co., 109 Calhoun street. Kimball hall in connection. Apply 109 Calhoun street or Sentinel office. 5tf

England no longer furnishes the largest contingent of tourists in Switzerland. The Germans and French both surpass the English in number.

A NIGHT AT THE PLAY.

"BECAUSE SHE LOVED HIM SO."

At the Masonic Temple next Saturday evening William Gillette's comedy success, "Besause She Loved Him So," will be seen again. The curtain discloses young Oliver West and his wife, Gertrude, in their home quarreling and then making up again and again, for no cause except oversensitiveness in trifles. The wife is consumed by jealousy; the husband is fearful he will not receive all the consideration his devotion merits. The servants have taken notice of these constantly recurring squabbles, for they always mean "nights out" for them, when the wife in a huff goes early to bed. These mischief-makers wish to enjoy themselves, and a smart serving maid saturates Mr. West's coat with an unfamiliar perfume, and, to make certainty double sure, places a woman's blonde hair on his shoulder.

When West comes home there is a storm, for the wife demands an explanation of the blonde hair. He can't give it and she hastens away to her parents, determined to get a legal separation.

In the meantime the old folks are seen quietly at home, living in perfect peace and comfort. Really old Weatherby has nothing to annoy him except a meddlesome Irish servant. A Spanish widow is a boarder and she often assists them at a hand of whist. This calm is disturbed by warning of the coming storm. At their wits' ends what to do for their children, they resolve to do what they had seen advised in a book, and pretend to quarrel, that the young people might see its absurdity.

When the angry young wife and husband arrive the old people begin at a furious rate. It is very funny, but it ends in a pretty touch of pathos when the old couple steal stealthily back into the room after an angry departure for different bed chambers and kiss good night.

The final act sees the quarrel between the parents become serious by the meddling of the daughter, who has nosed out some old story connecting her father with the Spanish widow. However, serious trouble is avoided and all ends happily. The sale of seats begins Thursday morning.

THE CUMMINGS STOCK CO.

The Cummings Stock company, which makes its first appearance in Fort Wayne at the Masonic Temple for five nights beginning Monday evening next, comes into this section of the country direct from the most remarkable record of successes that has ever been accomplished by any company in the country, having played for thirty-eight consecutive weeks in Louisville, Ky., twenty weeks in Montreal, twenty-two weeks in Omaha, thirty weeks in Ottawa, Ont., twenty-two weeks in Detroit, sixteen in Cleveland, sixteen in Rochester, besides Washington, Boston, etc., and over-reaching all, three solid years at the Princess theatre, Toronto, Can. This remarkably successful organization comes here bringing their entire paraphernalia, scenery, properties, costumes, everything complete, and are presenting by far the greatest repertoire of plays carried by any company, each play being staged in the same magnificent manner that has won the company's many successes in the largest cities of the country.

The company is a large one, numbering twenty-two people, dramatic, comedy and vaudeville, and is reported to surpass in excellence any other company traveling, which their many successes would certainly indicate. The company is headed by Mr. Robert Cummings, who, besides appearing in the leading roles, personlly directs and stages all his own productions, and is reputed one of the foremost leading men of the country. The vaudeville features are all of the highest order of merit, selected from the leading vaudeville theatres of the country.

The plays to be presented during during the week are "The Silver King," "Peaceful Valley," "Lights O' London," O'Neill's "Monte Cristo," "The Burglar" and "The Two Orphans." The production of all these great plays will be massive and complete in every detail and fully equal to any ever seen at the highest prices. The prices during the engagement will be 10, 20 and 30 cents with matinee on Wednesday, at 10 and 20 cents. "Peaceful Valley" will be given Monday.

THE WILBUR OPERA COMPANY.

For a complete presentation of the so-called popular opera the American public have become dependent on the Wilbur Opera company. They have kept intact, such operas as "Mascotte," "Beggar Student," "Baccaccio," "Grand Duchess," "Fia Diovolo," "Merry War," and "Marlatana," for the past half dozen years or more. Other companies assuming to give these scores have fallen by the way side and have passed out of the memory of the habitue of the theater. Miss Maud Daniel, who now directs the movements of this well-known company, states that this season they will soon give the initial production of two new comic operas which are now in the course of preparation. In connection with these will be given the usual diversions in the way of vaudeville and other bright features from the metropolitan stage.

The Wilbur Opera company will appear at the Masonic Temple theater three nights and two matinees, beginning Monday, October 15. Their repertoire will be as follows:

Monday evening, "The Mascot."

Tuesday matinee, "The Grand Duchess."

Tuesday evening, "Two Vagabonds."

Wednesday matinee, "Fra Diavolo."

Wednesday evening, "The Bohemian Girl."

"SHORE ACRES."

"Shore Acres" is the standard by which pastoral plays are judged both by the press and public. This simple, homely comedy-drama is now looked upon as a classic and assuredly has its success been deserved. That so simple and beautiful a play could succeed is what has surprised many of those astute managers who refused the piece when it was offered to them. The present is "Shore Acres" ninth consecutive season and it promises to be as profitable to Mr. Herne as any preceding one.

A complete and satisfactory scenic production of this ideal work will be given at the Temple soon.

TRADE BAD IN EUROPE.

The crisis in the German textile trade is spreading. One manufacturer after another has stopped production for an indefinite time, or has dismissed half his hands and cut down the working hours of the remainder, says the Berlin correspondent of the London Daily Mail.

Over-production, due to the rapid progress of European trade and to the growth of trade in other countries, such as India, which in former years merely supplied the raw material, is the disease afflicting the textile trade.

And with over-production has come a decline in export business with the United States, owing to the protectionist policy of that country. An urgent appeal has been made by the chamber of commerce of Germany to the government to take energetic measures against this tariff policy and against what it declares to be still more damaging—the arbitrary and vexatious action of the American custom houses.

The crisis is spreading through the whole of Germany. In Saxony some of the carpet makers are working only four days a week. In central Germany dismissals on a large scale are reported. Still worse is the state of affairs in Silesia, where dismissals and short hours are combined.

Nor is western Germany in any better state. The silk weavers of Krefeld have dismissed one-third of their hands and the rest are working short time. In Aix-la-Chapelle 2,000 hands are out of employment. The only bright spot is the velvet industry, which still keeps up its production.

From Alsatia in the west to Silesia in the east the cry is the same—overproduction.

The war has naturally had a bad effect on trade, more particularly on the iron trade. India, for instance, has been constructing numbers of rice mills, and had bought the machines in Thuringia. Since the troubles in China arose this progress has ceased.

AMERICA BEATS ENGLAND.

How, it is sometimes asked, can American engineers undersell their British rivals when the wages paid in the United States are so greatly in excess of those obtaining in this country. Some remarks of the British commercial agent in Chicago, quoted in a London newspaper, suggests an answer. He writes:

"In order to be able to turn out goods at such a rapid rate and in such large quantities only machine tools of the very latest pattern are used. Every improvement and every invention by which labor may be saved or time economized so that the resulting cost of manufacture may be reduced is at once taken advantage of.

In one large works which I had an opportunity of visiting, I found one man in charge of ten automatic machines, all working at the same time. Some were lathes turning small pieces, others were putting the thread on nuts and bolts, and many others. In this one shop there were fifty machine tools working and in charge of only five men. It is not an unusual thing to see on man in charge of three or four of the ordinary small lathes. They are placed in such a position as to make this possible. Consequently, though wages are high, the actual cost per piece is very low on account of one man being able, thanks to these labor-saving machines, to turn out so much work. In one works I visited I was assured that ordinary laborers were being employed in place of skilled mechanics to take charge of some of the lathes and drilling machines, so as to avoid paying the higher wages of the more skilled men. They found it to answer perfectly, because, owing to the perfection in the construction of the machines, the work was almost automatic.

"Machine tools of British manufacture do not seem to be in favor in this country. The designs of some of the American tools are certainly very ingenious and the work they do is exceedingly accurate. They also appear to run at a greater speed than the English ones."

The largest body of water in the world having no outlet in the ocean is the Caspian sea, it being 180,000 square miles in extent.

The New Surgery.

French Savant's New System of Anaesthesia Tried Successfully in America.

[Chicago American.]

Six months ago the world of surgery was startled by the announcement that a Frenchman, Dr. Tuffier by name, had made a discovery by which amputation could be successfully accomplished without the administration of anaesthetics.

When the news reached this country the savant across the water were received with skepticism. Surgeons of the most exclusive grade declared that amputation of a leg or an arm without anaesthetics was impracticable, if not inhuman. There were others, and they were of the more radical school, who went so far as to say that a surgeon who would make so bold as to employ the new French process courted a charge of malpractice, if not that of murder.

Piecemeal by piecemeal more definite information relative to Dr. Tuffier's discovery came to this country either by cable or in ponderous medical magazines. Gradually the surgeons not only in the United States but throughout Europe as well became absorbed in the growing merits of the Frenchman's process, which was no more or less than the injection into the vertebrae through a hollow needle of a quantity of cocaine fluid.

Like Pasteur and Koch, Dr. Tuffier began experimenting with cats and dogs. He amputated their legs without a cry of remonstrance or reproach from these four-legged martyrs to science. Gratified at his success M. Tuffier turned his attention to larger animals. He thrust his hollow needle with its charge of cocaine into the backs of sheep, pigs and calves, and then set about ridding them of a leg or two, the animals withstanding the operation with scarcely a tremor and with their eyes wide open and staring as though a trance had seized the victim.

These experiments were so uniformly successful that Dr. Tuffier now decided to give his process its crucial test—that of sinking his strange, all-powerful needle into the vertebrae of a human being. There are always to be found in France thousands of hapless, helpless sufferers who for a few francs will submit to any experimental operation, so long as the life-strings are not cut at once.

Dr. Tuffier experienced little trouble in finding a patient in a hospital whose leg was about to be amputated through the agencies of choloroform and the knife and saw. Here was the savant's opportunity. The sufferer was informed as to the nature of the operation and for a small consideration he consented to become the first human being to test the merits of a process which may revolutionize all methods of surgery below the diaphragm.

To the amazement of all the scientists who watched Dr. Tuffier at his work, the subject passed through the ordeal without giving evidence of pain. Furthermore, he was conscious throughout the operation and frequently spoke to the attendants and to the discoverer, whose keen knives were sweeping through adipose tissue, now insensible from the potent power of the needle.

It was after this operation, which was a success in every way, that the world of surgery began to awake. And that is only six months ago. Then came other triumphs for Dr. Tuffier until his successful operations upon the human body numbered 156. The savant has yet to record a fatality traceable to his process.

Now Chicago enjoys the distinction of being the first city in the United States to test the Tuffieran method of amputation the incision. One week ago last Friday there lay in a cot in the Cook county hospital a middle-aged man who had been told that he must lose his right leg or suffer a lingering death. He was emaciated—an anaemic whose flesh was drawn like parchment about his bones. His eyes were sunken and his vitality so low it seemed that his grasp on life was all but relaxed.

Surgeons who within the past four months had made a study of the Tuffieran process decided as a heroic measure to place the sufferer upon the table in the operating theater and submit him to the needle. Preparations were made hastily, for there was no time to lose.

When the day came for the operation the first in the nature of amputation by the use of the needle in the history of surgery in the United States, thirty or more men of the profession occupied seats in the amphitheater.

Before the sufferer was wheeled into the room most elaborate precautions had been made to guard against blood poisoning. The operator and his assistant bathed their hands in antiseptics, the hollow needle and its adjunct, a hypodermic syringe, were submitted repeatedly to similar solutions and extraordinary care was exercised as to every other detail.

Every vestige of clothing was removed from the shrunken form as it was tenderly borne from the wheeled chair to the operating table. The sufferer was not placed in a recumbent position, but sat bolt upright with the assistance of an attendant, who stood at his side and steadied the swaying body. His feet were crossed after the manner of a Turk.

The operator then carefully rubbed the lumbar region of the subject with antiseptics, and this done, he gently located the processes or "joints" of the vertebrae. All was now ready for the insertion of the needle. This instrument, which is about the length of a darning needle and capped by a syringe charged with cocaine fluid, was held in the right hand of the operator, while the left hand traced with delicacy and precision the length of the spinal cord.

Of a sudden the white, lithe fingers of the surgeon paused, and then the glistening instruments clasped in the right hand darted forward like the tongue of a serpent.

Through the flesh and into one of the processes of the vertebrae the keen shaft sunk, and then the thumb of the surgeon pressed the piston that sent the powerful fluid coursing through the hollow needle and into the very marrow of the man's existence.

Not a tremor swept over the face of the emaciated man on the table. Not a groan of pain escaped his lips. His eyes were open and he began to talk with those about him. Besides the surgeon and his attendant there were clustered about the table two nurses in striped dresses and white lace caps and two ward masters.

Gradually the powerful drug crept stealthily through the man's body until the numbness extended from the diaphragm to the toes. The time consumed for the fluid to accomplish complete insensibility was about ten minutes.

Before the operation of removing the leg was wholly over, however, the subject showed evidences of collapse, and a mild application of chloroform was administered. But during all this time the emaciated man was in possession of all his mental faculties and declared that he could not feel the sweep of the knife as it severed nerves and muscles.

It was one hour and a quarter before numbness left the subject's body completely. At the expiration of that time he said he suffered no pain. His progress, surgeons at the hospital say, is highly satisfactory.

Still another, and undoubtedly a more delicate operation with the cocaine needle, was performed later upon the abdomen of a colored woman. Two deep incisions were made in this case, but so successfully had the slender instrument been applied that the subject was conscious throughout and suffered not so much as a twinge of pain. Ordinarily this operation, which is one of the most perilous in surgery, calls for the most powerful anaesthetics.

Discussing the Tuffier discovery a prominent surgeon said:

"You cannot say we are experimenting. Tuffier has shown by his successes that his discovery is of immeasurable worth to mankind.

"There is some doubt, however, as to the after-effects of injecting such a powerful fluid into the human vertebrae. Paralysis may be resultant months and even years after the operation, but Tuffier has discovered no ill effects from operations in over 150 cases.

"Spines of all people are not alike—no more so than are their ears or feet. The processes of the vertebrae are small in some persons and large in others. Consequently the element of peril is greater with a subject with a closely knit spine than with one whose processes are more extended. However, in view of our fairly good success at the County hospital I prefer to suspend judgment until some further day."

A good camel will travel 100 miles a day for 10 days through the desert.

Sets of the Marconi apparatus have been ordered for British warships, and it is said that the royalty payable to the inventor will be £100 on each ship using the wireless telegraphy. It admits of communication over a distance of 50 miles.

LIFE SAVED BY A PIGEON.

An incident occurred recently in the family of G. F. Marsh, the dealer in Japanese curiosities at 625 Market street and a member of the Pacific Coast Pigeon society, which proved to him in a most impressive manner the valuable services which may sometimes be rendered by the carrier pigeon and probably explains some of his enthusiasm in that direction. His little baby boy was taken slightly sick with most alarming symptoms of diphtheria. The mother, watching by the bedside of the little one, dispatched a message tied on a carrier pigeon to her husband at his store on Market street. In the message she wrote the nature of the child's alarming illness and made an urgent appeal for medicine to save its life. The bird was started from the home of the family, near the Cliff house, five miles from Mr. Marsh's Market street store. The bird flew swiftly to the store, where Mr. Marsh received it. He read the message, called a doctor, explained the child's symptoms as his wife had detailed them in her message, and received the proper medicine. Then tying the little vial containing the medicine to the tail of the pigeon, he let it go. The pigeon sped away through the air, straight for the cliff. It made the distance, five miles, in ten minutes, a distance which would have required the doctor an hour.—San Francisco Examiner.

EXTRA CHARGE FOR BREAD.

"One of the strangest things about the management of English restaurants," remarked a gentleman who has recently returned from a visit to London to the writer yesterday, "is the custom of charging diners for every slice of bread which they eat. For instance, a day or two before my departure from the British capital I, as a mark of esteem, invited several English friends to dine with me at one of the most celebrated of the fashionable west end restaurants. Well, the repast was served in a private room, and everything went off splendidly until the coffee and cigar stage was reached, and I asked that my bill be brought to me. There, to my utter astonishment, the head waiter, in the hearing of the assembled company, approached me, and in a loud voice asked: 'And how many breads 'ave you 'ad, sir?'

"This question I could not answer, as I had not been engaged in counting the number of slices consumed, but one of my guests, who had evidently kept track of the bread, noticing my embarrassment, said in my behalf, 'four plates.'

"'Ah!' muttered the waiter, 'that's 1 shillin' h'extra,' and, after adding the amount to my bill, he handed it to me for inspection.

"Of course, I paid for the bread, but I have been wondering ever since I did so why the American custom of not charging for 'the staff of life' is not introduced over there.—Washington Star.

A married couple living near Throop, Pa., who were childless, have adopted fourteen children.

Sunshine for Sad Homes

No. 2834 Cleveland Ave., Louisville, Ky., Dec. 11, 1899.

About eighteen months ago I was told by my doctor, after he had examined my wife, that we could never be blessed with children. The announcement astonished and disappointed me. I could not get my mind off of it and for awhile was hardly able to attend to my daily occupation. A friend noticed that something was troubling me and asked what it was. He was a near friend and I told him. "Oh pshaw!" he said, "Is that all?" I replied "Isn't it enough to make a man feel bad?" The next day he brought me a Ladies' Birthday Almanac and said: "Read that." I read it and quickly got a bottle of Wine of Cardui. Before my wife had taken all of the first bottle, I saw a great change in her. The rosy tint came back to her cheeks, her eyes were bright, her steps firm, and best of all, the fearful pains she used to have were gone. Before half of the second bottle was gone, your medicine had proved that the doctor had made a mistake. July 3rd, my wife gave birth to a ten-and-one-half-pound girl baby with very little trouble. Both, up to this day, are doing well. I think there is no doubt but that for your

WINE OF CARDUI

our home would have been childless. I will never cease praising it. For only three dollars my wife has been made entirely well, and I am one of the happiest men on earth. Three packages of Thedford's Black-Draught completely cured my wife of constipation of three years' standing.

ELI H. ADAMS.

Mansions carpeted with velvet are cheerless abodes when the wife or mother is ill or when no children are there. But Wine of Cardui has made thousands of happy homes of humble cottages. It helps women to perfect health and often brings happy children to bless them. Every day mothers tell of the gratitude they feel for relief from sickness and barrenness. Wine of Cardui brings women immediate relief from all the ills peculiar to their sex. Painful and irregular menstruation, leucorrhœa, falling of the womb and miscarriage are all permanently relieved by the Wine.

GET IT FROM YOUR DRUGGIST.

In cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

TALKING 'NEATH SEAS.

A Half Century of Submarine Telegraphy Has Just Been Completed.

[From the London Times.]

Fifty years ago on August 28 the possibility of sending telegraphic messages for any long distance under the sea was first firmly established. On August 28, 1850, telegrams passed between Dover and the coast of France through a makeshift cable coated with gutta percha, and what had been held by nearly everyone to be a wild dream became an accomplished fact. Of course, there had been for many years previously scientific men ahead of their time who felt certain that it could be done. As far back as 1795 a Spanish engineer had suggested it. All through the first half of the century experiments had been going on. In 1813 signals were transmitted through seven miles of wire laid down at the bottom of a pond. In 1838 a Royal engineers officer had some success with a cable insulated by means of tarred rope and yarn solidified with pitch. Split rattan canes were also used as insulators. Professor Wheatstone, who, with Mr. Cooke had in 1837 first introduced the land telegraph into this country, had also been making trial of a submarine system. He laid a cable in Swansea bay and had succeeded in connecting the lightship with the shore. But all these attempts fell short of any wide practical result. Submarine telegraphy was not put into actual operation until the brothers Brett came upon the scene.

THE IDEA FIRST BROACHED.

Jacob Brett was an electrician full of ideas. John Watkins Brett was a clear-headed, long-sighted man of business. In 1845 they were discussing the recently established land telegraph between London and Slough. Why, they asked, should not similar communication be carried on under the sea? They were not the sort of men to ask questions and, like jesting Pilate, not wait for an answer. They set to work to prove that what they suggested could be done. In June, 1845, losing no time, they registered a project for an Atlantic cable, and they also offered to connect Dublin castle with Downing street if the British government would stand £20,000. The British government would have little to say to them. They did get leave to lay a submarine telegraph from Dover, if they could, but they could obtain no pecuniary assistance. So they turned their attention to foreign states.

In 1847 they received permission from King Louis Philippe to land a cable laid under the English channel on the coast of France. Before they could mature their plans the revolution of 1848 had driven Louis Philippe from the throne, and it was necessary to obtain a concession from the republic. Prince Louis Napoleon, president of the republic, granted their concession, and in June, 1850, it was transferred to a small company, consisting of J. W. Brett, M. (afterward Sir) Charles Fox, Francis Edwards and Charles J. Wollaston, on the understanding that the cable should be laid down by September 1 of that year. Of these four pioneers, who each subscribed £500 for the purpose of the experiment, Mr. Wollaston is still alive, hale and hearty in a green old age. He has not made a fortune out of his share in the plucky enterprise, but he enjoys a civil list pension granted in recognition of his services to electricity, and he can look back with a feeling of pride upon his close connection with so momentous an undertaking. For it was Mr. Wollaston who acted as the engineer to the company and actually directed the laying of the first cable. Part of his electrical talent he had inherited. He is the nephew of Wollaston, the famous philosopher, who introduced the Wollaston electro-chemical cell. He had also been a pupil of Brunel, who, by the way, refused altogether to believe in the feasibility of the submarine scheme. Meeting his pupil at the time when everyone was ridiculing the idea, he said gravely: "I hear, Wollaston, you have something to do with this. I'm sorry for it." And when his pupil inquired the reason for this discouraging address the great man said with emphasis "It can't succeed, can't succeed." It is only fair, though, to add that as soon as Wollaston had proved that it could succeed Brunel congratulated him warmly, and, realizing at once what its success meant, declared that "nothing could stop it from going all over the world."

THE FIRST CABLE LAID.

But, to go back to June of 1850, as soon as the final concession had been made by President Louis Napoleon, Mr. Wollaston, who had gone to Paris to receive it, hurried back to England. Less than three months remained for all the preparation to be made. As soon as he touched British soil he telegraphed to the wire cable makers and to the Gutta Percha company and arranged for the supply of the materials. Both undertook to deliver them in good time. The next thing was to devise some means of paying out the cable from a ship's deck. Mr. Wollaston for this purpose had made to his order a large drum or reel. Upon this the twenty-four miles of wire, covered with gutta percha, were wound, and then it was placed in position upon the deck of the tug Goliath. At last everything was ready. On the morning of Aug. 28 the tug was at Dover. A coil of wire was twisted around a pile belonging to the harbor works, just where the admiralty pier now stands, and then carried up above to a horse box which the Southeastern Railway company had lent the Submarine Cable company to serve as their Dover office. The end securely fixed, the tug started off in a straight line for Cape Gris Nez. The cable, weighted with small pieces of lead to keep it down, was sunk without accident, and the other end was made fast in an old custom house that stood on the French cliffs.

Now came the moment of painful suspense which was to decide whether the promoters' pains and anxieties were to be rewarded. Considering, in the light of our fuller knowledge, the imperfect insulation and the simple method of keeping the cable down and the strain that was put upon the unsupported gutta percha wire, it seems a wonder that the experiment succeeded at all.

THE FIRST SUCCESS.

But success did it and proved that the promoters had, as far as they could, gone the right way to work. The instrument in the horse box at Dover railway station clicked out a message to Louis Napoleon congratulating him upon the happy result of the experiment. It was sent with misgiving, for the senders could not tell whether it would ever reach the other side. Nervously and impatiently they waited and then to their intense joy the needle moved again and they knew that twenty-four miles away across the sea their message had been safely received. Their labors had borne fruit. They had done what very few believed they could do. The possibility of telegraphing under the sea was established and, as the Times said in a leading article a few mornings afterward, "the jest or scheme of yesterday" had become "the fact of today;" "the wildest exaggeration of an Arabian tale" had been "outdone by the simple achievement of modern times."

All the same, the "fact of today" very nearly became in its turn the "jest of tomorrow." The cable very soon refused to work and on Aug. 31 its brief career was ended. A Boulogne fisherman picked up a piece of it in his trawl net and, making sure that it was some new kind of seaweed or coral or a section of some marvelous sea snake, he cut it open to see whether it had "gold at its center." In truth, it had gold at its center, but not in the sense he dreamed. He was disappointed, but he carried off the strange object to Boulogne and the life of the earliest submarine cable came to an inglorious end. However, the great thing was that the success of the experiment had been duly attested. Ten independent persons on the French side had signed a report to the effect that messages had passed to and fro and this was sent to Louis Napoleon. An unfair attempt was made to wrest the concession from the pioneer company on the ground that its cable was not permanent. Louis Napoleon, however, expressed both surprise and indignation at the endeavor to rob it of the fruits of its enterprise and granted a fresh concession for permanent communication to be established by the end of October, 1851.

MERELY THE INITIAL STEP.

To work this concession there was formed the Submarine Telegraph company. It duly laid down a four-wire cable, with strong wire insulation, made on the same principle as that which holds the field today, and on November 13, 1851, it was opened for public use. That the public took advantage of it without hesitation is shown by the fact that the company earned a dividend of from 16 to 18 per cent. up to the date when the government purchased the undertaking.

The possibility of submarine communication having been proved, its extension was merely a matter of time. It was, however, a matter of a good deal of time. In 1853, after three failures, the connection that Mr. Brett had proposed eight years before was made between England and Ireland, and in the same year the Dover-Ostend cable was laid and opened. In 1854 began the sinking of a series of cables in the Mediterranean. These operations were much hindered by several untoward and alarming "flights of cable," that is to say, by the cable getting out of hand and running off the drums at a terrific speed. On one occasion two miles of cable, weighing sixteen tons, flew into the sea in the course of four or five minutes. It was not until 1856 that the Atlantic Telegraph company was formed and not before 1858 was communcation established.

When one thinks of the effect that the telegraph, and especially the submarine telegraph, has had upon modern conditions of life, one can see that the event of which the jubilee occurs today marked a great step in the progress of humanity. Like all such steps, it was taken in defiance of the opinion of the world, in the face of obstinate lethargy and even active opposition. It succeeded because it was made by Englishmen of energy and will power, believing with all their heart in the possibility of what they meant to do and determined to prove their belief well founded. We may be justly proud that so great an advance was made by our countrymen first of all the world. If we want future generations to have like reasons for being proud of us we must make up our minds to be as energetic and determined as were these bold, farsighted pioneers of the submarine telegraph.

SLEEPER OF THENELLES

The Tragic Story of a French Girl Who Has Been Asleep for Seventeen Years.

(Paris Letter in Chicago Tribune.)

Paris is mystified by a most extraordinary case of somnambulism, which is attracting the attention of the most serious physicians, and the history of which occupies columns upon the first pages of the most reputable French newspapers. "The Sleeper of Thenelles" is the title by which the somnambulist is known, and for seventeen years she has slumbered in the quiet little town of Thenelles, watched over by a tender, devoted mother, who has never left her daughter during this long, terrible period of "living death."

Just thirty miles from the prosperous town of St. Quentin lies Thenelles, in the bottom of a picturesque valley. The claim of the inhabitants who form the population is proverbial. A cavalry regiment, lodged in rude quarters, gives to the town the only animation it can boast. There are not even barracks for the defenders of the fatherland. Simple peasants' homes shelter both officers and men. At the end of the principal street stands the cottage where the sleeper, Marguerite Bouyenval, slumbers. The building is modest—even poor—a one-story cement construction, ornamented with red bricks. Inside are two rooms, both heavily shuttered. In one lies Marguerite Bouyenval, as she has lain seventeen long years—"the sick woman," as she is called by the peasants. The other room is occupied by six persons—the father, mother, brothers and sisters of the sleeper.

Mme. Boyyenval, the mother, is an aged woman, whose face is saddened by the continued sleep of her daughter. She carries humbly but courageously her sorrow. She speaks in a whisper, so as to avoid waking her daughter, for, as sorrowful as is the sleeping, more terrible the mother fears will be the waking, when, the doctors predict, real death will ensue.

POSTURE NEVER CHANGES.

The sleeper lies on a bed and almost resembles a corpse. The face is long and yellow as wax. A white peasant's bonnet envelops the head. One side of the face reposes upon the pillow—it has never been turned upwards—and while the mother changes the bed linen the posture of the daughter never changes. No sound of breathing is heard. By placing the hand the faint pulsation of the heart can be felt. The eyes are only half closed, and produce upon the spectator a ghastly effect. Yet Marguerite Bouyenval lives—and may live on for years—never moving, never uttering a word. The arms and limbs are not rigid, and can be moved with ease and without causing the slightest sign of feeling upon the part of the sleeper.

To this day doctors and scientists dispute over the question, "Is the state of Marguerite Bouyenval that of catalepsy, lethargy, or simple sleep?"

Many efforts have been made to force the sleeper to absorb food by the mouth, but the jaws are inflexible and refuse to move. Each day the mother injects a medical preparation which seventeen years ago the physicians recommended. The daughter sleeps on, with no evident change, and it is difficult to say whether this preparation is efficacious in keeping the sleeper alive or not.

LOVE, CRIME, RETRIBUTION.

Marguerite Bouyenval has a history. Love, crime and retribution are the indirect causes which led to her sleep. Betrayed by a soldier lover, the unfortunate sleeper, then a mere girl, murdered her baby. The crime, hidden, became known in the town and late one night a squad of gendarmes came riding to the cottage. Entering brutally, they surrounded the girl mother. Filled with fright, she fell in a swoon to the floor. Efforts to revive her were vain. The gendarmes gave up their victim to the doctors. After every human effort to restore her, the doctors in turn, gave her up to her mother, who has remained the faithful guardian of her sleeping daughter.

At regular intervals distinguished scientists make the pilgrimage to Thenelles to study this remarkable case. Dr. Cherrier, mayor of the town, devoted years to efforts to awaken the girl, and the celebrated Dr. Charcot, of Paris, made the long voyage and many experiments without the least result. His investigations prove that all the digestive organs are completely destroyed, and it is claimed that should Marguerite Bouyenval awaken she could not absorb the lightest food, and once awake would die from starvation. This is the terrible fear which confronts the mother. She prefers the living death to the certain tomb. The fear of death gives her the courage to keep her voice always in a whisper, to care for the sleeper and to remain her guardian through the long years of silence.

A NEW MACHINE GUN.

With South Africa experience still fresh in our minds it is unnecessary to reiterate the advantages of machine guns in warfare, says the London Express. They are summed up in saying that by their means a large number of fairly well-aimed rounds may be fired off in a short space of time by only a small body of men.

The machine guns most used hitherto have been the Gatling, Gardner, Nordenfelt, Maxim, and more recently, the Vickers "pom-pom." We have to thank a distinguished veteran, Major W. H. Fitzgerald, late of the Royal Artillery, for the invention of a new machine gun which appears to be better in many particulars than any at present employed in our service.

This has been named the "Fitzgerald battery machine gun," and the peculiar merits claimed for it, among other things, are that it has two tiers of barrels, that it never clogs, fouls, or jams, and that, thanks to a secret process of the inventor, it never suffers from over-heating from continuous discharge.

Practical experiments made with the gun proved that after firing many hundreds of rounds the barrels remained perfectly cool. The method depends, it is said, upon some application of radiators to the barrels, enclosed within the brass box, but that is the inventor's patent, and altogether in his own hands.

There are any other points of superiority in the Fitzgerald machine gun. It is completely open at the breech, every round can be seen at will, each in its own barrel; it has an improved system of sighting, and it has an indicator by which elevation can be given night or day without touching the sights.

The gun carriage is so constructed that the gun can revolve on a platform round a complete circle; fire is uninterrmittent and in any direction; while volley firing can be kept up continually at a gallop.

Speaking generally, the new weapon is well adapted for all military operations in the field, behind entrenchments, in mountain fighting and coast defense. It will fire projectiles of from one to three pounds in weight. Last, but not least, the gun is simple and inexpensive to manufacture.

Major Fitzgerald appears to have approached the war office in the hope that our government would acquire his invention, but has met with no encouragement. Foreign powers are very different to deal with, and he has already received pressing overtures from the continent, which he has, however, declined on patriotic grounds. It would be a thousand pities if by any red-tape routine Major Fitzgerald's gun was lost to our service.

A STORM IN THE TROPICS.

The sun disappeared behind a mountainous mass of leaden-colored clouds which rose rapidly in the southern and western quarters, says J. Taylor Ward in the October Atlantic. To the eastward, also, the signs were threatening. Night came on suddenly as it does in the tropics. Soon the darkness enveloped us, a palpable veil. A noise like the march of a mighty host was heard, which proved to be the approach of a tropical flood, heralded by drops as large as marbles. It churned the still waters into a phosphorescent foam which rendered the darkness only more oppressive. The rain came down as it can come only in the Bight of Benin. The avalanche cooled us, reducing the temperature ten or fifteen degrees, giving us new life, and relieving our fevered blood. I told Mr. Block to throw back the tarpaulin over the main hatch and let our dusky friends get some benefit of it. In half an hour the rain ceased, but it was as calm and ominous as ever. I knew this was but the forerunner of something to follow. We had not long to wait, for suddenly a blinding flash of lightning darted through the gloom from east to west, followed by one in the opposite direction. Without intermission, one blaze after another, and thunder crashing until our eyes were blinded and our ears deafened, a thousand times ten thousand pieces of artillery thundered away. We seemed utterly helpless and insignificant. "How wonderful are Thy works" came to my mind. Still no wind; the brig lay helpless.

With the beginning of the present school term the teaching of stenography, bookkeeping, typewriting and other branches usually taught in business schools has been introduced in the public schools in many cities.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

KEEPING THE SABBATH, CHRIST'S WORDS AND DEEDS IN THE HOUSE OF THE PHARISEE.

(John Lindsay Withrow, D. D., Pastor of Park Street Church, Boston, in the Chicago Record.)

Lesson for Sunday October 7, 1900.

Topic—"Jesus Dining With a Pharisee."

Text—Luke xiv., 1-14.

NEARING CLOSE OF MINISTRY.

Jesus has come to the opening of the year of His crucifixion. Taking the accredited date to be December, A. D. 29, or January, A. D. 30, the present lesson finds Him within four months of His crucifixion. But in these four months occurrences were so momentous that the gospel biographies give as much space to events of one week as they gave to the several months in the early part of His public career. Just previous to this lesson He had made a journey to Jerusalem, where he attended the Jewish feast of dedication (John x., 22) and uttered that eloquent and intensely earnest (John x, 33-38) address for which they charged Him with blasphemy "because that Thou, being a man, makest Thyself God."

Leaving Jerusalem, "He went away again beyond Jordan, into the place where John at first baptized," which was Bethabara, in the province of Perea. His Perean ministry continued about three months, and this social function, "dining with a Pharisee," seems to have been the introductory event. For reasons unknown only Luke relates anything of those three months' experience, but Luke writes with care.

What may have been the motive of inviting Jesus we know not. Possibly it was only to watch and accuse Him. It may have been an honest wish to get nearer to Jesus to see if there really was in Him all the evil that fellow Pharisees saw or whether there might be more good than evil after all. But, whatever the temper of the host was, we (lesson verse 1) know his guests were in a hostile mood. "They were watching him." According to the word in the original, they watched Him narrowly, with inspective eyes. It did not perturb Jesus in the least to see this look in the faces of the Pharisees' dinner company.

ATTITUDE TOWARD SOCIETY.

We come next to notice the Master's attitude toward society and toward the law. He did not withdraw from social life for the reason that He was under espionage. Possibly He did not accept all the invitations to social functions that were extended, but we certainly have no record of Him declining in any case. His first days of public ministry were in part devoted to the wedding festivities at Cana. Just here the wonder may arise why Jesus would accept a dinner engagement on the Holy Sabbath, and, further, those who are at present devoting the Sabbath to dinners rather than religious services may quote Christ as their example. Let the facts be taken fairly. We cannot say certainly that it was what we would call a dinner party, or, if it was, the Master may have been rather a caller than a formal guest, to whom something to relieve His hunger was given informally. However, it was the use which Jesus made of the occasion that gave a character to His conduct which it will be always safe to copy.

As in Christ's attitude toward the law, the sabbatic law, He had spoken before, insisting that the Sabbath is made for man, for man's welfare, and not man for the Sabbath. The Pharisees' principle and plan was to fit man into their Sabbath, which tradition had turned into a Procrustean couch, and if one's conduct fitted to its measure neatly nothing was said of the spirit of him who observed the day thus punctiliously. Christ taught the wiser truth that the Sabbath was made to be used for the highest welfare of mankind.

To spend Sunday in reveling or in any mere pleasure-seeking way becomes Sabbath-breaking simply because it harms rather than helps those who do so. No matter how diligently one cares for the wants of the flesh, if he wholly neglects feeding and exercising his mind he cannot be a man in the better sense. So in the best sense he cannot who completely disregards the needs of that spiritual nature which is most central and essential of all that makes us human being.

USE OF THE SABBATH.

To give a case in point of what He would use the Sabbath for, Jesus (lesson verse 4) healed the man who had the dropsy. In some cases Christ wrought miracles to manifest His power and exhibit the glory of it. That was the dominant motive sometimes. But here His object was chiefly to accentuate His true teaching on Sabbath observance. Dropsy was not an incurable disease, and its cure here would settle nothing as to His divine power. But it did serve as well as anything else could do to show what the Sabbath may be properly used for—the relief of human suffering. To silence the criticisms of the company the Master asked them (lesson verse 5) what they would do if their ox or ass should fall into a pit on the Sabbath. Some of the extreme traditionalists would have answered: "Let it stay there till the Sabbath be over." But Jesus knew His hearers were not such extreme sticklers for the letter of the law, and so He put the question to them, and "they could not answer Him again to these things."

As there was silence on that subject, the Master used the opportunity to introduce a new topic—His parable on (lesson verses 7 to 11) humility. He had "marked how they chose out the chief rooms"—that is, grabbed the best within reach. Listen to what is told of the devices "society people" resort to that they may be invited to star parties. Learn of the tricks and turns people practice to get newspaper mention. Look out for yourself or expect to get left, is the motto of many. And as a matter of fact, the front rows and favorite places are occupied in many cases by those who secure them by brazen push. But such are never honored in heart, even by those who in a quasi-complimentary way will speak of them as "hustlers." Such self-assertion awakens envy and sharpens criticism.

Some people occupying greater people's seats in society must suffer more or less humiliation, because they got what they did by a graceless, grabbing method. Such might well learn by heart and put to practice in life that motto of modesty which Paul used: "We stretch not ourselves beyond our measure." This parable of our Lord applies to places and things higher than competition for the choicest in society. Humility is the first grace of genuine Christianity, as pride is its opposite. "Be not high-minded" is an admonition of divine wisdom. "When ye think ye stand take heed lest ye fall." "Pride cometh before destruction and a haughty spirit before a fall." To claim great things as ours in Christ. If we are His humble, trusting children, is all well and good, but to claim eminence in our own name or experience is presumption. It is an instructive fact that the very noblest and best men have been noted for modesty. The great scientists are not the noisy assailants of the time-tested truths of our holy religion.

Rather it has been small men or stilts of self-assertion who did so. Next to Christ stands Paul in the rank of the all-round Christians. But of all the Romans and Pharisees and Christians of His age there was not one who more carefully chose a lowly seat for himself. At the outset of his apostolic career as a Christian he declared himself "unworthy to be called an apostle." In the middle of his long and illustrious career as an apostle of Christ he said: "I am less than the least of all saints." And when his course had come nearly to an end, in a martyr's death, suffered for his fidelity to Christ, he pronounced himself "the chief of sinners." There we have a model which it were a blessing if we all could copy.

LESSON ON HOSPITALITY.

Passing from His instructive parable on humility, Jesus next taught a lesson on hospitality (lesson verses 12 to 14) bearing against exclusiveness. Let no one stumble by taking verse 12 in strict literalness. It is only a strong way of saying do not confine your invitation to social equals. It is not hard to see that some scriptural assertions are not intended to be taken literally. As where the Master once said, that except a man "hate his father and mother" he could not be His disciple. The sense is that, as the original allows, unless we love our dearest on earth less than we love Him we cannot be His disciples. Jesus always and openly claims the throne of the heart. But that He meant not positively to "hate" father and mother is evident, because He so tenderly loved His own mother Mary. He was too faithful as a friend and set too much store by the society of His friends to put up a bar against inviting them to share hospitality. But this He would urge on the Pharisee that day and on us now, not to wall ourselves about with circles of friends, not to give only to those from whom we expect to get. But open the door to those mentioned in verse 13, and the recompense will be ours, not from those needy ones, but "at the resurrection of the just."

The friendless and poor are forced by their needs to accept what the wealthy give in the way of charity. What the lowly long for is recognition of their manhood and womanhood. Society will never become celestial until a spirit shall come upon the strong and rich and mighty not to stoop to the "poor and maimed and lame and blind" with patronizing pity, but to give them a hand and some of that hospitality which is so lavishly bestowed upon the more fortunate. Great is the closing line of the lesson, telling us these services of hospitality are of such importance that a record of them is made and review of them will be had and a recompense for fidelity will be rendered at the "resurrection of the just." They are not of small account. Consider the poor, and the Lord will not forget us in the time of trouble.

EDUCATED IGNORAMUSES.

Take the old system in its most monstrous form—take learning Latin grammar by heart before translating any Latin author, says Dean Briggs of Harvard university in the October Atlantic. Nobody now defends a practice so stupid; yet that wonderful feat of memory strengthened many a memory for other wonderful feats. The boy who mastered Andrews and Stoddard knew the power of patient effort, the strength of drudgery well done. Through a natural reaction memory is underrated now. Education at the time when memory is trained easiest and best must be saved from the barrenness of memory work and must be "enriched." Even the multiplication table is threatened with banishment. We leave the straight and narrow way, and wobble all over the flowery meadows. We are held down to accuracy so little that it is next to impossible to find a youth who can copy a list of printed names without misspelling. We have boys who cannot spell, teachers who cannot spell, teachers of English who cannot spell, college professors who cannot spell and have a mean opinion of spelling.

FISHING IN CHINA.

In this country the fisherman is a man who uses hook and line or the net in following his profession and folks would stare with wonder to see him start off with a flock of birds to help in catching fish. Yet this is done in China. There the Chinaman may be seen in his sampan surrounded by cormorants which have been trained to dash into the water at his order, seize the fish and bring them to the boat. Should a cormorant capture a fish too large for it to carry to the boat alone, one of its companions will go to its assistance and together they will bring it in.

If the Chinaman wishes to catch turtles he will do so with the aid of a sucking fish or remora. This fish has on top of its head a long disk or sucker by which it attches itself beneath moving objects such as sharks, whales and the bottoms of ships rather than make the effort necessary to independent movement.

The fisherman fastens the remora to a long cord tied to a brass ring about its tail, and when he reaches the turtle ground puts it overboard, taking care to keep it from the bottom of the boat. When a turtle passes near the remora darts beneath him and fastens to his shell. Struggle as he will the turtle cannot loosen the grip of the sucker, and the Chinaman has only to haul in on the line, bring the turtle up to the boat, and take him aboard.—Washington Post.

MARK TWAIN ON THE STUMP.

Mark Twain was never much of a politician. Indeed, what he doesn't know about politcs would make a very large library. On one occasion, however, the humorist took part in a campaign so far as to make a little speech. It was in 1880, and Mr. Clemens, who was visiting a friend at Elmira, N. Y., was called on to introduce General Hawley to a republican meeting. In the course of his remarks Mr. Clemens said:

"General Hawley is a member of my church in Hartford and the author of 'Beautiful Snow.' Maybe he will deny that, but I am only here to give him a character from his last place. As a pure citizen I resepect him, as a personal friend of years I have the warmest regard for him, as a neighbor whose vegetable garden adjoins mine—why I watch him. As the author of 'Beautiful Snow' he has added a new pang of winter. He is a square, true man in honest politics, and I must say he occupies a mighty lonesome positon. So broad, so bountiful is his character that he never turned a tramp empty-handed from the door, but always gave him a letter of introduction to me. Pure, honest, incorruptible, that is Joe Hawley. Such a man in politics is like a bottle of perfumery in a glue factory—it may moderate the stench, but it doesn't destroy it. I haven't said any more of him than I would say of myself. Ladies and gentlemen, this is General Hawley."

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The Bowser Troubles

What Caused Mr. Bowser to Give Up Flat Life With All Its Comforts.

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After three or four days Mr. Bowser recovered from the birthday party and the tumble downstairs, and even grew good-natured over the trials and tribulations of flat life. When half a week had passed without a row with any one of the tenants he rubbed his hands together, and said:

"One of the things that make flat life pleasant is the adventures you meet with. There isn't any such thing as monotony about it. Take it with the wakes, birthday parties, receptions, agents, peddlers, the janitress, the children, the dogs, the gossiping and all that, and one lives a week in a day."

"But we'll get out of it as soon as we can," pleaded Mrs. Bowser.

"We'll get out of it at the end of a year, perhaps," he replied. "I've got things down pretty fine at last, and for the next few months I hope to enjoy myself. Don't you notice how quiet the house is to-night. A month ago you couldn't hear yourself speak at this hour of the evening, but these people are getting civilized at last. Take that janitress, for instance. For the first three or four weeks she seemed determined to—"

Some one knocked in an imperious way at the door, and Mr. Bowser opened it to find the woman standing there.

"Now, then, Mr. Towser," she began, but he interrupted her with:

"My name is Bowser, as I've told you a hundred times."

"Well, then, Mr. Bowser, if you don't know enough to turn off the water in the bathtub you'd better hire a small boy to show you how. It's run over and is flooding the rooms below, and I warn you that you'll have to pay all the damages."

"Madame, I know my business!".

"Then tend to it."

"The water has not run over."

"I say it has, and the plaster is falling off the celling below!"

While they were scrapping about it Mrs. Bowser ran into the bathroom and found that something was wrong on the floor above.

The janitress was disappointed and went away muttering, and Mr. Bowser felt himself injured and walked to and fro and said:

"That's the last straw. I can't lay hands on a woman, but I'll see that vixen's husband to-morrow, and tell him what's what. If she even so much as looks at me from this night on I'll punch his head!"

Mrs. Bowser knew that words would irritate him and she kept silent, and after a few further growls he was ready to sit down to his paper, when the sound of a brass band on the street caught his attention. As he went to the window the sounds came nearer and nearer, and at length he turned and said:

"By the great horn-spoon, but that band is coming right into the house with its infernal tooting! Are we going to have a funeral or a celebration?"

"It's nothing," said Mrs. Bowser, as she went over to him. "You see the man living below has been appointed to an office and his friends have come to give him a send-off."

"And because a hump-back, cross-eyed son of a gun has been appointed to some little $1,500 office a band must come here and squeak and squawk and blow and toot till the rest of the people in the house are driven crazy! I won't stand it!"

"But this isn't our house," she protested.

"Makes no difference. We are tenants here. We have rights. That band is a nuisance, and there is no law to uphold nuisances. I'll go down and take the leader of those tooters by the chin-whiskers and stuff him into his own horn!"

"Mr. Bowser, please—"

"Never! Great Scots, but listen to that! Feel the walls shake! If the rest of the people are fools enough to put up with it they can, but I'll assert my rights!"

He started for the stairs. As he was going down one flight the band was coming up another. Had not providence interfered there would have been a meeting in the hall below and the angel of death might have come flying. All of a sudden there was a cry of fire from the floor above the Bowsers. It was still echoing when a chair was thrown over the banister. Then came a rug, more chairs, a stand and a picture. Mr. Bowser was struck and knocked down and the musicians ceased their noise as they hustled down stairs before the bounding and clattering missiles.

"Who in the name of thunder is it!" shouted Mr. Bowser, as he dragged himself up the stairs.

"Everything on fire above!" replied Mrs. Bowser, as she ran to the windows.

Mr. Bowser didn't lose his head. He simply grabbed up anything he could lift and carried it to the window and dumped it out. He had pretty well stripped the two front rooms when a man put his head into the door and shouted that the fire was out and that there was no more danger. A lamp had been upset in the room above and burned one end of a two-dollar rug. An alarm had been turned in and the house was full of firemen. Half a dozen came into the Bowsers' rooms, and one of them looked about and asked:

"Why, you haven't been fool enough to heave your stuff out of the window, have you?"

"Of course I've thrown it out!" indignantly replied Mr. Bowser.

"And broken it all to flinders and probably killed three or four people! Well, you are a daisy, you are!"

"But what right, sir—what right had those people upstairs to yell 'fire!' and upset the whole house! Somebody has got to pay for this!"

They advised him to go and sandpaper his head, and went off whistling, but it was half an hour before the front door was shut on them. Mrs. Bowser had been hiding away in the bedroom with the hysterics, but when all had gone she crept into the front room to find Mr. Bowser looking at the broken-backed sofa, which was the only thing left.

"GRABBED UP ANYTHING HE COULD LIFT."

"Well, are you satisfied at last?" he asked, as he caught sight of her.

"But what have I done?"

"Done! Done! Who talked and talked, and coaxed and coaxed, till they got me out of my house and into this flat?"

"Nobody. You were the one who suggested it. I told you how it would be."

"And who put me in a position to be sassed by that cat of a janitress, and insulted by the people above and below, and chucked downstairs—aye! chucked downstairs by a lop-shouldered ignoramus who don't know pancakes from cart-wheels!"

"I begged you not to meddle with them, but you would do it."

She leaned up against the wall and wept. He looked at her for half a minute in silence and then asked:

"Have I got a hat and overcoat?"

"Yes."

"Have you got a hat and cloak?"

"Yes."

"Then follow me!"

And she followed him down the stairs, littered with broken furniture—along the halls where crippled chairs were piled up—through the front door and past the heap of wreck on the sidewalk.

"Where are we going?" she finally ventured to ask.

"Brooklyn!" he replied, as he heaved a sigh.

"But our flat—our furniture?"

"Nevermore!" he said as he bent his head and pressed forward through the darkness. It was the end.

Life of a Car Wheel.

What is the life of a trolley car wheel? The United Traction company of Pittsburgh reports the average life of its wheels to be about 35,000 miles, and estimates that about one-third of this life is secured by prompt grinding when the wheels become flat. This company, as well as some others, buys its wheels with the guarantee of a 33,000-mile life, and if they should require renewing before that time the wheels are replaced at the expense of the manufacturing company, while if the life should prove to be longer the company receives a corresponding credit.

Against Morning Exercise.

Early morning exercise is denounced nowadays by the majority of hygienic teachers. At that time, they say, vitality is at its lowest ebb, and needs the stimulation of food. About midafternoon is the best time for gentle outdoor exercise. At this time, too, it is most desirable that mental labor should cease.

Knowledge Is Power.

Little Elsie—It's so hard to learn to read!

Little Gracie—But I'm going to try, because mamma says I'll be able to read all about the bargain sales in the newspapers.—Puck.

A Terrible Warning.

First Gambler—I've jest been readin' the life of Green, the converted gambler. I tell you that man's life is an awful warning to us.

Second Gambler—What happened him?

First Gambler—After he quit cards he "most starved.—N. Y. Weekly.

Paris consumes more than 2,000 tons of snails annually.

THE KLONDIKE HUSTLER

A Pioneer Paper Which Records Some Interesting Local News.

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AN IMPOSITION.

Mr. William Ashford, proprietor of the "Monarch" dance hall and saloon, wishes us to notify all people who have left gold dust and nuggets at his place within the last two weeks to call at once and remove the same. He has about 40 bags, bottles and cans which various parties have flung behind his bar, and they are not only in the way, but it is an imposition on good nature to expect him to give them room while he is so crowded for space. The aggregate amount of this "junk" is about half a million dollars. Such parcels as are uncalled for after two weeks will be turned into the hospital fund or handed out to whoever wants to bother to take them away. Mr. Ashford is one of the best natured men in Alaska, and it is not a fair deal to clutter up his space and then turn his saloon into a junk shop.

PAID THE PENALTY.

We learn that one George Mitchell, of Ohio, who was among the party of tenderfeet setting out for the diggings at Snyder's Falls a week ago, has been found dead in a snowdrift and the body robbed of the five cigars and two plugs of tobacco which he exhibited here. He had with him the sum of $800, but this was not taken. He was told by parties here, who offered him five dollars apiece for the cigars, that he would sooner or later fall a victim, but he professed to be perfectly able to take care of himself. We have been smoking sawdust and chewing bark for the last two weeks, and should we run across a man with cigars and tobacco in his pocket we don't believe that we could hold ourself.

SLIGHTLY COOLER.

During the past three or four days the thermometer has stood pretty steadily at 32 degrees below zero, and it is reported that several persons who came here from Florida last fall have suffered from bites and frozen toes. While we don't think a summer hotel would pay here in the winter, there is no occasion for cussing the climate. Sheet-iron stoves can be had at $100 apiece, and six of them will warm any ordinary room in the severest weather. All reports of people being found frozen to death should be taken with many grains of allowance.

HARD LUCK.

We learn that John Tobias, the pioneer miner on Champagne river, will leave for Illinois by the first boat. He has taken out about $200,000 in gold dust and nuggets, and was intending to spend the summer lying in a hammock and smoking two-dollar cigars. A letter has called him home to take possession of a large factory in Chicago left him by a deceased relative, and he feels that he must return to effete civilization and endure all its inconveniences. He says he will never wear a collar and eat with a fork, but we fear he will have to come to it in time. Poor John!

FALSE REPORT.

The report that the Hustler was to raise its subscription price to $200 per year was started by some one who owed us a personal grudge. While we believe our paper is well worth the price, we shall make no advance from present rates, but try and worry along somehow. All gold dust sent in for subscription or advertising should be placed in old beer bottles, if possible, and the corks driven in flush with the top. We can then use them to break the ice on the stove hearth.

A PLEASANT CALL.

The Hustler received a call yesterday from Mr. George Davis, of claim No. 17, on Red-Hot creek. Mr. Davis wanted to buy three or four empty beer kegs to hold the gold dust he had taken out in the last three months, but was unable to find such a thing in town. He informed us that he should leave for the States by the first boat—not that he doesn't love the country, but because he has a longing for an oyster stew and can't be content. After getting a stew he may return.

A BAD MAN.

Monday evening last a miner named Bill McIntosh got drunk and threw a bag of gold dust containing 14 pounds at the proprietor of the Polar Wave saloon and the missile crushed the saloonist's right shoulder and crippled him for several weeks to come. This is the third time Bill has badly injured inoffensive citizens in this manner, and he had better look out for trouble.

OWNER WANTED.

During the past week some one left seven pounds of gold dust in an oyster can in our office, and it has been kicking around under foot ever since. If the owner does not call and take it away within a week we shall heave it into the back yard. This office is no junk shop.

UP AGAIN.

The price of whisky jumped to $1.50 per drink at daylight yesterday morning, and those figures will be maintained until the ice breaks up in the Yukon and a fresh supply is landed. As a substitute we are going to chew a rag soaked in kerosene.

What Was Left.

"Cook, is there any roast beef over from dinner this evening?"

"No, ma'am."

"Well, what is there left in the kitchen?"

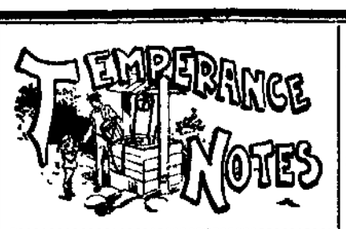
"Only the policeman, ma'am."—Illustrated American.

Everybody Is.

Yeast—Are you troubled with headache?

Crimsonbeak—Of course. I am! Everybody is who has it.—Yonkers Statesman.

To my mind not all the gold in the Rand or the diamonds in the De Beers mines could compensate to the nation for the loss it yearly sustains by the immeasurable evil of the drink traffic.—Lady Henry Somerset.



SALOONKEEPER'S DAUGHTER.

Her Gospel Song Helped to Undo Some of the Evil Wrought by Her Father's Business.

It was evening and Brown's saloon was closely filled with a noisome throng of boys and men, when suddenly above the din a sweet, childish voice arose in song and through the thin partition came the words:

"Take the name of Jesus with you,
Child of sorrow and of woe;
It will joy and comfort give you,
Take it, then, where'er you go."

"That's my daughter Bessie," explained the owner. "I don't take stock in such songs, but she has a praying mother."

"Better hush her up, Brown; she'll hurt your business," whispered a man.

The clear, childish voice again took up the refrain:

"Take the name of Jesus with you,
As a shield from every snare;
If temptations round you gather,
Breathe that holy name in prayer."

A young man standing by the bar resolutely set down his glass and left the room.

"What's the trouble, Will?" questioned a companion.

"Trouble enough. I've a praying

"WHAT'S THE TROUBLE, WILL?"

mother, Tom, who has been all her life praying for me, and I had forgotten till a moment ago that song recalled it all. I am lost, forever lost."

"Not if that song be true, Will. I had a praying mother, myself once, and God knows I loved her, though I have never sought to follow her counsel."

The young men gazed on each other in blank despair.

What is there in the name of Jesus to save?

As if in answer the sweet, childish voice reached them still:

"Oh, the precious name of Jesus,
How it thrills our souls with joy!
When His loving arms receive us,
And His songs our tongues employ."

"I can't give up drink now," said Will, as he clasped his hands in mute despair.

"Oh, Will, let us break away from it altogether; it is destroying our lives."

"If I only could! Oh, if I only could!"

"If that song be true we need not despair. The dying thief was saved on the cross and we haven't got far yet. Come to my room. I've a Bible there in my trunk that mother gave to me."

The young men entered the room and bent over the open book which had been sealed to them so long.

"Whosoever will, let him come. Ho, every one that thirsteth, come! I came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance." What new and wonderful meaning the words held! How they thrilled the hearts of the young men with hope and courage!

"Though your sins be as scarlet!' that's me," sobbed Will.

"But read on, read on," he says. 'They shall be as white as snow.' Oh, the beauty of such a religion which can blot out all the iniquity of the past and preserve us from future evil."

It is three weeks later and in a quiet and humble home far from the din of the city a sad-faced mother is performing her usual round of duties.

"It is so long, now," she sighed," and then, it was a mere line, stating he was well. Oh, God, preserve my boy and bring him into Thy kingdom."

"Good day, neighbor. Here is a letter for you," cried a cheery voice.

"From Will," she said, as she seated herself and tore the envelope.

"Saved. Oh, God, I thank Thee," she cried a moment later, "and my faith had grown so weak. I shall never doubt again, but rest forever in the fullness of His words."

Little Bessie, the saloon keeper's daughter, never knew the wonderful influence exerted by her simple song, but Will and Tom never passed by the attractive room where Brown displayed his choice liquors without thanking God that the owner had a praying wife who had early in life instructed her daughter about Jesus, who is mighty to save.—National Advocate.

Some Startling Figures.

At a recent meeting of the Congregational club, of Chicago, the general secretary gave some startling facts about Chicago saloons. He said: "In one saloon on Madison street, connected with a theater, at seven p. m. one Sunday there were counted 485 young men, and between seven p. m. and nine p. m. 524 more young men were seen to enter. Some of these were standing in a row six deep about a gambling table."

No Cause Known for the Act.

A young man, 33 years of age, employed in a hardware store, who had been drinking freely for some time past, went into a hotel bar in an intoxicated condition and that night shot himself. A paper in its report of the affair says: "No cause is known for the act."

RUM'S WORK IN AFRICA.

What Missionaries Have to Say of the Ruination Brought to the Blackman.

It is infinitely sad that the contact of civilization with the native races of West Africa should have been characterized in the first place by slavery, and later on by the exportation of ardent spirits. It is well that our steamers should carry missionaries to the dark continent, but is it well that the cargo of many a vessel should mainly consist of gin and gunpowder? This was the case with the old steamship Adrian, on which I sailed for the Congo in 1891. In due time we safely reached Banana, at the mouth of the Congo river, and I commenced to see the abominable effects of the fire-water, which in those days was so freely sold. Night was made hideous in the wooden hotel by scenes and sounds of revelry. A dozen bottles of gin could be bought for 60 cents, and the poisonous concoction, so one of my friends informed me, was warranted to kill at 500 yards. The already degraded natives were in part paid for their labor in gin, and they were thus further degraded, demoralized, decimated and damned.

To-day the strength of the spirits sold is greatly diluted, as its poisonous and destructive power was even for trade purposes too serious. When the artificial taste was created, palm wine, which is very slightly intoxicating, could no longer suffice the natives, who were prepared to barter all their possessions for the accursed "fire-water." I have often seen the graves of these poor heathen decorated with the gin bottles they owned during life.

It is a matter of profound gratitude that a restrictive tariff is in some degree lessening the sale on the lower Congo; but still more are we rejoiced that combined Europe, too tardily kind, has drawn a cord of protection round equatorial Africa, forbidding the sale of spirits beyond a certain clearly defined sphere.—Harry Grattan Guinness, M. D., London Regions Beyond (Missionary Union).

As I have witnessed the unutterable horrors of the rum traffic of the west coast, as well as in South Africa, I shall gladly embrace the opportunity to let the civilized world know something of the sickening details of a traffic of which it might be truly said: Slavery slew its thousands, but the rum traffic is slaying its millions. I traveled up and down the coast on boats that were simply wholesale liquor houses—rum in hogsheads, rum in casks, rum in barrels, rum in kegs, rum in demijohns, rum in stone jugs; and the vilest rum that ever burnt its way down human throats.

What an awful many-sided charge the vast cloud of butchered African witnesses will have against the civilized world in the day of judgment! Africa, robbed of her children, rifled of her treasures, lies prostrate before the rapine and greed of the Christian nations of the world. A slave pen and battle field for ages, Christian nations, instead of binding up her wounds, like the good Samaritan; instead of passing by and leaving her alone like Levite and priest, have come to her with 10,000 shiploads of hell's masterpiece of damnation, rum, that is turning her children into human cinders, that has turned the entire west coast into one long barroom, from which it is estimated no fewer than 2,000,000 drunken savages go forth to die of delirium tremens every year. "Gin, gin," is the cry all along the west coast, and, says Joseph Thompson: "Underneath that cry for gin I seem to hear the reproach: You see what Christians have made us." Africa sends to Europe fiber, palm oil, palm kernels, rubber and coffee. Europe sends to Africa powder and balls to slaughter the body and rum to slay the soul. — Rev. Charles Satchell Morris, South Africa.

To my mind the most convincing proof of the absolute unreasonableness of the liquor traffic in mission fields, not to say its unmitigated wickedness, is found in the action of the English government with respect to its East African possessions. In this, their latest acquisition in the dark continent, stringent regulations have been issued, and so far as I have noticed have been enforced, prohibiting the sale of either liquor or firearms to the natives.

When we consider this action in connection with her policy on the west coast, where liquor has been poured in without stint, and where the result has been seen in rebellious uprisings and massacres innumerable, we have the testimony of one of the greatest nations, and certainly the most experienced colonizing power, that liquor for revenue does not pay; that as a simple commercial transaction it is ruinous, expensive, criminal. —Rev. W. R. Hotchkins, British East Africa.

White Fruit House

The year just past has been a prosperous one, but we expect this year will still be better for the trade. We have laid in an extraordinary large line of goods, which we purchased at the very lowest cash price.

SUGARS. **SUGARS.**

Choice Yellow Extra C Sugar 5¼c lb. Coffee A Sugar, 6½c lb.
Cut Loaf Sugar, 6¼c lb. Best Granulated Sugar, 6½c lb.
Powdered Sugar, 6¼c lb

COFFEE. **COFFEE.**

We now make a specialty of roasting our best Rio Coffee here at home, and in this way our customers get a much fresher roast than in packages. Besides, you can see what you are buying, as it is loose and not in packages. It is quite a saving to our customers and a much better article.

Good Rio, Green, 12c lb. Our Best Roasted Rio, 16c lb.
Very Best, Green Rio, 14c lb. Roasted Java, 31c lb.
Old Government Java, Green, 25c lb. Roasted, Mocha, 31c lb.
Rich Mocha, green, 25c lb.

TEAS. TEAS. TEAS.

The trouble in China is causing an advance on all grades of Teas. We have laid in a large supply, therefore are able to sell at old price.

Good, Young Hyson, 35c lb. Best, Imperial, 50c lb.
Extra Good, 40c lb. English Breakfast, Best, 50c lb.
Very best Young Hyson, 50c lb. Good Oolong 35c lb; best 50c lb.
Gunpowder, good, 40c lb; best 50c lb. Japan Tea, 40c; best, 50c lb.
Tea Dust in 1-lb. packages, 25c lb. Ceylon Tea, 60c lb.

CANNED GOODS.

California Green Gages, 14c can Tidal Wave Tomatoes, 9c can.
California Egg Plums, 14c can. Chester Sugar Corn 8c can.
California Apricots, 16c can. Egyptian Cream Corn, 10c can.
California Peaches, 17c can. Early June Peas 10c can.
California White Cherries 22c can String Beans, 8c can.

DRIED FRUITS.

The market on dried fruits has been affected the same as canned goods.

California Raisins, 9c lb. Evaported Apples, 10c lb.
Best California Raisins, 11c lb. Domestic Apples, 7c lb.
California Apricots 18c lb. Pitted Cherries, 18c lb.
California Prunes, 5c and 9c lb. New Currants, 8c lb.
No. 1 Raspberries, 20c lb.

FISH! FISH!! FISH!!!

Family White Fish ½bbl., $1.60 Best Mackerel, kit, $2.25
Fancy White Fish, kit, 50c Scotch Herring, keg, $1.25
No. 1 White Fish, kit, $1.15 Holland Herring, keg, $1.00.
Mackerel, kit, $1.35 Best Georgia Bank Cod Fish, whole, 7c
Labrador Herring 2c each. Summer Cured Cod Fish, 8c.

OILS—HARNESS, NEATSFOOT, LINSEED AND MACHINE.

Harness Oil, 50c gallon Machine Oil, Dark, 25c gal.
Boiled, Linseed Oil, 85c gallon Neatsfoot, 60c gallon.
Raw, Linseed Oil, 80c gallon Fish Oil, 60c gallon
Castor Oil, 70c gal. Lard Oil, 50c gallon
Machine Oil, bright, 30c gallon,

MAPLE SYRUP, OTHER SYRUPS AND NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Golden Drips 30c per gallon. Good New Orleans Molasses, 20c gal.
Best New Orleans, 40c gal. Rich Yellow Sorghum, 40c. gal.
Maple Syrup, 75c per gallon. Lyndon Maple Syrup in bottles, 35c.

WINES AND LIQUORS, FOR MEDICAL USE ONLY

Kelley Island Catawba, 70c gallon California Angelica, 80c gallon
Kelley Island Port, 80c gallon California Muscatel, 80c gallon
California Sherry, 80c gallon. Wines in bottles, 25c and 30c.
German Kuemmel, $1.50 gallon. Whiskies, new, $1.10 and $1.25 gallon.
German Kuemmel, bottles, 60c. Whiskies, old, $1.40 $1.75 and $2.50 gallon.

FINE CUT AND PLUG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Pay Car Fine Cut 35c lb. Horse Shoe, Plug, 45c lb.
Sweet Cuba Fine Cut, 45c lb. Battle Ax, 35c plug; J. T. Plug, 18c plug.
Hiawatha Fine Cut, 70c lb. Standard Navy Plug, 25c plug.
Our Mary Cigars, 65c per box. Bamboo Smoking, 26c lb
Artistic Cigars, 55c per box. Golden Star Smoking, 23c lb.
Tan Cigars, $1.25 per box. Mail Pouch, 43c lb.

CANDIES OF ALL KINDS.

Pure Stick, per lb, 9c Bon Bons, extra, 10c lb
Pure French Mixed, 8c lb Bon Bon Fruit, 20c lb
French Mottoes, 12c lb Cinnamon Drops, 10c lb
Gum Drops, 5c lb Peppermint Lozenges, 10c lb

Carpets, Mattings, Oil Cloth, Linoleums and Window Shades

We have a large line and nice assortment of Oil Cloths, Carpets and Window Shades. We keep all grades and prices. The whole corner is devoted to these goods so you can always find a good display at low prices.

Window Shades, good, 12c each. Linoleum, good, $1.00 yard.
Window Shades, extra, 20c each. Linoleum, best, $1.00 yard
Window Shades, best, 35c each. Floor Oil Cloth, good 25c yard.
Rag Carpet, good, per yard, 22c. Floor Oil Cloth, best, 35c yard.
Rag Carpet, home-made, per yard 38c Ingrain Carpets good, 30c yard.
Brussels Carpet, good, yard, 65c. Ingrain Carpets, 60c yard.
Brussels Carpet, best, yard 75c. Extra Supers, per yard 60c.

Be sure and give us a call and we will save you 20 per cent. on above goods.

White Fruit House.

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

GRAIN-O

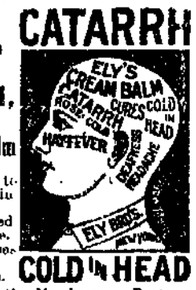
THE PURE GRAIN COFFEE

Coffee injures growing children even when it is weakened. Grain-O gives them brighter eyes, firmer flesh, quicker intelligence and happier dispositions. They can drink all they want of Grain-O—the more the better—and it tastes like coffee.

All grocers; 15c. and 25c.

THE CLEANSING AND HEALING CURE FOR CATARRH, is Ely's Cream Balm

Easy and pleasant to use. Contains no injurious drug. It is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at once. It Opens and Cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Inflammation. Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses Taste and Smell. Large Size 50 cents at druggists or by mail; Trial size, 10 cents by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street New York.



CATARRH

COLD IN HEAD

DR. BULSON,

25 WEST WAYNE ST.,

Practice Limited to Diseases of

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat

Hours:—10 to 4. Telephone 415 Main.

Office 'phone 261. Residence 1047.

Robert Spice,

PLUMBER, STEAM and GAS FITTER...

48 W. MAIN STREET.

The Pennsylvania Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Trains Run by Central Time.

*Daily †Daily, except Sunday.

From Ft. Wayne to	Leave	Arrive
Valparaiso and Chicago	* 3 30 am	* 5 30 am
Plymouth and Chicago	* 3 30 am	* 7 35 pm
Chicago	* 4 55 am	* 9 22 pm
New York and Washington	* 5 40 am	* 3 25 am
Youngstown and Pittsburg	* 5 40 am	* 3 25 am
Mansfield and Lima		†12 00 m
Denson and Pittsburg		* 4 00 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago	† 7 30 am	†10 40 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago	†12 15 pm	†12 05 pm
Crestline and Pittsburg	†12 25 pm	* 3 30 am
Plymouth and Chicago	* 4 10 pm	* 7 35 pm
Lima and Crestline	† 7 10 am	† 7 15 pm
New York and Washington	* 7 15 pm	* 4 00 pm
Pittsburg & Philadelphia	* 7 45 pm	* 4 00 pm
Pittsburg & Philadelphia	* 9 30 am	* 4 50 pm
Pittsburg & Philadelphia	* 4 45 pm	*10 10 am
New York and Washington	* 4 45 pm	*10 10 am
Valparaiso & Chicago	*10 15 am	* 4 40 pm

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA Ry.
In effect Sept. 20, 1900.

NORTH BOUND.

*For Grand Rapids and north	2 20 p.m
" " " "	8 50 a.m
" " " "	4 15 p.m
From Richmond arrives	8 40 a.m

SOUTH BOUND

*For Richmond and Cincinnati	12 23 a.m
" " "	6 45 a.m
" " "	12 50 p.m
From Grand Rapids arrives	6 50 p.m

*Daily †Daily except Sunday.

WABASH

Wabash Time Table in Effect June 3rd, 1900.

GOING EAST.

No 2 Fast Eastern Express, daily	5 50 a.m
No 6 New England Fast Mail daily	11 45 a.m
No 24 Atlantic Express—daily	6 47 p.m
No. 18 Peru Accom. daily arrive	9 25 a.m
No. 50 Toledo Accom. Sunday's only	7 10 a.m

GOING WEST.

No. 19 Indianapolis Express—daily	5 50 a.m
No. 7 St. Louis Express daily—	9 37 a.m
No. 5 Government Fast Mail—daily	5 40 p.m
No. 3 St. Louis limited—daily	8 20 p.m
No. 51 Peru Accom.—Sunday's only	11 20 p.m

Telephones—Home-Bell No. 6.

FINDLAY, FORT WAYNE AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

DEPART.

No 2 Mail and Express (except Sun)	7 05 a.m
No. 32 Local Freight (except Sun)	8 00 a.m
No. 6 Mixed (except Sun.)	2 00 p m
No. 4 Roulson Park Special (Sun. only)	7 00 p.m

ARRIVE.

No. 5 Mixed (except Sun.)	10 00 a.m
No. 3 Mail and Express (except Sun.)	3 0 p.m
No. 31 Local Freight (except Sun.)	5 30 p.m
No. 1 Robison Park Special (Sun. only)	10 55 a.m

TOLEDO, FORT WAYNE & WESTERN RAILWAY

9—7-1-1900

All trains arrive at and depart from Van Buren Street Passenger Station, Chicago.

Uniformed Colored Porters attend passengers holding first or second class tickets in day coaches on Ohio trains, inserting scrupulously clean coverlets in

Solid Trains Leave Fort Wayne Daily.

Leave Fort Wayne.	Depart
Chicago Express	3 25
Chicago Express	3 15
Fast Mail Express, No. 6	7 58
Local Freight	12 25

Arrive Fort Wayne.	Depart
Chicago Express	2 30
Chicago Express	12 10
Fast Mail Express, No. 5	4 35
Local Freight	12 00

(Daily except Sunday. Agent takes P. M. Clark type P. M.

Thru Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Nos. 2, 4 and 6 to Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York and Boston; on Nos. 1, 3 and 5 to Chicago.

Meals are served at "Put-in-Bay" Dining Stations and in Nickel Plate Dining Cars at opportune meal hours.

For rates and information, address C. A. Asterlin, T. P. A., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway—Fort Wayne Branch.

SOUTHWARD.	Arrive
No. 462 Way Freight	3 50 p. m
No. 456 Cin. Express and Mail	11 25 a. m
No. 410 Detroit and Ind'pls Express	2 50 p. m

NORTHWARD.	Depart
No. 462 Way Freight	9 55 a. m
No. 456 Through Freight & Mail	11 55 a. m
No. 410 Detroit and Ind'pls Express	5 00 p. m

L. E. & W.—TIME TABLE.

SOUTH.

No. 41 leaves (except Sunday)	7:15 a.m
No. 43 daily (except Sunday)	4:15 p.m
No. 45 leaves (Sunday only)	6:20 p.m
No. 171 Local Freight	5:20 a.m

NORTH.

No. 40 arrives daily (except Sunday)	11:40 a.m
No. 42 (daily except Sunday)	10:20 p.m
No. 44 (Sunday only) arrives	10:30a.m
No. 170 Local Freight	5:00 p.m

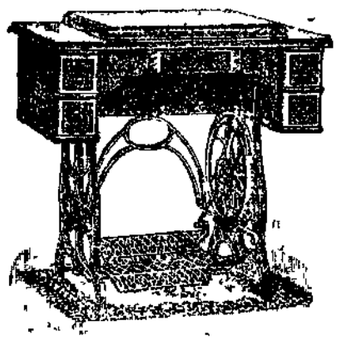
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.com

Mold-Proof Jellies.

The germs in the air produce mold. Keep out the air and prevent mold. This can be done by pouring melted paraffin on top of the jelly when finished. This makes a covering practically air tight. Tying paper over the top is unnecessary. When the jelly is to be used the paraffin can be removed as a cake, washed and be used over and over again. One-fourth pound covers from 15 to 20 tumblers of jelly, 20c lb.

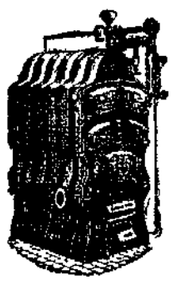
RANKE & NUSSBAUM,
Druggists, 88 Calhoun St.

F. M. SMITH & CO.,
—AGENTS FOR—
ELDREDGE B



Sewing Machines

A first-class Sewing Machine at a very LOW PRICE.
FIVE YEAR'S GUARANTEE.
22 CALHOUN STREET.



Plumbing AND .... **Gas Fitting**
STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING.

Jahn & Meyer,
123 E. Lewis Street.
'Phone No. 526.

COME IN AND HEAR
The Edison Phonograph.
All the Latest Records.
Vocal and Instrumental.
Packard Music House,
120 CALHOUN STREET.

YOUNG WOMEN
Take your meals at the
Y. W. C. A.,
51 West Berry Street.
Strangers in the city referred to good boarding places. Meals served on the European plan at reasonable rates. Dinner, 11:30 to 1:30. Supper 5:30 to 6:40.

MONEY TO LOAN.
At lowest rate on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, carriages, etc., and leave the property in your possession.
Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan or to suit convenience of borrower. Business strictly confidential.
Fort Wayne Mortgage Loan Co.
Second floor, 44 Calhoun St., Room 2, Over Hergentheim's Millinery Store.

F. J. Zimmerly & Co.,
Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting, Electric Wiring.
GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES.
No. 124 Calhoun Street. 'Phone 207.

DR. R. P. WHITE,
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT
SURGEON.
OFFICE-WHITE NATIONAL BANK
GLASSES ADJUSTED.
Rooms 3 and 4.
Hours: 9 to 12; 1 to 5. Sunday:—9 to 10:30; 3 to 5
At Warsaw Monday's.

LOANS FROM $10 TO $100
can be had on your furniture, piano, horses, wagons, etc., on the most reasonable terms. None better. Easy payments. Strictly private. We do the business and can therefore give you the lowest rates. Make no mistake, but call and get full particulars before you make a loan
INDIANA MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
Room 2 Arcade, Second Floor.

TO LOAN—So few people ask for loans that we practically allow you to name rates; supply unlimited. W. E. Doud, Agent. 7-tf

CHICAGO
HORSE SHOW
Oct. 29, 30, 31, Nov. 1, 2, 3
$15,000 Money Prizes.
Cups and Specials, $5,000
Show to be held in the magnificent
NEW COLISEUM,
Wabash Av and 14th St.
Arena 110 x 212 feet.
Spacious Accomodations for Horses and Rig.
ENTRIES CLOSE OCT. 15.
Entry Blanks and Mortimer Levering Prize Lists Given on Application. Secy and Gen. Mgr. 182 Michigan Ave.
Chicago Horse Show Asso. (Inc.)

Grand Symphonic Pastheven, Mendelssohn, Bach, Handel, Wagner and Liszt Repertoire.

C. B. FITCH,
General Agent, 65 Clinton St.
NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF MONTPELIER, VT.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.
Painless Dentistry. Warranted Work. Moderate charges. Get the Best.
U. S. DENTAL PARLORS.
Drs. J. A. & J. W. Williams, Mgrs.
'Phone 1178. 98 Calhoun St.

PROFESSIONAL.
DR. MARY A. WHERY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and residence, 26 Madison St.
Specialty:—Disease of Women
Telephone 470. Office hours, 9 a. m to 3:30 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Handsomely furnished rooms to permanent parties, in Aldine flats, 53 E. Berry street. Apply to Mrs. Smith, room 28. 11-1mo

FOR RENT—Two very desirable furnished rooms, complete for light housekeeping; positively no children. Call 172 Holman St. 25-eod-tf

FOR RENT—A good furnished room, for gentleman or man and wife, in a fine location, near Broadway and Belt line; will rent reasonable. 198 W. Wayne St. 3t6

FOR RENT—A nicely furnished front room, also a side room, with bath and all conveniences. Can accommodate a few table boarders. 29 E. Washington St. 3-1m

FOR SALE—Or Trade—A trio of white Wyandotte chickens for a fox terrier dog; also white Wyandottes for sale. Apply, L. D. Elliott. Rural Route No. 6, city.

FOR RENT—The elegant store room formerly occupied by the Aldine restaurant; fine room for millinery, drugs, fancy bakery, etc.; low rent. Apply to D. N. Foster Furniture Co. 4-1mo

FOR RENT—By the 1st of November, the first floor and basement of the store rooms one door east of Western Union telegraph office, in the Tri-State building. Inquire at the Safety Valve Works. 9-6-1m

FOR RENT—By the 1st of November, the first floor and basement of the store rooms one door east of Western Union telegraph office, in the Tri-State building. Inquire at the Safety Valve Works. 10-5-1m

FOR RENT—Dwelling, 187 W. Berry; 134 W. Main; 191 W. DeWald; 206 Spy Run Ave.; 219 Madison St.; 273 W. Wayne; 217 Broadway; 330 W. Washington; Ninde Homestead, Fairfield Ave.; office rooms, 32 E. Berry. Property to sell and money to loan. Schrader & Wilson, first floor, No. 7 Court St. 10tf

GOLFERS, ATTENTION!

We have just received a large assortment of Eagle Special Golf Clubs, consisting of Drivers, Bulgers, Brassies, Putters, etc. We have the largest stock in the city to select from. Also several grades of Golf Balls, Caddy Bags, etc. We carry in stock from fifty to seventy-five clubs, from $1.00 to $2.50.
THE RANDALL WHEEL CO.,
4t3 31 West Berry St.

KANSAS CITY, $18.00 ROUND TRIP. WABASH R. R.

On October 10th, 12th and 14th, WABASH will sell ROUND TRIP tickets to KANSAS CITY at the very low rate of $18.00. Tickets good to return on all trains up to and including October 20th, 1900. Four fast trains daily. For time of trains call 'phone No. 6. 24-15t

LADIES' GARMENTS.

For Fall and Winter wear, made in up-to-date styles. See large line of sample goods at G. Schmidt's, Merchant Tailor, 57 East Berry St. 27-tf

Hatton's Gallery will close at 3 p. m. on Sunday.

W. J. Hess is at Warsaw today holding a civil service examination and organizing a civil service board in that city.

LOCAL LINES.

Ed France will spend Sunday in Rome City.

W. H. Mordhurst has returned from Cincinnati.

Dick Markey has gone to Chicago on a business trip.

Harry Bryant has returned from a visit in Goshen, O.

Dr. Rosenthal and M. J. Blitz drove to Bluffton yesterday.

Miss Sadie Fleming has returned from a visit in Chicago.

Mrs. Edwin Smith is visiting friends in Maysville, Ky.

William Holihan, of Toledo, is the guest of friends in the city.

Miss Maud McBride, of Bluffton, is visiting friends in the city.

Mrs. Frank Gibson is visiting her son, Frank B. Gibson, of Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. George Stover, of Bluffton, visited in Fort Wayne.

Prof. Milo Calkins transacted business in Fort Wayne yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, of Indianapolis, are the guests of Mrs. Nellie Fee.

Miss Clara Sherbondy is visiting relatives for a few days in Andrews, Ind.

Miss Myrtle Maxwell has returned from a visit with friends in Kansas City.

Mr. and Mrs. John Boylan leave on Monday for Montpelier, O., for a visit.

Robert Niedhammer entertained a party of friends at a dance Friday night.

John Forbing, real estate dealer, is ill at his home on Creighton avenue.

J. E. Graham went to Indianapolis today to attend the funeral of his cousin, W. H. Mansfield.

L. C. Hunter and family went to Rome City this afternoon to remain over Sunday at the resort.

Dr. William Enslen has returned from Elida, O., where he was called by the illness of his mother.

Mrs. G. W. Sach and daughter, Miss Margaret, are visiting with friends in Crawfordsville, Ind.

Miss Ella French has gone to Columbia City to spend a few days with her sister, Mrs. C. W. Hunter.

Mrs. Myron Jacobs, of Pittsburg, who has been visiting her father, Mr. Heilbroner, has returned home.

Mrs. C. L. Hue, who has been visiting Mrs. Van Gorder, has gone to Silverton, Col., to join her husband.

Miss Nellie Taylor, of St. Louis, was the guest of honor at a party given Friday evening by Miss Alice Ryan.

Miss Edna Marshall, of Alexandria, who has been visiting the family of Judge Allen Zollars, has returned home.

Mrs. Mose Apfelbaum and Miss Jeanette Kraus, of Columbia City, called on Fort Wayne friends yesterday afternoon.

Frank Petit, Charles Bradley and William Glass and son, Homer, of Columbia City, were Fort Wayne visitors yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Fullerton, of Chicago, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles McCulloch, have returned home.

The congregation of Zion Lutheran church is arranging for a celebration of its ninth anniversary of the church on the 21st.

Mrs. C. H. Moore and baby and Miss Clara Benhoy, have returned from a visit with the Harshbenger families in Columbia City.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Griffin, of Oakfield, N. Y., who have been visiting Captain and Mrs. Allan Dougall, have returned home.

Miss Louise Kimball, of Chicago, who has been the guest of Mrs. DeGroff Nelson and daughter, Miss Eva Nelson, has returned home.

Frank Hensel, of the central fire station, is visiting in Bloomington, and it is rumored that he will be one of the two chief participants in a wedding very soon.

Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Libbing and children and G. W. Libbing have gone to attend the fortieth anniversary of the wedding of the parents of the Messrs. Libbing.

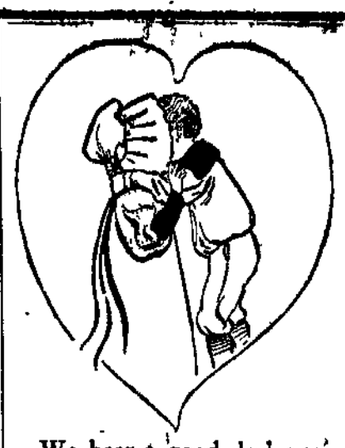
Dr. R. Backhusen, the new instructor at the Fort Wayne Turn Verein, is organizing a ladies' class for the benefit of the teachers in the public schools of the city.

Miss Maud Brown, of Minneapolis, and Miss Jeanette Campbell, of this city, were guests of honor at an informal company given this afternoon by Miss Jessie McLachlan.

The annual election of officers of the Allen County Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance company will be held next Tuesday in the city hall. The auditors of the company met Friday morning and audited accounts for the past year.

The exhibit of pigeons belonging to James White will open on Monday at the showrooms of the Randall Wheel company. There will be many different kinds of birds shown, including the carrier and fancy birds. Mr. White's pigeons took twenty-six premiums at the Hilladale fair.

Messrs. Charles and Norman Olds are expected back this evening from an extended western tour. The young men went to San Francisco, Cal., stopping at a number of places en route, and from San Francisco took steamer to Vancouver, B. C., crossing the continent over the Canadian Pacific railway. The young men have been gone nearly four months.



We hear a good deal nowadays about "catching disease." Why not about catching health? Good health is just as contagious as disease.

Nothing like Ayer's Pills every day and a few doses of Ayer's Sarsaparilla at regular intervals to keep to the standard of perfect health.

Think of the joy of always feeling well.

J. C. AYER COMPANY,
Practical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla	Ayer's Hair Vigor
Ayer's Pills	Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Ayer's Ague Cure	Ayer's Cematone

Mrs. Ralston Craig and little son, of South Calhoun street, are quite ill with intermittent fever.

George S. Fowler has returned from an extended trip in the interests of the Bass Foundry and Machine works.

Miss Louise Ronk, of Waterton, Wis., is in the city the guest of her cousin, Miss Grace Brown, of 99 East Jefferson street.

Henry Niemann is expected from Birmingham, Ala., shortly, for the purpose of casting his vote in this city at the coming election.

Messrs. Carl Dunfee, of Raber, Ind., and Clarence Noonan, of Huntertown, have arrived in the city, and have entered for a course at the International Business college.

The annual pumpkin show of the Indiana Furniture company was held this afternoon, and was a great disappointment to the projectors. The crop was unusually light this year and few farmers ventured to compete. The prize pumpkin last year weighed 276 pounds.

SILVER WEDDING CEREMONY.

Fifty guests at the home of Prof. and Mrs. George Hormel, 16 McClellan street, Friday evening, witnessed a renewal of the marriage vows taken by Mr. and Mrs. Hormel twenty-five years ago. It was the celebration of their silver wedding anniversary and Rev. C. Gross, of Emanuel's Lutheran church, officiated at the ceremony, which was identical with that which united Mr. and Mrs. Hormel in Germany a quarter of a century ago. Among the guests were the German Lutheran pastors and teachers of the city, together with their wives, and other close friends of Mr. and Mrs. Hormel, including the choir of Emanuel's Lutheran church, and the occasion was a most happy one. The gifts were numerous and beautiful and a bountiful supper was served. The out-of-town guests were Mr. and Mrs. Reinhard Brown, of Defiance, and Mr. and Mrs. George Curdes, of Napoleon, Ohio. Professor Hormel is very well known and has a wide circle of friends. He has been a teacher at the Emainuel Lutheran schools for many years.

FEEDS BRAIN WORKERS.

A Food Made Especially for Them.

A literary woman, Mrs. J. C. Roberts, 193 Holmes street, Dallas, Tex., has discovered that a properly selected brain food is of great benefit to any brain worker. She says: "My duties as journalist require me to write all day, particularly in the winter, but heretofore, after luncheon, no matter how light I made it, I found myself incapacitated for work for an hour or two, for my brain would not respond to the demand.

"I saw an advertisement of Grape-Nuts for brain workers and determined to give it a trial. I am charmed with the result, and am now in perfect health. I use Grape-Nuts for luncheon, and never suffer any inconvenience whatever, returning to my work at once, feeling as bright as when I left it. I know from experience that this preparation is invaluable for brain workers, who are apt to find that that period of time given up to digestion is one of almost total eclipse of mental power."

In this day and age of concentrated effort, it is wise for brain workers to use a food especially adapted for rebuilding the brain and nerve centers. Grape-Nuts food was invented by an expert especially for that purpose. Knowledge of the food elements contained in the brains and how to prepare these elements so as to be quickly absorbed by the body and used directly to replenish the lost phosphate of potash (which is exhausted by mental work) have brought about the result. The proof can be had by any brain worker who will take the trouble to use Grape-Nuts for a few days.

WANTED.

WANTED—A girl for general housework; no washing. Inquire at 133 W. Washington St. 6-2t

WANTED—House painter, good general workman, who knows how to estimate work. Apply to L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun St.

WANTED—Seasonable "side" offered A1 man on uncovered ground. Good for $25 weekly. "Rubber," P. O. 1371, New York.

WANTED—Situation—By a competent young man; good driver; well acquainted in city; best references. Address A. D., Sentinel office.

WANTED—Everywhere—Hustlers to tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc.; no canvassing; good pay. Sun Advertising Bureau, Chicago.

WANTED—A refined young widow having $25,000 desires husband who would be a congenial companion. Address E. B., Box 83, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—An idea; an inexpensive safety device for sending paper money by mail should pay. W. G. Burns, Patent Attorney, 80 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne, Ind. 8-tf

WANTED—Everybody to know that I have houses and lots for sale in all parts of the city at very low prices and on very reasonable terms. If you want a good house at a cheap price and on easy terms call on Perry A. Randall, over First National bank. 6tf

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade; only eight weeks required. We have positions for 100 of our graduates as demonstrators for us; steady work, good pay; also many jobs in city and country shops. Write for particulars today. Moler Barber College, Chicago, Ill. 6-6t

WANTED—Agents—History of Galveston flood; greatest disaster modern times; described by eminent author, Murat Halstead, who was at scene of disaster; profusely illustrated; demand enormous; send 10c postage on free outfit. I give best terms. Chas. H. Parsons, Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—Reliable women to act as agents; can earn two or three dollars a day for a short time; no experience required. Call at Cleary & Bailey's job printing office, over Union Pacific Tea Co., 102 Calhoun St., Monday, between 8 and 9 o'clock and 1 and 2 o'clock, or address, "Agents," care Sentinel. 4tf

WANTED—Agents, everywhere, to sell complete story of Galveston horror; 5,000 dead; $35,000,000 property destroyed; large book, splendidly illustrated; will outsell Johnstown flood. Agents easily make $50 to $100 a week; book will sell on sight. Experience unnecessary; boys, girls, men or women can sell it. Outfit free, freight paid, credit given. Act quickly—not a moment to lose. Ferguson Pub. Co., 468 Fifth St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms with bath. Inquire 61 E. Wayne St. 5-tf

FOR RENT—8-room house and bath, 221 W. Wayne St. Apply 241 W. Wayne St. 27-tf

FOR RENT—Furnished room on ground floor, grate and use of bath. 170 W. Wayne. 5-tf

FOR RENT—A furnished front room for gentleman; bath and telephone. 63 W. Jefferson St. 28-tf

FOR RENT—The commodious dwelling, No. 219 Madison street. Apply to Fred J. Hayden. 18tf

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms, with bath, with or without board. Inquire at 23 Douglas ave. 6t2

FOR RENT—One well furnished front room, suitable for two; with or without board. 25 West Lewis St. 6t3

FOR RENT—Dwelling of 7 rooms, bath and furnace, 151 East Berry street. Inquire 153 East Berry street. 1-6t

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms in private family; moderate; convenient. Inquire, 147 Washington boulevard.

FOR RENT—Newly furnished rooms for transient and permanent roomers. Apply 24 W. Berry St. Mrs. E. C. Ross. 1-8t

FOR RENT—If you want money on household goods see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

FOR RENT—Part of house; three rooms on first floor, with gas and water; or a cottage of six rooms at 236 W. Wayne St. 6-2t

FOR RENT—Nice large room, well furnished, suitable for two persons; with or without board. Inquire 269 West Jefferson street. 19-tf

FOR RENT—Lodge room can be had by parties desiring it on either on Wednesday or Friday evening at very reasonable price; nice dancing floor in same building to rent on any Saturday afternoon or evening. Telephone 1083, new 'phone. 10tf

WANTED.

WANTED—A young girl, in family of two. 134 Wallace St. 6-2t

WANTED—Two experienced tailoresses at L. Jaxtheimer & Son, 14 W. Main St. 2tf

WANTED—A girl for general housework; small family. Apply 328 W. Washington. 5-2t

WANTED—Position as coachman; 31 years old and white. Address, Coachman, care of Sentinel. 4t3

WANTED—Second girl and to help with children. Wages $3.00 per week. Apply 90 E. Wayne St. 20-tf

WANTED—To buy—An old building, to be removed off the premises. Address G. F., 104 Buchanan street. 31-1mo

WANTED—If you want to borrow money see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

WANTED—Everybody that has furs that need cleaning or repairing, or plush to steam, to call at 135 Broadway. 5-6t

WANTED—Crocheters — To crochet for us at home. Good pay. Chicago Crochet Co., 356 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. m19-eosat-13t

WANTED—Salesmen to sell line of up to date printed wrapping paper; can earn $20 to $50 weekly, as side line. The Kemper-Thomas Paper Co., Cincinnati, O. 22-Sa6t

WANTED—A few more persons to take stock (to be issued in shares of $25.00 each) in a company for the manufacture and sale of a line of goods that are winners. Address E. B. & L., care Sentinel office. 3-4t

WANTED—Government positions—Don't prepare for the postoffice or any other civil service examination without seeing our catalogue of information; sent free. Columbian Correspondence College, Washington, D. C. 22-29-Oc6

WANTED—Every man, woman and child to call at the Citizens' Trust company, corner Berry and Clinton, and ask for one of the handsomest banks, furnished to all who desire to save money. Capital, $200,000. Interest paid on deposits. 8tf

WANTED—Employment office, at Mrs. Fitzgerald's, 128 Calhoun street, second floor; wanted cooks for in and out of city; second girls and girls for general housework; good wages; no charges to girls; also 2 girls for steam laundry, $6 per week. 16-tf

WANTED—Agents—"Galveston; the Horrors of a Stricken City," by Murat Halstead; fully illustrated; fastest selling book ever published; only $1.50. Best terms guaranteed. Outfit free. Be quick. J. S. Zeigler & Co., Chicago, Ill. Sept29-03-6-10

WANTED—Man, upright character, to manage business of old established house; salary $18 per week and expenses payable each week direct from headquarters; expense money advanced; position permanent; reference. Standard House, 301 Caxton Building, Chicago. s15-17-22-24-29-o1-6-8

WANTED—All to know who are afflicted with a cough of long standing resulting from la grippe or weak lungs, or hemorrhages should try my cough and lung syrup, an old Indian remedy, made of roots and herbs. It has never been known to fail. Call at 37 Fairfield avenue. 8-7-1m

WANTED—A couple of good, reliable, hustling women canvassers, who understand the selling of ball tickets; $2 to $3 per day can be earned on commission for a short time. Apply at Cleary & Bailey's job printing office, over 102 Calhoun street, tomorrow morning, between 8 and 9 o'clock, and in the afternoon from 1 to 2 o'clock. 4-tf

WANTED—Agents everywhere to sell our "Equity" Accident Policy, something entirely new and original with this company; costs but $6 per annum, payable quarterly; issued to all classes and occupations accepted as "preferred" risks; pays handsome permanent renewal commission and no experience necessary to sell them. Address National Accident Society, 320 Broadway, New York City. 1-6t

WANTED—Agents—One dollar a year protects you; we issue more accident policies than any similar company in the world, because we issue the most popular and cheapest insurance written; one dollar a year pays for a $500 policy; other amounts in proportion; no assessments or dues; death benefits, weekly indemnity, free medical attendance; many other original and popular features; either sex between 16 and 65 years; $100,000 deposited with New York Insurance Department protects policy holders under our system; all claims promptly and liberally settled. Write for application blank. Reliable representatives wanted everywhere. The International Registry Company, 189 Broadway, New York. 5t2

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Restaurant. Apply at 31 West Columbia street. 5-2t

FOR SALE—Horse, buggy and harness. Call at 508 South Calhoun street. 5-2t

FOR SALE—Nice 5-room cottage, on East Washington street; quick sale at $1,250. W. E. Doud, 7-tf

FOR SALE—The northwest corner W. Jefferson and Rockhill Sts. Investment or home. W. E. Doud, over Old National. 7-tf

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

FOR SALE—Choice residence, with good barn, West DeWald, near Calhoun; great offer. W. E. Doud, over Old National Bank. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Choice lot on Harrison street pavement, $1,500; pavement paid. This is a bargain. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—A $3,200 residence; Maple Ave; large lot; good house; price cut to $2,500; easy payments. W. E. Doud, over Old National. 7tf

FOR SALE—Choice building lots in almost every part of the city. Always pleased to show you. W. E. Doud, corner Calhoun and Berry.

FOR SALE—Machine shop, well equipped with tools; centrally located; good repair trade established. Address box 1, this office. 20-tf

FOR SALE—Either or both of two 5-room cottages on St. Mary's avenue; $900.00 for one or $1,700 both. W. E. Doud, over Old National. 7-tf

FOR SALE—One of the best farms in Eel River township; owner desires to leave the state; will sell at a bargain. W. E. Doud, over Old National. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Nearly new 8-room house with bath and barn at No. 12 Fox street; a bargain, as owner is non-resident. W. E. Doud, over Old National. 7tf

FOR SALE—Six-room residence and barn on Harrison, near Creighton; pavement paid; a bargain at $2,200. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—One-half interest in foundry and machine works; good town and an established business; practical moulder preferred. Address box 6, this office. 20-tf

FOR SALE—On monthly payments, a special bargain, within one square of street car, a six-room dwelling. Inquire C. K. Fairfield, corner Bell and Shawnee avenue. 4-4t

FOR SALE—The three-story building No. 14 West Main street, third building west of the Hamilton National bank. Inquire of S. B. Bond at the Old National bank. 3-9-tf

FOR SALE—80 acres of land in Paulding county, 3½ miles from Edgerton and 3½ miles from Woodburn, Ind.; partly improved; good outlet for tiling. Inquire at J. M. Taylor, Edgerton, Ind.

FOR SALE—Party moving desires to sell furniture, such as bedroom suits, springs, mattresses, sideboard, chairs, etc.; will sell at a sacrifice; nearly all new goods. Apply at 190 W. Wayne St. 6t8

FOR SALE—Or Trade—On good city property, one 73-acre farm, one 40-acre farm and one 29-acre farm; these farms are all well improved. Inquire at R. C. Niswonger & Co.'s, 18 Harris on St., City. 6-26-d&wtf

FOR SALE—The best residence property in the city; lot 75x150 feet; frame house, 13 rooms; good cellar; 2 large cisterns; well, city water; best of reasons for selling. Call on or address M. F. Schmetzer, Room 12, Pixley-Long bldg. 21-tf

FOR SALE—We have a great many fine pces of real estate for sale in all parts of the city. One of the best of these is the late Christ Boseker's home, on Brackenridge street. Price private. Monroe W. Fitch & Sons, 80 Calhoun street. Telephone 1360. 27-tf

FOR SALE—Cheap—Dickens, Wilkie Collins, Victor Hugo and Carlyle's works; medical works and National cyclopedia; floor mats, oak center table, small pictures, banquet lamp, marble top brass stand, mirror, guitar and flute. Ladies' and gentlemen's gold and silver watches. Room 3, Arcade, second floor. 7tf

LOST.

LOST—In the west end, a plaid wool shawl, with fringe. Finder leave same at this office. 6t2

LOST—Pocketbook containing a sum of money and several articles somewhere in west end, south of Pittsburg track. Finder please leave at 780 S. Broadway and receive reward.

LOST—A shopping bag, somewhere between the Main street bridge and the G. R. & I. railway. The owner's name, a check and some change was in the bag. Please leave at Sentinel office and receive reward. d-w-tf

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138-146 West 14th Street, - - New York City, N. Y.

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, OCT. 6, 1900.

For President,
WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.
For Vice President,
ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

TONIGHT.

Jefferson Club—Members will meet at Saengerbund hall, at 7:30, and go to Arcola.

Letter Carriers' Association—Regular monthly meeting in Vordermark's hall, No. 32 Calhoun street.

Lodges—Queen Esther, No. 324, D. of R.; Rathbone Sisters, No. 31.

Masonic Temple—Walker Whiteside in "The Heart and Sword."

GALVESTON RELIEF FUND

The Sentinel will receive and acknowledge in its columns all subscriptions sent to this office for relief of the destitute and suffering people of Galveston. Cash contributions are more needed than anything else. The following subscriptions are acknowledged:

The Sentinel	$ 25 00
Charles McCulloch	25 00
H. C. Paul	25 00
Charles S. Bash	25 00
C. Krimmel	20 00
J. D. Bond	10 00
Samuel Wagenhals	5 00
Henry M. Williams	20 00
Miss M. V. Hamilton	20 00
B. D. Angell	5 00
Mrs. Robert Millard	5 00
E. J. McOscar	5 00
A. S. Coverdale	5 00
A. A. C.	3 00
Edward Miller	1 00
S. M. Foster	25 00
Cash	1 00
Cash	1 00
Wayne Knitting Mills	10 00
Aug. Bruder	5 00
Isador Lehman	5 00
C. B. Woodworth	5 00
Liberty Assembly No. 2315, Knights of Labor	10 00
Mrs. Jenny Ray Ormsbey	5 00
G. W. McCaskey	5 00
Kuhne & Co.	5 00
The People's Store	25 00
D. Meyer	5 00
Lake Shore employes	6 00
Pittsburg boiler shops	11 00
H. K. Turner	3 00
R. S. Bradshaw	5 00
Union Label League	10 00
Mary R. Harper	5 00
J. E. M.	2 00
A. R. Hirons	1 00
R. R. Y. M. C. A.	32 00
L. O. Hull	10 00
By friends	6 25
A working girl	1 00
Pittsburg machine shops	45 00
J. Webster Bailey, Plymouth Congregational church	10 75
Nine young friends	1 80
Alexander Johnson	5 00
Dallas F. Green	10 00
Wm. F. Miles	5 00
A. H. Maxwell	1 00
Herbert Lang	1 00
Mrs. A. T. Holmes	1 00
A king's daughter	10 00
abash shopmen	1 00
t. Wayne Union No. 44, I. S. L. L.	10 00
ackard Co., Employees	50 00

The arrival of a steamer with half million in gold dust from Cape me proves that while recent re- ts of people that they found no may be true others have struck dirt, with results satisfactory mselves. There is no doubt that Cape Nome, like every other old form of consolidated capital of industrial concerns placed in the hands of a trustee or board of trust, but it is clearly misleading as it is purposed to mislead, because it ignores the new form of organization represented by many concerns consolidated into one gigantic corporation under the lenient laws of some state such as New Jersey or West Virginia.

The republican platform recognizes the thing itself, even if it does not give it a name. The trust plank in the Philadelphia platform says:

> We recognize the necessity and propriety of the honest co-operation of capital to meet new business conditions, and especially to extend our rapidly increasing foreign trade, but we condemn all conspiracies and combinations intended to restrict business, to create monopolies, to limit production, or to control prices, and favor such legislation as will effectively restrain and prevent all such abuses, protect and promote competition, and secure the rights of producers, laborers and all who are engaged in industry and commerce.

The "new business conditions" to be met are the opportunities to arbitrarily control production and prices. To take an example. What other purpose can there be in a consolidation of all the great steel industries into one gigantic corporation? It cannot cheapen production except by controlling it, and it cannot control production save by destroying competition. With the factor of competition taken out the trust may arbitrarily limit production, fix prices and establish the wages of its employed labor.

And here is the meat of the whole trust question. No one will deny that consolidation can cheapen production, but with competition destroyed it leaves the consumer of the trust's products absolutely at the trust's mercy. There is nothing between the consumer and the trust's extortion except the philanthropy of the trust itself. Is any one in this country who has observed the operation of trusts and felt the weight of their extortions, willing to leave to the benevolence of the trusts the fixing of the prices upon the necessaries of his daily life? Is there such a person who is willing to accept the situation with no other guarantee than a calm faith in the justice and generosity of the trust managers that he will not be oppressed in his needs for what he eats and what he wears, for the materials that make his home and furnish it? When it comes down to a question of "good trusts" and "bad trusts" these are the questions to ask, the questions to be answered. Out of his own hard experience every man should be able to strike the spark of enlightenment.

There is not a trust, combination, syndicate or other extortionate industrial organization in the country that is not prepared to plead in extenuation of its existence that it is an "honest co-operation of capital" created "to meet new business conditions," etc., and not a "conspiracy." The trusts will make their own defense. So likewise must the people.

SHIPPED AS MERCHANDISE.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 5.—Jesse W. Adams, a military prisoner confined at Alcatraz, has gained his liberty. He chose a novel means of escape, leaving Alcatraz as merchandise inclosed in a wooden box. Last night a box marked "Handle with care" arrived from Alcatraz on the government boat McDowell on its last trip to the Presidio. It was addressed to the general hospital and landed at the wharf preparatory to being transferred to the hospital later. The wharfmaster found when he came to open it that the box had been broken open and was empty. Inquiry at Alcatraz showed that one of the ten-year-term prisoners was missing. How the box was shipped and how the man effected his escape are a mystery. The box was exceedingly small, being only one and one-half feet wide and three feet high. Last week five long-term men escaped from the Presidio and none has been recaptured.

EXCURSIONS TO KANSAS CITY, MO., VIA PENNSYLVANIA LINES.

Wednesday, October 10th, Friday, October 12th, and Sunday, October 14th, for National Conventions of Christian Church, excursion tickets will be sold to Kansas City, Missouri, via Pennsylvania Lines; valid returning until Saturday, October 20th.

2-4-6-8-10

R. S. Conner, of South Bend, is among the arrivals at the Wayne.

THE CAMPAIGN CANARD.

As was to be expected the story that Colonel Bryan had been paid a bribe of $150,000 by a syndicate of western silver mine owners in consideration of the democratic candidate securing the adoption of a silver coinage plank at Kansas City has turned out to be a wholly foundationless canard. It was not necessary for Mr. Bryan to deny the truth of the tale. It was so absurd that no one believed it. Its author started the story seriously enough and, according to a recent dispatch from his home, an obscure town in Illinois, insisted that it was a fact and that he was prepared to furnish proof. He got his inspiration from a bit of inconsequential gossip and promptly fabricated his story. He is well connected, having a brother who is a very prominent and wealthy manufacturer and being a cousin of United States Senator Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois. But, added to the fact that he is a man of poor wits, is the stated fact that he is an intense partisan. The first characteristic of the man made him believe the story to be true, because a bitter partisan spirit made him hope it was true. There was doubtless not an intelligent voter in the country who did not laugh at the absurdity of the tale. Republicans looked at it with more seriousness than democrats, because realizing that it would do Mr. Bryan good rather than harm wherever it might have any effect at all. This incident serves, as many similar incidents have, to emphasize that the campaign canard in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred is baseless. Often it is malicious in intent and conceived in the most wanton of evil purpose. Happily the "mud-slinging" phase has almost disappeared from our politics. There was provoked such a revulsion of public feeling toward dirty personalities in the well-remembered campaign of 1884 when the private lives of both Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Blaine were dragged through the mire of vicious politics, that politicians of the class who practiced such a low method of warfare took serious counsel of it and have not since dared to repeat their offenses in such violent form. To believe the recent story about Mr. Bryan would be to believe him the most venal of men. Bitterly as Mr. Bryan is opposed by republicans no sensible and temperate republican will question his honesty. The man who has ventured the tale that Mr. Bryan had accepted bribe has simply written himself down a fool.

ABOUT THE TRUSTS.

The republican position on the trusts is so much differentiated that it is a matter of extreme difficulty to state just what it is. Mr. Hanna denies that there are any trusts. Governor Mount jeers at Mr. Hanna's statement and says there are trusts and that "they are grinding the American people into the earth." Senator Hanna does not make a misstatement as his words apply to the

SHOT BY GAMBLER

THOMAS TOLLIVER SLAIN AT A STREET FAIR.

MURDER OVER A CRAP GAME

GAMBLER DETECTED CHEATING, IS BEATEN.

HAPPENINGS IN HOOSIERDOM

GENERAL NEWS OF THE STATE OF INDIANA.

Washington, Oct. 6.—Thomas Tolliver, a well-known sporting man of this city, was shot and killed by Thomas Gleason, of Cincinnati, last night. Tolliver was shot from behind and his assailant made his escape in the crowd. The man who is said to have done the shooting is a stranger, who drifted into the city to attend the street fair which is in progress here. It is said he is one of the men who were in Tolliver's place before the murder occurred shooting craps. The gamblers, it is alleged, "rung in horses" and won a large sum of money before they were detected. They were compelled to return the money, to which Gleason objected, and, attempting to fight, was severely beaten and kicked out. He is the man, it is believed, who waited Tolliver's appearance on the street and then shot him down. One of the men, named Mathey, of Indianapolis, has been placed under arrest as an accessory to the shooting. Tolliver leaves a family.

THE INDIANA SYNOD.

Crawfordsville, Ind., Oct. 6.—The Presbyterian Synod of Indiana will hold its annual session here on October 8, 9 and 10. It will be the first delegate meeting in the history of the body, and a large attendance is expected. On Monday evening Rev. R. H. Hartley, of Laporte, will preach the moderator's sermon. On Tuesday there will be a business meeting, a discussion of aid for colleges, when Rev. E. C. Ray, of Chicago, will speak, and the topic of "Systematic Beneficence" will be taken up. In the afternoon Rev. J. P. E. Kumler, of Pittsburg, will speak on "Freedmen;" there will be a sermon by Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, foreign missions will be discussed and a reception to the delegates will be held. In the evening Rev. A. S. Brown, of New York, will speak on "China and Our Martyred Missionaries." "Home Missions" will be the topic Wednesday morning, on which Rev. John Divon, of New York, will speak. Educational work will be discussed in the afternoon. In the evening there will be an address by Rev. J. A. Wooden, of Philadelphia.

DEMAND FOR TEN THOUSAND.

Delphi, Ind., Oct. 6.—Two damage suits for $10,000 were filed yesterday in the Carroll circuit court against the Wabash railroad by Craven Smith and John H. Cartwright, administrators of the estates of the late Dr. Wycliffe Smith and Francisco M. Sousa. It will be recalled that Dr. Smith and young Sousa were struck by a Wabash train on the 29th of last December, and both instantly killed. Sousa was a Cuban, whom Colonel Smith brought back with him from the island. Sousa's mother is living in Havana. The complaint alleges that the train was running at a rate of seventy-five miles an hour when it struck the buggy in which they were seated, and that no whistle or bell was sounded within eighty rods of the crossing.

IRRITATED THE COURT.

Anderson, Ind., Oct. 6.—Judge McClure, of the Madison circuit court, has imposed a fine for contempt of court on D. S. McKee, of Connersville, the democratic candidate for congress in the Burnt district, and W. A. Kittinger, of this city, a candidate for state senator. The attorneys are opposing counsel in the trial of banker Heaton, of Knightstown, for trying to kill Joseph Alpaw, brought here on change of venue. Alpaw was under cross-examination by Kittinger, and the entente cordiale was broken by McKee making a caustic remark concerning Mr. Kittinger's method of examination. Kittinger responded in kind, and the court imposed a fine.

BREAK IN WATER MAIN.

Wabash, Ind., Oct. 6.—The 10,000 citizens of Wabash were without water all of yesterday owing to the break in the big two-foot main which connects the pumping station, a mile and a half south with the standpipe, on the highest elevation in the city. The break was in the bed of Treaty creek, precisely where it occurred during the flood of last spring. All the manufacturing concerns were compelled to shut down and contractors were obliged to haul water.

ORDER NOT ENFORCED.

Logansport, Ind., Oct. 6.—The county commissioners have refused to enforce the board of health order that pupils in country districts be vaccinated, and trustees have been notified to allow all children to enter school. A number of schools had not been opened on account of opposition to the order, and attendance at others was unsatisfactory. Dr. Hurty has been informed of the situation.

BOTH LEGS SEVERED.

Valparaiso, Ind., Oct. 6.—At Ross Station Thursday afternoon, John Johnson, 70 years old, went out in the field where his son was mowing. The horses became frightened and ran away, and Johnson was caught by the sickle. Both of his limbs were cut off, and he bled to death before physicians could be summoned.

DAILY EDITION SUSPENDED.

Wabash, Ind., Oct. 6.—Editor W. H. Sharpe, of the Wabash Star, the democratic organ of this county, has suspended the daily edition, which was begun one month ago. It is rumored that Mr. Sharpe is negotiating for the Wabash Times, the consolidation to follow after the election, but this is denied by N. G. Hunter, owner of the Times.

BONDSMEN ASKING RELEASE.

Goshen, Ind., Oct. 6.—Frank A. Sage, John W. Fieldhouse and Walter S. Hazleton have petitioned the court to be released from the official bond of Charles S. Diel, trustee of Osolo township, this county. It is reported that the trustee, who goes by the soubriquet of "The Duke of Osolo township," has been inattentive to his duties. His term will expire November 16.

ATE ICE CREAM AND DIED.

Elkhart, Ind., Oct. 6.—Clara Timmerhoff, 5 years old, had diphtheria. The doctor prepared to discharge the case Friday. Thursday night the parents fed the child ice cream, and she died in a few minutes.

BEQUEST OF TEN THOUSAND.

Laporte, Ind., Oct. 6.—Mrs. E. A. Rogers, widow of the late Dr. Ephriam Rogers, has made a bequest of $10,000 to the Ruth C. Sabin home for aged women in this city.

VICTIM OF IMPURE VACCINE.

Valparaiso, Ind., Oct. 6.—Richard John, of Hobart, 6 years old, died Thursday of blood poisoning, caused by impure vaccination.

WOMAN STRIKES AN EDITOR.

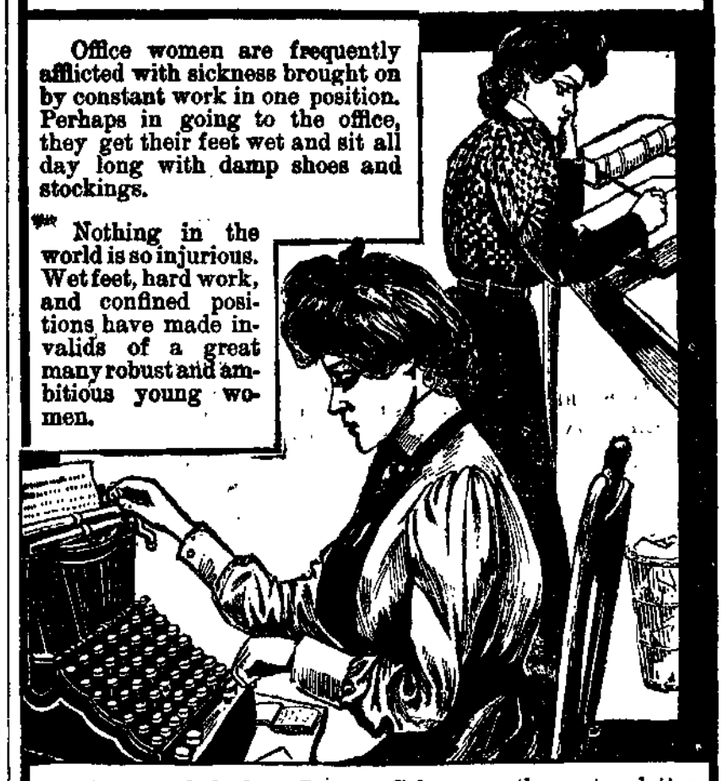
Lafayette, Ind., Oct. 6.—Late yesterday afternoon Mrs. George C. Bryant, wife of the proprietor of the West Lafayette Record, now employed in the printing bureau at Washington, D. C., entered the Morning Journal office with a riding whip and struck Publisher W. Bent Wilson in the face without saying a word. The trouble grew out of an editorial which appeared in the Journal a short time ago giving an account of an attempted burglary and robbing of the cash drawer by Bryant while connected with the Journal a number of years ago. Bryant became unpleasantly personal in his paper by way of reply, and to show how dishonest men held office under the republican administration, Bryant having been deputy city clerk, the Journal editorial was written. Bryant is a brother-in-law of Thomas W. Burt, chairman of the republican county central committee. Mr. Wilson will not prosecute.

SAY MAN HAS THREE WIVES.

New Albany, Ind., Oct. 6.—Two women, who refused to give their names, but who live in Clifton, a suburb of Cincinnati, were in New Albany on Friday afternoon, trying to locate one John C. Anderson, who at one time lived in New Albany. They allege that Anderson is a bigamist. According to the story told by them Anderson went from Louisville to Cincinnati last winter and there married a young woman living in Clifton. After about a week, it is claimed, he deserted her. Going thence to Greensburg, Ind., they say, he married a woman, whom he soon deserted, too. From Greensburg he went to Chicago, and, they charge, again took unto himself a wife. When he left, it is said, he took with him divers articles of jewelry, money, etc., belonging to his last wife. Since then nothing has been heard of him. During the time that he lived in New Albany Anderson was a prominent church member and sang in different choirs. The two women had an envelope addressed in his handwriting to Mrs. John C. Anderson, 270 Hosea avenue, Clifton, Cincinnati, Ohio. From New Albany the searchers went to Louisville.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

WOMAN'S DAILY GRIND



Office women are frequently afflicted with sickness brought on by constant work in one position. Perhaps in going to the office, they get their feet wet and sit all day long with damp shoes and stockings.

Nothing in the world is so injurious. Wet feet, hard work, and confined positions have made invalids of a great many robust and ambitious young women.

A young lady from Denver, Colo., recently wrote a letter to Mrs. Pinkham, which aptly pictures the condition of a great many young women. She says:

"This is the first opportunity I have found to write and thank you for the good your Vegetable Compound has done me. I feel better than I have for years. It seems a 'seven days' wonder' to my friends. Where I used to be pitied, everything is the opposite now, and there is not a day but what some one wants to know what I have done to make myself look so well.

"Before taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I had constant headaches, was constipated, bloated, eyes weak and watery, bearing-down pains, pains in the small of my back and right side; took cold very easily, which always caused intense pain in the ovaries, and I did not want to go anywhere or see any one. I was called cross, but I could not help it, feeling as I did. I could not lift anything or do any hard work without suffering for days afterwards. Menstruation lasted for eight or ten days, the first three or four days being almost constant pain day and night."

What a picture this is, and how unnecessary! Read the letters which follow and see how easy it is to overcome woman's suffering when you go the right way about it.

Nothing in this wide world has relieved so much female suffering as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; no medicine can produce such positive proof of cures and good results; therefore, no other medicine can be "just as good." Women should insist upon getting the medicine which has the best record, and which, they and every druggist in the land know, has no equal.

Miss Thompson's Pains are Cured.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I want to tell you what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. For several years I had suffered with loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, constipation, palpitation of the heart, headache, pains in nearly all parts of the body. My physician said it was only indigestion, but his medicine did not help me any. I began the use of your Vegetable Compound. I have taken four bottles and now those troubles are cured. I cannot praise it enough."—MISS BELLE S. THOMPSON, Box 14, Acushnet, Mass.

Just why Miss Thompson's physician diagnosed her trouble as indigestion it is hard to understand. This mistake, however, is frequently made. If you have any doubt about your case, write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., for her free advice. She will understand your symptoms at once.

Miss Scholtes Tells of Suffering Overcome.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I write to let you know that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured me of painful menstruation from which I suffered terribly. I really believe that I would be insane to-day if it had not been for your medicine. I cannot praise your Compound enough, and feel that if all who suffer from female troubles would put themselves under your care and follow your advice, they will find relief from their sufferings."—MISS K. E. SCHOLTES, Mt. Oliver, Pittsburg, Pa.

$5000 REWARD

Owing to the fact that some skeptical people have from time to time questioned the genuineness of the testimonial letters we are constantly publishing, we have deposited with the National City Bank, of Lynn, Mass., $5,000, which will be paid to any person who can show that the above testimonials are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writers' special permission.—LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

WHEN OTHERS FAIL, CONSULT

DR. WENGER,

SPECIALIST,

25 years European and American hospital and private practice experience for all Desperate, Chronic, Nervous and Private Diseases of Head, Nose, Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidney, Stomach, Heart, Bowels, Bladder, Blood, Skin, Eye, Ear and Sexual diseases.

Kidney and Urinary weak back, pain in side, abdomen, bladder, sediment in urine, brick-dust or white, painful urination, Bright's disease and all diseases of the bladder.

Private Diseases—Gleet, Gonorrhoea, Inflammations, Discharges, Stricture, Weakness of Organs, Syphilis, Hydrocele, Varicocele and kindred troubles quickly restored.

Lost Manhood and all its attending ailments, both young, middle-aged and old men. The awful effects of early indiscretions, producing weakness, nervous debility, night emissions, exhausting drains, pimples, bashfulness, loss of energy and weakness of both body and brain.

Cancers, Tumors, Piles cured without knife or pain.

Do not let timidity or prejudice keep you from calling.

OFFICE DAYS:—Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays.
Sunday hours, 2 to 4 only.

Dr. N. R. Wenger,
135 CALHOUN STREET,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

FALL 1900.

JOHN RABUS,
....TAILOR....
16 West Berry Street,

Presents Compliments and invites you to call and examine the NEW WOOLENS for the coming season.

FALL 1900.

The sovereign grand lodge of Odd Fellows at its recent session in Richmond, Va., rejected a proposition for the admission of Indians having one-eighth or less of red blood in their veins.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM

IS MORE INTEREST

POLITICAL MEETINGS ALL OVER THE COUNTY.

BOTH PARTIES HARD AT WORK

JUDGE ZOLLARS SPEAKS TO FIFTH WARDERS.

HIS ADDRESS WAS EFFECTIVE

MANY MEETINGS WILL BE HELD BEFORE ELECTION.

This evening carriages will be traveling in all directions from the city carrying spell-binders into the country to talk politics to the farmers and farm laborers. There are numerous meetings held by both parties and demands come daily for more speeches. Before the month ends it is estimated that there will have been made in Allen county more political speeches than during any other one campaign in the history of the county. There are several big meetings to be held, the first on next Wednesday, when Theodore Roosevelt, republican candidate for vice president, will be here.

On Thursday the democrats of Adams township will hold a barbecue in Miller's grove, near New Haven, at which six beeves, 2,000 buns and 1,000 loaves of bread are advertised to be served. Hon. Patrick O'Ferrall, Hon. R. K. Erwin and half a dozen local orators will speak.

On October 16 John L. Griffiths comes and on the 19th Bourke Cockran will be heard at the rink. The republicans will have Senator Fairbanks on October 24 and Senator Beveridge October 29. The democrats have engaged Princess rink for the Saturday night preceding the election but the speaker for the occasion has not been selected. Meantime there will be many ward meetings, especially by the democrats. There is a big democratic club in every ward and there will not be a night in the month except Sunday that there will not be a democratic speech somewhere in the city. Next Thursday evening Hon. Patrick O'Ferrall, the silver-tongued orator, who speaks at New Haven in the afternoon, will speak at Saengerbund hall in this city.

SPEECH BY JUDGE ZOLLARS.

The Fifth ward club met in Anderson hall last evening and the members listened to addresses by Judge Allen Zollars and H. S. Pulse. Judge Zollars said that he did not intend to deliver political speeches, but was desirous of having a neighborly talk with the members of the club. He said in part:

"Roosevelt said the other day that the opponents of the republican party are ignorant and unpatriotic. That was a hard hit upon the intelligence of the people who prefer to vote for the candidate they choose. I don't put that estimate upon the people of the great United States. I think they are all patriotic. No, I don't want to include those who followed the army to Cuba to rob the people that we as a nation promised to liberate; I do not want to say it of those people who, constituting a small minority, are the root of evil in this country today—the controllers of trusts which oppress the millions. Th arguments which the republicans are using this year are not arguments that are going to fool sensible people. And I want to say that the arguments that we democrats are using cannot be met squarely. Our arguments never have been met. We people of democratic principles submit that we go to the American people with reason for our faith and with arguments that the other side does not meet. We say with Senator Hoar that the policy of the republicans is not republican, but that it is imperial; that all just government rests upon the consent of the people who are governed. We contend that we are standing upon the principles that Washington, Jefferson and Jackson stood on—those grand men who fought against the very thing we are fighting against now and who cautioned the people to beware of the very thing that has set to naught the constitution for which our revolutionary fathers fought so bravely to set up as a bulwark to this republic. I mean imperialism. Now we hear that we are to govern 10,000,000 of people outside of our own republic. We democrats say that is imperialism. We say that if we are imperial to the Filipinos we can also be imperial in any part of the United States. They tell us that this issue of imperialism is a bugaboo and that we are only trying to scare the people. This very night a commission appointed by this government is in the Philippines levying taxes upon 10,000,000 people that are not citizens of the United States; formulating laws in which those people have no say—can't have any say; are appointing judges to preside over the destinies of a people who have no voice in the matter. If this is not imperialism, what is it? It was such rule as this under King George that led those patriots of freedom to frame the declaration of independence. This is the rule of an empire, but not of a republic. It is a rule that trusts like, that capital likes, because it is a rule of monarchy, and a monarchy does not change to overthrow the schemes of capital. They say we want to take down the flag. We do want to take it down where it has been wrongfully put up. When that flag is raised over subjects and not citizens, then it is that we want to take it down, and we will take it down.

"The republicans in this campaign seem to realize that they cannot appeal to the brain of the people, therefore they appeal to the stomach. You hear a good deal about the full dinner pail. It is a campaign cry, this dinner pail and prosperity. In the days of our forefathers, when they were oppressed by King George, there were full dinner pails, too. And those who were for imperial rule went around among the people declaring how prosperous everything was and what was the use to seek a change of government. Our forefathers, my dear friends, held their principles of freedom and justice high above everything else, and they would have perferred to go hungry rather than to sacrifice these principles for a dinner. Is it true that we are prosperous? Workingmen in this country are not so prosperous as some think. Everything costs more now, because the trusts control the prices. Your dinner bucket costs twice as much as it used to. Your clothes cost more, and really, there is not as much clean profit to you. In the past few years there has been an increase of three trusts to every one in former years. We are paying a war tax of $150,000,000 a year. To try to induce people to shut their eyes to the trust on the ground that we have prosperity is an insult to the American citizen. They talk about the prosperity wave in Kansas. Did McKinley cause the wheat and corn to grow and give the farmers good crops in Kansas?"

Judge Zollars then discussed the republican cry of unstable currency and referred to the cheap labor that had always been imported into America until a democratic congress had made it impossible for capitalists to bring in this labor. He called attention to the fact that while Roosevelt was traveling about the country talking prosperity 140,000 men in the anthracite coal mines were fighting for their share of prosperity. H. S. Pulse also made a short speech.

RATES FOR ROOSEVELT DAY.

Reduced rates will be granted by all of the railroads entering Fort Wayne on the day Governor Roosevelt is to speak here, the 10th inst., and most of them will run special trains. The Wabash will have a special train each way, one starting from Huntington and the other from Defiance. The Lake Shore will have a special train from Hillsdale, Mich., which, returning, will leave the station in Bloomingdale at 11 o'clock p. m. The Nickel Plate will grant rates for a distance of eighty miles each way from the city, and the Pennsylvania will do about the same. The Grand Rapids and Indiana will have a special at night to accommodate the returning excursionists. The Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western will have a special into the city.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

There was a large democratic meeting at Shirley City last evening at which N. D. Doughman and Anselm Fuelber delivered addresses. G. W. Stout, candidate for sheriff, and M. L. Moudy, candidate for commissioner, were also present and made a few remarks.

O. P. Eversole and others will address the members of the Fifth Ward club next Monday evening at the city hall.

Hon. William D. Bynum, who supported McKinley four years ago, although Palmer and Buckner were candidates, will deliver an address in this city on November 2 under the auspices of the gold democrats.

Bourke Cockran will be unable to deliver an address in Fort Wayne on the afternoon of Friday, September 19, but he will speak in the evening.

C. A. Singrey was elected treasurer of the Third Ward Democratic club Thursday evening and Jos. V. Fox, Louis Jacquel, C. W. Fulton, Nicholas DeWald and T. J. T. Cummings were elected vice presidents.

The republicans have about completed arrangement for the Roosevelt meeeting in this city next Wednesday. All republican clubs in the county have been invited to turn out, it being the intention to make the affair the big event of the campaign.

The "Big Four," Messrs. C. S. Bash, E. F. Yarnelle, A. T. Lukens and Dr. A. E. Bulson, will speak at Arcola next Tuesday evening, at Monroeville next Saturday evening and at Huntington the Tuesday evening following.

Senator Fairbanks has been assigned by the state republican committee to speak in Fort Wayne on October 24 Other republican speakers booked are Hon. Charles Koerner, of Wisconsin, who will speak in German, October 11 and 12; Hon. Wilson Crews, colored, next Monday evening, and Congressman James E. Watson, the latter part of the month.

Next Thursday evening Hon. George W. Louttit and James B. Hiser, a former republican, will speak at Center school house, Lafayette township.

N. D. Doughman and W. H. Shambaugh will address the members of the Tenth ward club next Friday evening.

Anselm Fuelber is in Adams township, where he delivers a German speech this evening.

The social democrats of Allen county will hold a meeting at Puff's hall, on South Hanna street, Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock to complete their county ticket. Three candidates for representative have already been nominated and men have been about decided upon for the other offices. The petition for placing the name of H. H. Haines on the ticket as a candidate for congress has been filed.

NOT IMAGINARY.

A Common Disease, Which is by No Means the Result of Imagination.

Undoubtedly many nervous people suffer from troubles purely imaginary; diseases which exist only in the mind of the patient, and such troubles furnish a fertile field for the quack as well as for faith healers and Christian Science treatment.

However, there is one common and annoying disease which is in no sense of the word imaginary, and that is piles.

Pile sufferers do not need a physician to tell them what is the matter; there is no obscurity about it. Neither will a simple lotion or ointment cure it. You cannot deceive a pile sufferer into believing he is being cured, because the pain and itching from which he suffers is not imaginary and cannot be cured by imagination. A pile remedy must have unmistakable merit, it must relieve the pain and cure the disease speedily or it will be condemned.

Mr. W. N. Dunn, of 5719 Shields ave., Chicago, writes: "I am indebted to the Pyramid Pile Cure a thousand times for the speedy relief and permanent cure of a severe case of piles. I was perfectly cured with one 50 cent box, and more than that I still have three of the Pyramids left of the box I did not need to use.

"I think the Pyramid Pile Cure is the grandest thing of the age and I shall certainly recommend it to all sufferers.

"The manufacturers of the Pyramid Pile Cure are at perfect liberty to refer any person to me and I will gladly answer any correspondence. I am so grateful for my cure that I want all pile sufferers to find the same relief."

All druggists sell the Pyramid Pile Cure at 50 cents per box, and as it contains no cocaine, opiate or any poison whatever, is entirely safe and reliable.

AN AUTUMNAL SERVICE.

Sunday evening at the Wayne street M. E. church a special autumnal service will be held and the program is as follows:

"Autumn Skies are Glowing" .... League
Scripture reading.
Prayer.
"We Come" .....Quartet
Church collection.
"Homeward Marching" .... Junior League
"Coming Home" ....Grace Griswold
"Bringing Fruit for Jesus"..... ..... League
"Basket of Summer Fruit" .... Five little girls
"What Fruit Have You Gathered?" ..... Dessie and Clarence Quince
"Lesson the Summer Has Told".. ..... Three girls
"Harbor Lights Appear" ....Linden quartet and juniors
"A Bud, Not a Flower"..... ..... Grace Stewart
"Sunbeam Song" ....League
"Lesson of Contentment" .... Luella Coppic
"He Crowneth the Year" .... Linden quartet
"In the Orchard" ....Grace Hudson
"The Streamlet Song"..Miriam Parr
"Glad Home Coming".....League

THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

London, Oct. 6.—2:35 p. m.—Up to this time 471 members have been elected to parliament, as follows: Conservatives, 271; unionists, 47; liberals and laborites, 89; nationalists, 64. The liberals captured a seat in West Moreland, where Sir Joseph Savory, conservative, the former lord mayor of London, suffered defeat. Sir Robert Reid, liberal, who was connected with the Venezuela arbitration, was re-elected for Dumfreis by a slightly decreased majority, while the liberal imperialist, H. H. Asquith (formerly home secretary), was returned from East Fife with double his previous majority. The ministerialist gains remain twenty-three and the opposition now have won sixteen seats.

THE COURTS

Francis Chris. Emrick has filed his final report as administrator of the estate of John Christ, deceased.

Russell W. Vaughn has commenced suit for $1.000 damages and wages against Albert Alstadter et al. P. A. Randall and Bell & Doughman are attorneys for plaintiff.

Judge O'Rourke held no session of the circuit court today and Judge Vesey spent most of the time in hearing arguments and fixing issues.

Hundreds of farmers today visited the new court house and all expressed surprise at the grandeur of the building.

MARRIAGE LICENSE.

Frederick Poyser and Florence Barter.

PLAYED AS INDIANS

PLAYMATE WAS TO BE BURNED AT THE STAKE.

WAS SATURATED WITH OIL

THEN FIRE WAS KINDLED TO HIS CLOTHING.

BROKE HIS BONDS AND RAN

DEATH RELIEVES THE VICTIM OF HIS SUFFERING.

Trenton, N. J., Oct. 6.—Eddie McBride, ten years old, died today as the result of burns received yesterday while playing "Indian" with companions of about his own age.

McBride was tied to a stake and his clothing was saturated with gasoline, then set on fire. The boy offered no resistance until the lighted match was applied. He then broke loose and ran screaming.

His cries attracted the attention of some men, who rolled him on the ground and extinguished the flames. The boy was taken to his home, where he died. The police are investigating.

REV. ATKENS WILL PREACH.

Rev. Robert Atkens will conduct the services at Christ's Evangelical Lutheran church tomorrow in the absence of the pastor, who is at North Manchester attending the Northern Indiana synod. There will be preaching at 10:30 and 7:30; Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m., and Luther league at 6:30 p. m.

MUCH CONFIDENCE IN TRADE.

New York, Oct. 6.—Bradstreet's weekly review of trade today says:

"Despite some irregularity both as to demand and prices, due partly to warm, rainy weather, but likewise a reflection of a hesitancy to embark largely in new business pending political events, the general tone of trade is a favorable one, and confidence as to the outlook for business in the remainder of the year is notable. Some diminution in the volume of jobbing business is noted at larger western centers. The industrial outlook has been improved by the signing of the tin plate scale, but the anthracite coal situation is, on the surface at least, rather more unfavorable than a week ago, more mines and miners being idle and production steadily demminishing.

"The rail situation is the cynosure of eyes in the iron and steel trade. A western road has bought 25,000 tons at Chicago and a large antaracite railroad has gone into the market at the east. Chicago reports a sale of light rails to Italy.

"Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 4,459,167 bushels, against 4,242,810 last week and 5,183,398 in the corresponding week of 1899. Corn exports aggregate 2,364,249, against 2,156,171 last week and 4,238,749 in this week a year ago."

R. G. Dun & Co.'s review says:

"Prices are slightly lower in iron, wool, coal and sugar, but the produce and textile markets are firm and in all departments of business an effort by distributors to increase transactions would quickly advance prices." There is little ordering ahead in any kind of merchandise, but steel rail makers look for contracts for about 2,000,000 tons after election.

"The most interesting financial development was the further drop of 1 cent in the pound in sterling exchange, completing a decline of 2 cents in two weeks, without any important change in our money market.

"Failures for the week were 205 in the United States, against 134 last year, and 23 in Canada, against 20 last year."

BIG CROWDS HEAR FAIRBANKS.

Warsaw, Ind., Oct. 6.—Senator Charles W. Fairbanks addressed a large and enthusiastic republican meeting here last night. The meeting was held under a huge tent with a seating capacity of 3,500, yet many were compelled to stand. Senator Fairbanks talked on imperialism, and recalled the fact that the democrats, republicans and populists in the United States senate voted unanimously in favor of the $50,000,000 appropriation to commence the war for humanity's sake against Spain and that, therefore, President McKinley's administration should be commended, instead of criticised, in carrying the war to such a successful conclusion. Senator Fairbanks also contrasted the business and industrial conditions existing under President Cleveland's last administration with the prosperous conditions of today. He stated he had just returned from Kansas and was confident that state would return to the republican fold in November.

ABBEY'S MEDICAL TALKS

Skin Diseases.

The secret of a healthy skin and clear complexion is proper action of the bowels and liver. If the action is sluggish, the waste matter in the blood is not carried away, but is forced out through the pores of the skin. Ache, carbuncles, flesh worms, eczema, hives, pimples are the result. Nature intended the fresh, rosy complexion of youth to last. It would, if your digestion were perfect. ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT will make it so. It regulates the digestive organs and keeps them active. It keeps the system free of the matter which poisons the blood. With pure blood, clear healthy skin is assured. Bleaches and external applications do no good, their effect is merely temporary and they injure the skin. The trouble is in the blood and it can be cured only, by keeping it pure and clean.

Are those pimples and facial blemishes worth anything to you, that you don't want to get rid of them while you can?

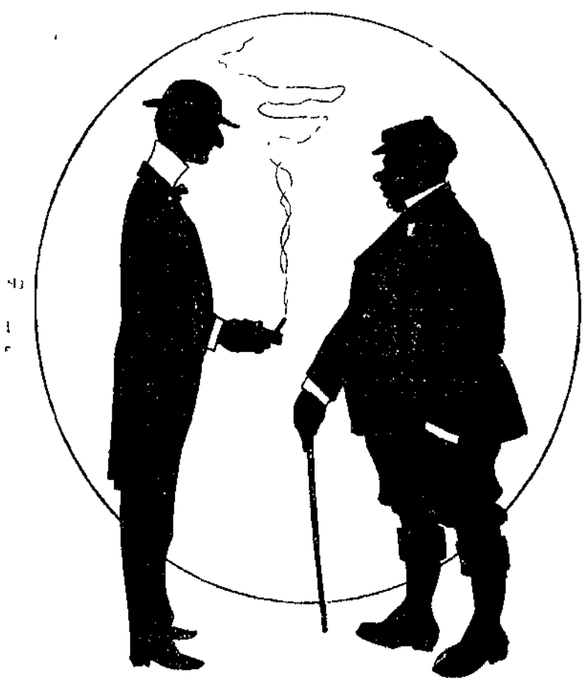
Sold by most druggists, or sent by mail.
25c., 50c. and $1 per bottle.
The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co., 9-15 Murray St., New York.
BOOKLET FREE ON REQUEST.

For sale by—
Meyer Bros. & Co.
An all first-class druggists.
Gocke, A. C.
Pellens & Polster, 94 Calhoun St.

Photo copyright by Pach Boston 1900

LEONARD WOOD, GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CUBA.

The election of delegates to the constitutional convention in Cuba and the subsequent formation of a home government for the island is going to give Governor General Wood a task which will demand his finest diplomacy and wisdom. The Cubans have been so accustomed to associate politics with revolt that it is difficult for them to cute upon anything in the shape of an election with calmness.



"Hot enough for you?"
"No. I'm in the ice business."

THE FIRST BORN

is naturally a subject of wonder and worriment to the young mother. Happy and easy will she be if some kind friend tells her of the marvels of relief to be obtained by the use of

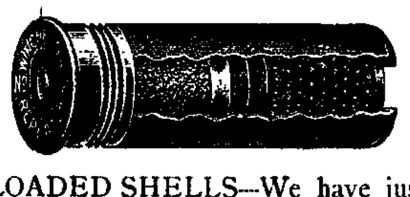
"Mother's Friend"

There is nothing in the world like this simple liniment, used externally. It relaxes all strains and distensions, soothing headaches and nervousness, as well as relieving "morning sickness."

Of Druggists at $1, or sent by express paid on receipt of price. Write for illustrated book containing testimonials and valuable information for all Mothers, free. The Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

"That I should suffer so"

Winchester Loaded Shells,



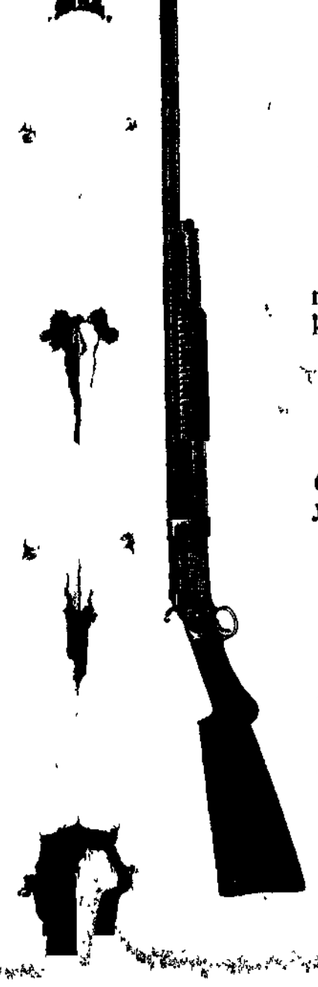
LOADED SHELLS—We have just received a full line and can supply all kinds of loads in loaded shells.

Winchester Guns.

Call and see us before you buy

A SHOT GUN

For fall shooting.



H. Pfeiffer & Son,

No. 9 E. Columbia St. 'Phone 484.

Glass, Paints, Oils.

MOTHERS!

WHY LET YOUR CHILDREN DIE FOR WANT OF REMEDIES THAT WOULD SAVE THEIR LIVES.

HAS YOUR DARLING CHILD A FEVER.

First of all give it Stoketee's Worm Destroyer.
HAS IT A FOUL BREATH?
Give it Steketee's Worm Destroyer, cleanses the stomach.
HAS IT SPASMS?
Give it Steketee's Worm Destroyer.
IS YOUR CHILD RESTLESS AT NIGHT?
It is worms that ails your child.
HAS IT FAINTING FITS?
A sure sign of worms.
The child is restless at night and starts frequently when asleep. Itching and scratching of the anus, and is a sure sign of Pin Worms. Young and old are troubled with worms. Use no salve. Use STEKETEE'S WORM DESTROYER.
MOTHERS MUST HAVE SLEEP.
SLATERVILLE, R. I.—Irwin H. Almy writes the following: "Geo. G. Steketee: You can say for me that your Steketee's Worm Destroyer just knocks the stuffing out of worms. My baby has not been troubled with worms since she used your medicine. Sleeps all night. Before using it, child rolled and tossed all night."
Ask you druggist for Steketee's Pin Worm Destroyer. Take no substitute. 25c at drug stores. 25c by mail. Send 25c postage.

GEO. G. STEKETEE, Grand Rapids, Mich.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM

--RURODE'S--

TRADE BRINGERS.

The weather has not been favorable for the selling of fall and winter goods. We offer some special values today that ought to be of interest to you as every item means

Money Saved. ***Special Linen Offering.***

You know our reputation for good values in linens; here are a few unusual good things:

TOWELINGS.

Extra heavy brown crash, 5c a yard.

Heavy brown crash, 18 inches wide, 10c value, 8c a yard.

Fine brown crash, 20 inches wide, 12½c quality, 10c a yard.

Good quality bleached cotton crash, 4c a yard.

Heavy bleached crash, worth 8c a yard, for 5c a yard.

Our 10c bleached crash, fine quality, 8c a yard.

Extra fine bleached crash 12½c value, 10c a yard.

TOWELS.

Linen Huck Towels, our 12½c quality, 10c each.

Linen Huck Towels, regular value 15c, special price 12½c each.

Fine and heavy linen huck towels, worth 18c, special 15c each.

Extra large linen huck towels, regular price 22c, now 18c each.

Damask Towels in choice designs, 10c each.

Damask Towels, good value at 18c, now 15c each.

Damask Towels, extra size and quality, worth 25c, now 20c each.

Damask Towels, beautiful in quality and patterns, 35c value, 25c each.

Cream Table Damask, 58 inches wide, choice patterns, 25c a yard.

TABLE DAMASK.

Cream table damask, full 60 inches wide, our 35c quality, 28c a yard.

Heavy cream table damask 72 inches wide 50c value, 37½c a yard.

Fine cream table damask 64 inches wide, well worth 50c, now 43c a yard.

Extra cream table damask, 72 inches wide, 50c a yard.

Bleached damask, all pure linen, our 45c quality, 37½c a yard.

Bleached damask, all linen extra good value at 50c, special price, 42c a yard.

All linen bleached damask, our regular 60c quality, 50c a yard.

All linen bleached damask, beautiful in quality, 75c value, 60c a yard.

Fine all linen bleached damask, worth 85c, special 75c a yard.

Our $1.00 quality all linen bleached damask, 90c a yard.

Choice designs in fine bleached damask, worth $1.25, now $1.00 a yard.

Extraordinary values in napkins table sets, and bed spreads, much less than you ought to pay.

HOSIERY SPECIALS.

None but trustworthy hosiery is worth considering for fall wear. Our Onyxbrand possesses every good quality that goes to make a perfect stocking. These values are right.

Women's seamless fast black hose high spliced heel and double sole, special value, 3 pairs for 25c.

Women's seamless fast black hose high spliced heel and double sole, value 20c a pair, special price, 15c a pair.

Women's full fashioned fast black real Maco yarn, high spliced heel and double sole, 18c a pair, 3 pair for 50 cents.

Women's fast black Onyx brand hose in black, black with white and split feet in cotton and Lisle thread, plain and ribbed, the best in the world for the price, 25c a pair.

Children's seamless fast black hose, double heel, sole and knee, 10c a pair.

Children's heavy weight fast black ribbed hose the sort that wears well, 15c a pair.

DOMESTIC BARGAINS.

Good uality apron and dress ginghams, worth 6c, 5c a yard.

Unbleached muslin full yard wide mill value today 5½c a yard, special here 5c a yard.

Bleached muslin full yard wide soft finish, value 7c a yard, our price, 6c a yard.

100 pieces outing flannel in choice styles, worth 6¼c a yard, here only 5c a yard.

Unbleached sheets ready to use full size and good quality, 40c each.

Bleached sheets good muslin, full size, can't make them as cheap, 48c each.

MRS. HOUCK will remain with us for a few days longer. Do not miss seeing her display of art needlework.

The Rurode Dry Goods Co.

Jevver Havva

Desire to know who sells the

Best $3.00 Hat....

In the city? *It is sold exclusively by*

WM. MEYER & BRO.,

84 Calhoun Street.

CLAIRVOYANT.

MRS. DR. BEATTIE,
THE FAMOUS ENGLISH CLAIRVOYANT, PALMIST AND CARD READER,
Office and Residence
63 WEST JEFFERSON STREET

Call and consult her. Don't stumble on with bad luck and an aching heart when matters can be set right for you. She breaks evil influence, tells sick people what is their real trouble. Never fails on matters of law, lost affection, love, luck, marriage, divorce, lost articles, missing treasures; who is your friend, enemy, lover or rival. Full satisfaction guaranteed. Office hours 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily except Sunday.

Ladies, 25c; gentlemen, 50c. 'Phone 1472 Main.

—THE—
CITIZENS TRUST COMPANY.
Cor. Berry and Clinton Sts.
CAPITAL $200,000.00.
3 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Deposits of.....
One Dollar
—AND UP.—
LOANS—Made on farm and City property at low rates

Try The Sentinel Want Column.

Not Merely Yards of Cloth.

That's not what you are paying for when you buy a suit from your tailor. To give you full value, he must furnish you perfection of fit, finish and correct style. He must put into that suit the workmanship of the artist tailor, not the mere seam-sewing of the common workman. These are things that put character and worth into a garment. They are the never slighted features of Mautner-made garments.

I. Mautner & Co.
52 CALHOUN ST.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, OCT. 6, 1900.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Editorial Rooms.....650
Business Office.....178

THE WEATHER.

Chicago, Oct. 6.—Forecast for Indiana—Showers and thunder storms tonight and Sunday; much cooler Sunday afternoon; high southerly winds.

LOCAL LINES.

Fred Snyder, of Angola, is at the New Aveline.

Mr. and Mrs. George Allen are visiting at Kendallville.

Claude Biteley has returned from a visit in Pennsylvania.

Miss Mina Baals is entertaining Miss Elva Simons, of LaOtto.

F. C. Gaffney has returned from a week's outing at Hillsdale, Mich.

Clyde C. Davis, of Winchester, is among the arrivals at the Randall.

Mrs. F. W. Wheeler, of Chicago, is visiting her mother, Mrs. C. Boseker.

Miss Minnie Bakemeyer, of Cincinnati, is visiting friends in the city.

Val Brown, of Columbia City, is transacting business in Fort Wayne today.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. James Graims, of 137 Fairfield avenue—a daughter.

H. M. Beaver will leave tomorrow for a visit with friends at Fredericktown, Ohio.

H. A. Logan, I. N. Stevens and M. W. Simons, of Plymouth, are at the Wayne today.

Miss Ethel Ainsworth, of 76 Wells street, has returned from a visit at Paulding, Ohio.

James Taft has returned from a visit in eastern cities, where he has been purchasing goods.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Eagy, of Chicago, are in the city visiting Mrs. Drake, of Wallace street.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Scott, of 28 Baker street, have gone to Cleveland, O., for a visit with friends.

Dr. A. J. Rauch has returned from a business trip to Stroh, the new cement town in Lagrange county.

Rev. J. C. Breckenridge will preach at No. 4 school house, in Wayne township, Sunday afternoon, at 2:30.

C. F. Krah, who has been making a tour of Europe, arrived home yesterday. Mr. Krah has been absent since June 5.

Nathan Morris and Bement Lyman, of Indianapolis, and N. G. Mercer, of Burlington, Iowa, are in the city on business with the Olds Wagon works.

Judge W. L. Penfield, of Auburn, is a guest at the New Aveline. Mr. Penfield is holding a government position at Washington, a solicitor in the state department.

Rena Porter, the 5-year-old daughter of O. F. Porter, residing five miles from the city on the St. Joe gravel road, is critically ill and her death is expected to occur at any time.

F. Fisher and daughter, Miss Myrtle, who were called to the city to attend the funeral of Mr. Fisher's mother two weeks ago, left this morning for their home at Fort Scott, Kas.

Mr. and Mrs. Walker Whiteside are registered at the Wayne.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Niswonger, of Peru, are in the city the guests of Dr. H. W. Niswonger, of 103 West Superior street.

As the Tenth ward republican club was marching to headquarters Friday evening a carriage containing three women drove into the procession at Barr and Lewis streets. T. W. DeVilbiss, who was one of the marchers, was struck by the carriage and painfully bruised.

FRESH BALTIMORE OYSTERS, KALAMAZOO CELERY, CAPE COD CRANBERRIES, AND FRUITS FOR THIS AFTERNOON.

Large Selects, for frying, 25c can.
Large Standards, for stewing, 20c can.
Nice Bleached Celery, 18c bunch.
Best Cape Cod Cranberries, 8c qut.
Fresh Concord Grapes, 10c basket.
Nice Free Stone Peaches, $1.25 bushel.
Small Baskets Peaches, 15c.
New York Quinces, 40c peck.
Jamaica Oranges, 25c dozen.
Messina Lemons, 15c and 25c doz.
New Chestnuts, 30c qut.
California Peaches, Pears, Plums and Grapes.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

POTATOES! POTATOES!

Now is the time to lay in your winter potatoes. We are unloading a car today and we put one in the house Tuesday. They are very fine sand-grown potatoes, 40c per bu., at

THE NEW KEYSTONE,
233 and 240 Calhoun Street.

A. B. White will go to New York city on Tuesday, on a business mission.

Mrs. Eva DeLaGrange, who is quite ill, is slightly improved and she is able to sit up occasionally.

C. G. Gilhams, of LaGrange; J. H. Heckett, of Huntington, and M. D. Smith, of Waterloo, are at the New Aveline.

The Ladies' auxiliary of the Ancient Order of Hibernians will give an oyster supper in Library hall from 5 to 9 o'clock this evening.

There will be a meeting of Phoenix lodge No. 101, K. of P., Monday evening, at which the first and second degrees will be conferred.

Mrs. F. J. Kanaga, her son, Merlin, and her daughter, Boneta, left today for Butler, Ohio, where Mrs. Craig, the mother of Mrs. Kanaga, is lying dangerously ill.

Mr. and Mrs. John Richey, of North Webster, Ind., a newly married couple, are the guests of their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Jap Edsall, of 61 Oliver street.

Mr. Henry, who conducts a notion store on Lafayette street, was removed to St. Joseph's hospital this morning critically ill from obstruction of the bowels.

Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Evans and son will leave next Monday for St. Mary's, Ohio, where they will visit friends. They will return the latter part of the week.

Miss May Teagarden has returned from Garrett, where she visited the family of G. W. Spencer, trainmaster on the Baltimore and Ohio. Miss Marie Spencer is visiting her uncle and aunt, on Superior street.

The High School Boys' McKinley club paraded the streets Friday evening, armed with cymbals and other noisy instruments, for the purpose of advertising the football game that was played this afternoon at League park.

The Young Ladies' Missionary Circle of Wayne Street M. E. church gave a delightful social at the residence of Mrs. W. S. Rehrer last evening. Mr. Phelps' singing and Miss Weingardner's reading were enjoyable features of the evening.

Dr. W. D. Parr, of Wayne street M. E. church, will preach a sermon on Monday evening, at the West Jefferson street Church of Christ, on the subject, "Why I Am a Methodist."

There will be no services in the Reformed churches on Sunday, owing to the absence of the pastors, who are in Louisville attending synod meetings.

The meeting of the W. C. T. U., which was to have been held at the home of Mrs. William Smith, in the country, has been postponed from the time set and the place of meeting will be at the Berry street M. E. church on Tuesday afternoon, at 2:30.

The South Side Aid society will meet on Monday afternoon with Mrs. A. O. Waterman, on West Creighton avenue.

Metropolitan Mirror, N. Y.—"Eva Maude Winegardner is a genius of striking personality. She has the face of a tragedian which in repose is a volume of passion and sorrow. As the author of "Was it Fault or Destiny," she has touched upon the tenderest chords of human love, and she reads this thrilling story with the taste and delicacy of an artist born." Miss Winegardner will receive and organize classes on Monday and Tuesday evenings, October 8 and 9 in oratory, Shakespeare, Scotch, and physical culture. Those interested can call at 155 West Wayne street. Bell Phone 408.

MAY HOLD GOLF CONTEST.

A golf contest between a picked team from the Fort Wayne Golf club and a team from the Toledo Golf club is talked of, and although no definite arrangements have been made, every effort is being put forth to hold the contest. The games would be held in this city at the Hamilton links. S. W. Draper, of Toledo, a member of the golf club in that city, has been in the city for several days and has discussed the proposed contest with several local golfers.

S. Fieldbleat, 76 Barr, pays good prices for old clothes. Drop me a postal card. 27-tf

All members of the Soldiers Sons and Citizens Republican club and other soldiers and citizens are urgently requested to be at the club rooms, corner Berry and Clinton street next Wednesday morning, October 10th, 1900, to participate in the parade in honor of Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Republican candidate for vice president,

U. H. STEWART, Pres.
CHAS. RAU, Secy.

Hatton's Gallery will close at 3 p. m. on Sunday.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

STATE RECORD BROKEN.

The heavy hauling record for Indiana was broken on Thursday and the new record was established by a truck owned by the Brown Trucking company, of this city. The truck was built by B. H. Baker, of this city, and its weight is 7,000 pounds. The load hauled was pumping machinery for the Fort Wayne Gas company and the weight of the machinery was 40,000 pounds, or twenty tons. It took ten teams of horses and three traction engines to do the job, the load being hauled a distance of three miles over a mud road from Hartford City.

DR. C. H. ECKERT INJURED.

Dr. C. H. Eckert, of Marion, was painfully injured in a runaway accident in that city last evening. Dr. Eckert was thrown from his carriage and his injuries include a broken wrist, a fracture of one rib and of one of his great toes. Dr. Eckert formerly resided in this city and his brother, David Eckert, left this afternoon for Marion to visit the injured man.

FT. WAYNE DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

The Fort Wayne Democratic club will hold a meeting in Saengerbund hall Tuesday night. This club consists of old-time democrats. We care not what you voted four years ago, and all those affiliating now with the democratic party are welcome to become members. Speaches will be made by several of our best orators. Everybody come.

D. L. HARDING, Pres.
F. E. PURCELL, Sec. 6-3t

CHICAGO HORSE SHOW.

While the great Chicago Horse Show, which will be held in the new Coliseum building October 29 to November 3, inclusive, promises to be the fashionable event of the year in the middle west and society in Chicago and many other cities is in a flutter of excitement over the prospects, there is an important interest and value in this important exhibition for breeders, owners and drivers of fine horses and smart rigs. The most valuable and typical specimens of riders, road drivers, coachers, polo ponies and horses that are used for all recognized forms of driving and riding will come from every part of the country, many of them being valued way into the thousands, and the most extensive stables in the United States and Canada will be represented; this has been determined by the actual entries and assurances received by Secretary and General Manager Mortimer Levering. The spacious accommodations provided for a great number of fine animals and elegant equipages are already proving none too large and arrangements have been made for additional room. The Honorable Vivian Gooch, the famous English judge, will be on hand to pass judgment on some of the principal classes. More than $15,000 in cash is provided for the prizes; cups, plate and trophies valued at $5,000 more are offered.

CLAIRVOYANT.

Past, present and future told at 6-2t 34 JOHNS STREET.

RUGS, BEAUTIFUL RUGS.

Made from your old carpets. Our rugs are something new and are not to be compared with any other make. Carpets cleaned, remade and laid; mattresses and feathers renovated. THE ZIMMER CARPET CLEANING CO. Phone 496. S22-eod-tf

GAS MANTLES

We carry the largest stock of Gas Mantels in the city. If you need new Mantels call us up.

Wayne Mantels, 12½ cents each.
Metropolitan Mantels, 20 cents each
Consol Mantels, 25 cents each.
Consol Extra Mantels, 30 cents each.
Welsbach Mantels, 50 cents each.
Burners complete, including shade, chimney and mantel, 75c each.

THE RANDALL WHEEL CO., 4t3 31 West Berry St.

The best Chicken Dinner ever served for 25 cts., at the METROPOLITAN CAFE, 32 East Wayne St.

Call on Madame Wing, the only reliable clairvoyant and mind reader in the world. All correspondence promptly attended to. Office and residence, 28 Chicago street. Price, 50c. 18-tf

OPEN SUNDAYS.

Perrey's Photograph Gallery will be open Sundays from 1 to 3 p. m. 5t2

MONEY TO LOAN.

On Real Estate or Personal Security. C. F. Pfeiffer, Rooms 6-7, Bass Block. 2-tf

FIVE HAVE DIPHTHERIA.

The fifth child in the family of William Current, of 119 Oneida street, is now suffering from an attack of diphtheria. Dr. Ruhl reports that none of the patients are severely ill, but that the cases are typical instances of diphtheria, though not of a sever type.

We Have Placed on Sale

for a few days only a small collection of the pictures of

ALBERT ROULLIER,

of Chicago.

Lehman Book and News Co,
81 CALHOUN ST.

MASONIC TEMPLE.....
MATINEE,
Saturday Eve., Oct., 6.
WALKER WHITESIDE
And a carefully selected company.
Matinee prices, 25c and 50c.
"HAMLET,"
Evening,
"Heart and Sword."
Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c and $1. Seats on sale Thursday.

MASONIC TEMPLE.....
5 Nights, Commencing Monday, October 8 Wednesday Matinee.
THE FAMOUS
Cummings Stock Co.
The Largest and Best Organization of its Kind in Existence.
New York SCENIC SUCCESSES. Only
INCLUDING
Monday night—Mr. Sol Smith Russell's masterpiece,
"PEACEFUL VALLEY."
First time at popular prices.
Popular Prices. 10c, 20c, 30c.
Sale of seats Saturday.

BROADWAY THEATRE,
Corner Broadway and Washington Boulevard.
THE EMPIRE STOCK CO.
Introducing
LITTLE LOTTIE MORSE,
In "A Parisian Romance"
TONIGHT.
Prices—10, 20 and 30 cents.
Seats sold at Hohnholz Drug Store.

Superior Millinery.

Do you know that we are showing (by far) the best millinery styles that have ever been shown in Fort Wayne.

Our Black (Tailor-Made) effects are the talk of the city. They are so different from the ordinary trimmed hats that are seen in all other stores.

We have a standing order with the best New York designers, to send us the good things as soon as they are out.

We received a large shipment this morning from such noted artists as Joseph, Phipps and Atchison and Weber and Leopold.

You will find our prices low for quality, treatment courteous.

WHOLESALE AND... RETAIL. DAUGHERTY'S, 86 Calhoun St. WHOLESALE AND... RETAIL.

BRUSHING UP....

A really good brush, whether for teeth, nails or hair, always shows when it has become time-worn. In the selection of such an article price should not be the only factor. We have an unsurpassed lot, in which the curing of the bristles and working in of other parts are of the best. These brushes are in numerous styles and lengths, bleached and unbleached, and for the quality are very low priced.

Kid Gloves cleaned 15c a pair.

Miss E. C. Rodenbeck,
124 Calhoun St., Lau Block.

H. M. METZGER,
Fire Insurance,
ROOM 3, SCHMITZ BLOCK.
Telephone 580.

Fort Wayne Trust Co.
CAPITAL, $200,000.00.
CORNER MAIN AND COURT STS.

Pays 3 per cent. interest on certificate and book deposits of $1.00 and upwards.

Loans money on farm and city real estate at a low rate of interest, and on easy payments.

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Samuel M. Foster, Vice President.
Andrew Hoffmar, 2d Vice Pres.
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Charles A. Wilding. David Studebaker.

THE ALLEN COUNTY LOAN AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION. Opposite Postoffice.
PAYS 5 Per Cent. Interest on stock
LOANS MONEY at Low Rates, Is a friend to Rich and Poor.
Assets $600,000.

ORDER YOUR CIDER

And pure cider vinegar of the W. H. Dunn Cider Mills, 29 North Harrison St. One gallon or over delivered to any part of city.

Home Phone 1176 Main. 4tf

"If it's a good thing SEAVEY'S have it."

"I Want More Coal."

A great many pretty stoves at delightfully low prices are like Oliver Twist—always wanting more. What matters it how pretty a stove is—how small the price—if it is going to eat so much coal that you have to go into the coal business in order to satisfy it? In buying a stove, this is an important thing to look after. The Radient Stewart is as pretty a stove as you would wish to see, and this coal feature has been carefully looked after. We invite you to call and see it.

BOTH PHONES 140 SEAVEY'S UP TO DATE HARDWARE STORE

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To All Want Advertisements Placed in The Sentinel.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

IT'S ALL HERE,
...AND..
IT'S ALL TRUE.

ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND., SATURDAY, OCT., 6, 1900. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CURING CONSUMPTION.

REMARKABLE SUCCESS ACHIEVED AT TWO GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS IN NEW MEXICO.

Remarkable success in the curing of consumption has been obtained at two government hospitals in New Mexico. A report concerning the methods, which it is believed will astonish the medical world, is about to be published. Reports soon to be issued will show that there are now about 121 patients at the army hospital for consumptives at Fort Bayard, while more than thirty patients have left the hospital, being considered cured; others have sufficiently recovered to take up daily duties; a surprisingly few—and these few hopeless cases to begin with—have died, merely having their last days saved from the living misery of life in the isolated wards of other hospitals.

The hospital for marines at Fort Stanton has not been less successful, and there is no line of work undertaken by the government for the good of its fighting men on land and sea that has called for so much praise or that has been viewed with such keen interest by the medical profession generally as these two plants. There are over seventy-five patients at Fort Stanton at the present time; about thirty have been pronounced cured, while a number have stopped expectorating and coughing, and have no other manifestations of the disease except that the original focus or foci can be found by auscultation. A few of the patients with the deposits as low as the fourth rib, only occasionally cough, expectorate, or have fevers of subnormal temperatures. Only a few patients, and those few showing necropsies, have died. These patients were so far advanced when sent to Fort Stanton that there seemed no possible chance for their recovery, and they were only moved as were the soldiers of Fort Bayard, to make their last days more peaceful, and for the broader one of removing them from the midst of the other inmates of hospitals who were likely to suffer contamination from contact with them.

NOW WORKING IN MINES.

A few of the Fort Stanton patients have taken such new leases of life as to be able to go to work in the nearby mines, while others till the soil or go into business: It is anticipated that these two hospitals will serve the double purpose of curing these poor fellows, if not entirely, to such an extent as to give them long and useful lives, and at the same time settle up the most charming and healthful country in the world. The men in the mines report regularly to the hospital, and declare they feel no ill effects from their work and are constantly gaining health and strength.

Life at both Fort Bayard and Fort Stanton is simply an ideal existence of home life amid environments of climate, care, and, and association, under which these otherwise hapless cases would sink into the hopelessness of despair. At both hospitals the chief treatment given is fresh air—to simply revel in it, not only all day, but to sleep out by night with little else than the starry heavens for a covering. The sun warms the sluggish blood and sends it coursing through the veins with renewed vigor, while the equable climate, summer and winter, renders it possible for them to eat, live and sleep outdoors. If a patient is so abnormally constituted as to prefer the indoor life, he is forced out. If unable to walk as many of them are, who are carried to these hospitals, they are put into rolling chairs and cared for by attendants. If unable to sit up they are carried out on carefully canopied cots and sunned and aired for regular intervals each day. In fact, this is the great medicine that has worked the most wonderful results ever attained in the cure of consumption.

"STUFFING PROCESS."

Aside from this, and almost as vital, the next treatment is what is called the "stuffing process," the theory being that the wasted system must be fed, and fed continuously, to avoid unnecessary inroads on the constitution. Milk and cream in equal quantities is administered regularly, frequently, and in given quantities, while other wholesome food such as underdone beef, eggs, and so on, is fed to them in the same lavish manner. Food is as free as the air treatment. Many of the men resent this treatment as they do the outdoor medicine, but they soon realize that there is comfort and joy in life, and with awakening spirit take to the "stuffing process" most agreeably.

It is claimed both by Surgeon General Sternberg and Surgeon General Wyman that but little treatment besides those of air and food are found necessary. Dieting and out-of-door life and climate are relied upon to cure all but the most advanced cases. In the second stages, where there are cavities with mild infection, many different cures are being tried, among them the serum treatment, Klebs antiphthism, etc. The everyday existence of the inmates, if they can be called inmates while living out doors, is ideal in the extreme when compared with the lonely life of a consumptive spent in the isolated ward of an army or marine hospital, where, even though shut off from all save a few attendants, one is made to feel the haunting fear of imparting the dread disease to another.

OUTDOOR SPORTS.

At these two posts the men have every conceivable outdoor sport, so arranged as to suit the various stages of the disease, and their corresponding strength. Some play ball, or lawn tennis, while others walk in the canons and on the mesas prospecting for minerals, others ride ponies furnished by the generous government for this purpose, while the worst cases lounge in the sunshine in reclining chairs, or lie outdoors on comfortable beds having a cunningly devised canopy overhead, for softening the light to the eyes, and also shutting off any tricky breeze that threatens harm. These read, are read to, play cards and other small games, play musical instruments, and best of all they have human companionship in abundance.

No money is being spared by the government in fitting up these two posts in the most approved manner for the purpose for which they are intended. Fort Bayard is a post originally intended for six companies. The barracks have been turned into wards for the use of mild patients, while the post hospital is used for treating those far advanced with the disease. There are nearly a dozen trained women nurses, and a most competent hygienic woman cook at the head of that department. An ice factory has recently been constructed, and furnishes that luxury the year around. All about Fort Bayard lies the rich silver mines of the Mogollon mountains. These were extensively worked by the Spaniards down as late as 1680, when the revolt of the Pueblos, caused by the slavery to which they were subjected in working for precious metals, resulted in the filling up and concealing of the mines in the country during the thirteen years of Pueblo control. The shafts of these mines are frequently unearthed, even up to the present time.

Surgeon General Wyman describes the consumption plant at Fort Stanton as having thirty-eight stone buildings, which are fast being put into repair for the comfort of the patients. Some trouble was experienced at first in persuading the testy Jack Tars to get so far from the roll of the sea.

In 1898 Surgeon General Wyman of the marine service detailed Past Assistant Surgeon General J. O. Cobb to go to Arizona and New Mexico to visit the unoccupied government lands and abandoned military posts and reservations, with a view to finding a suitable site for such a hospital as is now located at Fort Stanton. Surgeon General Wyman argued two valuable points in looking to the government lands for a location. Presuming the army posts to have brought the first settlers to that country, and their selection of territory for their use, arguing well for a water supply. The other matter that determined him was that from a study of the old reports from army medical officers stationed in New Mexico they have called attention to the wonderful success in curing tuberculosis by a residence in that country. After much deliberation the abandoned military reservation at Fort Stanton, New Mexico, was selected as being by far the most suitable place for such a hospital, while the one located at Fort Bayard is scarcely less favorable, though a few hundred feet lower. Fort Stanton, having a temperature at that particular point of 34 degrees, or 18 extreme in winter, while in summer it ranges from 68 to 95, the latter being the extreme. The average annual rainfall is 17.3 inches, and is at the same altitude as Colorado Springs, Las Vegas, and much lower than Santa Fe. White Oak mines, noted for its free gold, is only a few miles from Fort Stanton.

The comparative death rate from consumption is less in New Mexico than in any place in the United States. An old army report covering a period of six years shows the ratio of deaths per 1,000 from disease of the respiratory organs to be: West coast of Florida, 6.9; New York, 5.9; New England, 4.8; great lakes, 4.5; Texas coast, 4; western Texas, 3.9; east Florida, 2.3; New Mexico, 1.3.

THE HOLE WAS STILL THERE.

When he was commander of the armies of the United States Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman was on a visit to the West Point military academy at graduating time one June. As was customary, he accompanied the commandant on his Sunday morning tour of inspection of the barracks and on entering a certain room he walked over to the mantel piece. Stooping down he pried up a brick from the middle of the hearth with his sword scabbard and revealed a hollow space about a foot square, in which was nicely packed a considerable quantity of tobacco and other contraband articles. Meanwhile the cadets occupying the room stood by mutely watching and wondering what sort of a man the general was to have been able to discover the only "cellar" of its kind in the barracks. Turning to the commandant, the general remarked:

"I have been wondering if that hole was still there. I made it when I was a cadet and lived in this room."

TALK ABOUT TRADE.

"I wish it was this time last year," said the street faker who had been selling wooly white rabbits with a rubber tube attachment which makes them jump.

"I don't see that you've any cause to complain," said the man who carried a tray of mechanical mice. "Your rabbits sell twice as good as these 'bloomin' mice. People don't want mice even at a cent."

"But just think of the money we made last September and October. It makes me sick to think of how we will probably never have another admiral who will come home as big a hero as Dewey was. Then the yacht races came at the same time. I was selling Olympia hat pins and 'Hands Across the Sea' badges. They were a mint. I had a friend who sold the Dewey whistle and made $300 in one month. It was a good whistle, too, a regular steamboat siren. After Dewey passed along we had that long run on the Shamrock and the Columbia novelties. You remember the wind was wanting and the fight for the cup lasted for weeks. I'm Irish and made a stake selling Shamrock badges, because I could throw a little brogue into my 'talk.'

"Of course street trade in New York will always be good. There is not a better place in the country for fake things. The people know they are getting faked, but rather like it, and the worse the fake the better they like it. I'm not going to try to sell campaign buttons this year. New York people are not going to get very excited over this election and most people are tired of wearing buttons. Of course there will be lots of them sold, but there is not the money in it there used to be.

"The best thing that's been out lately is the whistling pig, the Hadder affair that is shrieking at you from every corner. There has been more than half a million of those pigs sold in the last month. People buy them for their children and are sorry for it until the things are blown up too much and burst. A boy with one of these pigs can start a whole block saying things that wouldn't look well in print, and when a hundred boys have them and are working them at the same time the noise is awful. The fall is going to see a rush for pneumatic animals. The rabbits are going like wildfire and there will be others out soon."

"You'd better take a rabbit home to the baby, madam," he said, turning to a prospective customer "They are harmless, perfectly harmless, and will keep the little ones quiet for hours."—New York Tribune.

ENGLAND'S COAL PROBLEM.

American coal in England is a large and vital question. It is yet in its initial stages, but it is satisfactory to note that the American coal lately imported by the South Metropolitan Gas company has undergone a trial with excellent results. Nearly 4,000 tons of coal, at 27s a ton, were imported from Philadelphia, and it is stated upon authority that it is superior to English coal illuminating power and in the quantity of coke produced. To be sure, the American coal is dearer than even the present high rate of English coal, but it is held that its superior quality more than compensates for the difference in price.—London Sphere.

TO STRENGTHEN MEMORY

Various Good Exercises That Will Correct the Faults of Recollection.

Many people complain of having a poor memory, and yet that faculty can be developed as easily as can the biceps muscle. Nor is it necessary to go to any professor of memory or to master any elaborate system in order to accomplish this result. One does not have to go to a gymnasium to strengthen one's arm or back. Sawing wood or rowing a boat will do it. Similarly memory may be cultivated by one's own efforts and amid one's ordinary pursuits.

One man made the Sunday service of his church serve as a memory exercise. After the service he would endeavor to recall the numbers of all hymns sung, the chapter and verse of the Scripture lesson, words of anthem, texts and points of sermon. This required the paying of close attention and a conscious effort to impress these things upon his mind. By this and other equally simple means he developed a memory that was absolutely at his command.

Famous speakers who have memorized their speeches have adopted various simple devices to aid them. The late Hon. John Bright fixed in mind the different points in his speeches by first drawing little figures or pictoral representations. If part of his speech had to do with a bridge, he would make a little sketch of such a structure, or if with Ireland or Scotland he would sketch a small map of the country or the district. When he rose to his feet he could see them in imagination, and select them one by one as he proceeded from point to point in the address—not having note or manuscript by him at all. That was the method best suited him.

Another way of memorizing the points of an address to be delivered, one which the writer has frequently used, is by means of anagrams. It is very simple. Suppose one were called upon to deliver a Fourth of July oration, and wished to speak mainly on these three points: (1) historic origin of the day, (2) the success of the experiment in government then inaugurated, and (3) the destiny of the republic. A very suitable anagram to recall these points to mind would be the letters U. S. A. He could set his topics down in this way:

Union proclaimed by Declaration of Independence.

Success of experiment in government.

After the present, what?

He does not need to take any notes with him on the platform. He can easily remember these letters. Remembering them, they recall his topics. And remembering the general topic, it will itself suggest any sub-divisions pertaining to it.

Certain people posses what may be called the bump of location. If they remember a passage in a book, they can tell you which side of the page it is on and what part of the page. There are students with that kind of a memory who prepare their recitations by taking a large sheet of paper and writing different parts of the lesson in different places on the paper. They then rely on their sense of location to call to mind whatever they may wish to remember.

Again, there are people who have a keen eye for color. They will make their memoranda on slips of paper of different colors. Then simply calling to mind a particular color will enable them to remember the memorandum associated with that color. Of course, all this is based on what is known as the faculty of association of ideas.

Some people who can remember words and phrases, find difficulty in remembering figures or numbers. In such cases a curious expedient has sometimes been resorted to. A phrase will be devised, the initial letters of which suggest the figures sought to be remembered. For example, suppose some one's street number to be 182. The suggestive phrase might be, "I seek him." The letter I will suggest the figure 1; the letter S somewhat resembles an 8, and the two perpenticular strokes of the H suggest the Roman numeral II. A roundabout mmethod this may be, but it has served to fasten the figures in the memory of people who had previously found them troublesome.

But perhaps the most wholesome way in the long run is simply by repetition and effort to fix the thing in the memory directly without tricks of memory or artificial methods. By memorizing one sentence or verse a day from the best literature, the mind will soon have a fine treasure of beautiful thoughs, and an enriched vocabulary. Dr. William Punshion, a great English preacher, did this, and his fine prose may have been largely due to his familiar acquaintance with the best literature.

For quotation purposes it is necessary to remember verbatim and though this is the hardest task of memory, it well repays the effort. Once trained the memory will be able to recall the exact words of conversations, sermons and passages in books without having made any conscious effort to commit them.

HOW RUSSIA ADVANCES.

A solemn thanksgiving service, attended by the principal civil and military authorities and a large concourse of people, has been held on the right bank of Amur on the site of the Chinese village of Sakhalin, now reduced to ashes. In commemoration of the capture of the village by Russian troops its name was changed to that of Ilinski Post. The ecclesiastic who officiated at the ceremony delivered an address in the course of which he said: "The cross has now been erected on the bank of the Amur, which yesterday was in possession of the Chinese. Muravieff Amurski foresaw that this bank would be ours sooner or later."—London Mail.

LARGEST OF DIAMONDS

The jubilee diamond, the largest in the world, is on exhibition at the Paris exposition and has excited a vast amount of attention.

This stone exceeds all others in size, including the famous Kohinoor, belonging to Queen Victoria. It weighs 239 carats. In spite of this enormous size it is absolutely of the first water, and there is not the slightest error in the cutting. This is so perfect and so regular that if one places the diamond on the truncated point at its base it remains balanced. Not a single cloud disturbs the limpidity of its rays and not a spot diminishes its value. The impeccable harmony of its proportions, its almost supernatural brilliancy, which seems to create light, surprise and charm at the same time.

This phenomenal diamond comes from the mine of Jagersfontein, near Kimberley, in South Africa. Some comparisons with other diamonds will give an idea of its size and value.

The Regent, which belongs to France, only weighs 136 carats and has on its edge a slight spot.

The Orloff, which belongs to the czar, weighs 193 carats, but its color is almost yellow and its cutting is defective.

The Kohinoor weighs 106 carats and is one of the purest of these big diamonds, but is a trifle gray.

RACE FOR CHINESE MARKET.

It would be tedious to explain at length how it has come about that the British shipper finds it a positive disadvantage to be 2,000 miles nearer the Chinese market than his chief competitors, says John Ford, the secretary of the American Asiatic association, in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly. It may suffice to say that the regulating influence of the Pacific routes has had something to do with this apparent anomaly. The distance from New York to Shanghai by way of San Francisco, is only 9,920 miles, or 2,440 miles less than by way of Suez.

It is needless to say that over the portion of this which is continental there can be no effective competition with ocean rates of transportation The full rate between New York and Shanghai, by way of Suez, would not be sufficient to carry freight overland from New York to San Francisco. But merchandise destined for China does not come to New York, unless for some sufficient reason, and when a great trans-continental system is ready to collect it at points of production nearer the Pacific port and to make very moderate rates on it by prorating with Pacific steamship lines the eastern route must meet the cut or lose the traffic.

As a matter of actual experience the ships traversing the eastern route find no difficulty in underbidding their rivals on the Pacific, and, unless where time is an important element, or the freight is especially valuable, very few goods manufactured on this side of the continent find their way to a Pacific port for shipment to China or Japan.

Emily Forest, an old negro woman of Macon, Ga., has a queer hallucination. She thinks that a rooster is following her all the time and constantly crowing. She has killed and devoured the fowl every day for months, but the next day he would again appear on her doorstep and crow at her.

BORN NEAR THE EQUATOR

FIERCE TROPICAL BLASTS, THEIR ORIGIN, FURY AND OTHER MARKED CHARACTERISTICS.

[New York Tribune.]

The most terrible tempests known to man are those which develop in greater or less abundance near the equator immediately after the hottest season of the year. Those with which Americans are most familiar generally occur in August, September or October, and make their first appearance in or near the West Indias. At this period the trade winds have caused an accumulation of hot surface water at the western limit of the ocean in low latitudes and out of this steaming caldron, whose temperature ranges from 90 to 95 degrees, are generated storms like that which has just almost annihilated Galveston.

These hurricanes show a diposition to follow a certain typical track. At first their movement is nearly westward, under the influence of the tradewinds, but they seek to push northward and, having done so, they are caught by the great eastward upper current of atmosphere and turned in almost the opposite direction. The curve described is a gentle one and is sharpest in about latitude 25 or 30 degrees. Sometimes the storm continues on its westward way until it reaches the Gulf of Mexico, but more often it "recurves" so as to follow the Atlantic coast from Florida to Hatteras. Thence, as a rule, it swings away toward northern Europe, following the gulf stream very closely.

In exceptional cases these tropical hurricanes are diverted to the left hand sufficiently to be felt seriously on the New Jersey and Long Island coasts. Sometimes the center keeps just inside the coast line. Again, the recurvature may occur so far to the eastward that the Bermudas suffer and the United States is entirely exempt

What was known as the "Nova Scotia cyclone," and what Greely described as the most destructive storm of this type known to America, occurred in 1875 and did practically no damage on land, but it destroyed no less than 1,223 vessels of different kind and caused the death of 600 people. The chief characteristic of tropical hurricanes is their high wind velocity. No storm of temperate latitudes ever develops such appalling fury.

There are few places in the interior of the United States where the wind ever blows more than forty or fifty miles an hour, but in a West Indian cyclone velocities of eighty, ninety and 100 miles are not uncommon and in 1897, at Cape Lookout, N. C., the anemometer registered 138. At sea this means the destruction of small vessels and often proves fatal to large ones; on land it means the demolition of weak edifices and damage to crops, and where the contour of the shore favors such an operation continued gales of exceptional force bank up the sea five, ten and even fifteen feet higher than usual.

This last phenomenon should be distinguished from the mysterious tidal wave that sometimes accompanies a hurricane, but which is a momentary affair. A surge rising from ten to fifty feet will sometimes rush in toward land when a tropical storm is prevailing, working inconceivable disaster within a few minutes. Ships are torn from their anchorages and hurled ashore, to remain high, if not dry, hundreds of yards from the water. Small vessels have thus been landed in tree tops in the Bahamas. A storm wave that swept the Ganges delta in 1864 drowned 45,000 persons and another in 1876 no less than 100,000.

During the early stages of their history tropical cyclones rarely advanced more than eight or ten miles an hour. At that time their diameter was small, generally between 100 and 200 miles. After reaching higher latitudes and recurving, they expand somewhat, and their progress is more rapid. Eight full days elapsed after the recent hurricane was detected to the south of Porto Rico before Galveston felt it. Another peculiarity of this class of disturbances is the remarkable fall in the barometer that accompanies them. From the outside of the center, or calm "eye of the storm," the distance may not be more than fifty miles, and yet the barometer may fall during the passage of the hurricane over a given spot from the vicinity of 30 inches to 27.5. Greely mentions a case in which the barometer at Guadaloupe fell from 29.6 to 27.9 in seventy minutes. Much lower readings than this have been observed, however. Few storms of temperate latitudes ever affect the barometer to a greater extent than half an inch, and even this change is far more gradual than with a hurricane, owing to the much greater breadth or northern depressions. Torrents of rain, often amounting to three or four inches a day, and sometimes even more, usually fall while a tropical storm is prevailing.

A West Indian hurricane is circular in form. Hence Piddington applied to them the name "cyclone," derived from the same root as that found in "bi-cycle." Some fierce discussions have been conducted over the direction of the wind with reference to the center. Piddington and Redfield thought that the wind blew in circles around the latter. Espy held that it aimed straight for the center. The truth lies between the two suppositions. The air moves in an inward spiral, and its course forms a considerable angle, with a tangent to the circle. Eliot, who has carefully studied the storms of the Indian ocean, and Toynbee, of the British naval service have made very careful computations of this angle.

The question is one of immense practical importance to the mariner who finds himself entangled in the outer edges of such a whirl. With proper knowledge of the anatomy of a hurricane he can determine the position of its center from the direction of the wind. From the latitude he can conjecture the course which the storm is following. He can then so navigate his ship as to get out of the destroyer's path as soon as possible.

The typhoon of the orient is an own sister of the West India cyclone. It is generated in low lattitudes, late in the summer or early in the autumn, at the western edge of the Pacific, not far from the Philippines. It begins its career by moving westward, but in time returns to the coast of China and Japan. Storms of precisely the same character develop in the north Indian ocean and assail the eastern coast of Hindostan, often advancing up the bay of Bengal to Calcutta. The southern hemisphere also has such disturbances. They are rare or unknown in the south Atlantic, but are common in the south Indian ocean and south Pacific. Their course is at first westward, but in recurving to higher latitudes they swing around to the southeast, not the northeast. Again, in that part of the world it is summer when this country is having winter. Hence, tropical hurricanes there are most numerous in February and March.

It was in the latter month of 1889 that a memorable typhoon swept over the Samoan islands, moving so slowly that its influence was felt for portions of three days. Six ships of the American and foreign navies and ten merchant vessels dragged their anchors in the harbor of Apia and were either wrecked on the coral reefs of the bay or purposely beached by their commanders. In spite of a gallant fight with the storm, 150 men were drowned and property to the value of $3,000,000 was lost.

POSTAL SAVINGS INCREASING.

As long as England herself remains solvent it is impossible for the post-office savings bank to be insolvent. As the interest paid to depositors is 2½ per cent., the "profit" on the post-office savings bank should again figure in the accounts of the chancellor of the exchequer as it did to the tune of one and a half millions sterling during the years 1875-95. But whether the bank makes a "profit" or not people with small savings will be wise if they put every penny they can get into it. It is the greatest and most trustworthy bank in the world. It has 13,000 branches and its clients are increasing at the rate of 400,000 every year.—London Express.

"LITTLE BILL."

Ballyhoo Bey, the great winner of the Futurity, is the horse hero of the hour, but there is a coal-black gelding in a stable near Fortieth street and Girard avenue that may have a monument as grand as that reared over the famous sire and runner, Lexington. The children of the country may see that "Little Bill" gets his monument, for he, when he dies, will have given up his life that thousands of children might live. "Little Bill" is the horse that furnishes the diphtheria serum now being shipped all over the United States for use next winter, when thousands of little diphtheria sufferers will live who would die but for the lifeblood of "Little Bill."—Philadelphia Record.

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PARASITES OF THE DEEP

Something About the Growth of Sponges and How They are Secured for Commerce.

[Boston Herald.]

Among the boys and girls who this week resume their school duties, how many know that a sponge is an animal and that the soft, squeezable, straw-colored mass we call the sponge is nothing but the skeleton? In its natural state as it grows in the water all the many holes of the skeleton sponge are filled with a jelly-like substance, which is the flesh of the animal. The smaller pores of the sponge are the openings by which the living sponge draws in water, and countless streams are continually flowing through every part of it, bringing in little particles of food and all necessary air for breathing purposes. It is very curious the way these sponges eat. When a bit of food comes in contact with any part of its body the jelly-like substance sinks in, forming a little hollow into which the food drops, and then the jelly completely covers it over and absorbs it.

The softest, finest in texture and most valued of sponges is the Turkey or Levant sponge. It is found at a depth of from two to 100 fathoms along the greater part of the Mediterranean coast, including its bays, gulfs and most of its islands.

Bath sponges occur around the shores of the Bahamas, and less abundantly on the north coast of Cuba. They are of several kinds, one not distinguishable from the fine Levant sponge; others, the "yellow" and "hardhead" varieties, and of horse sponges there are several kinds, such as the "lamb's wool" and the "velvet" sponge. The fine bath sponge is found in the north Pacific, south Atlantic and Indian oceans.

FISHING FOR SPONGES.

The methods employed to get sponges from the bottom of the sea, where they grow, attached to rocks, stones and other objects depend on the depths from which they are to be brought. In comparatively shallow water they may be loosened and hooked up by a harpoon; at greater depths, down to thirty or forty fathoms, they are dived for, and at depths of from fifty to 100 fathoms they are dredged with a net. The method of harpooning was the earliest practiced, and is still carried on in probably its most primitive form by the Dalmatian fishermen. Small boats are used, manned by a single harpooner with a boy to steer; when, however, the expedition is to extend over night the crew is doubled. The harpoon is a five-pronged fork with a long wooden handle, and if this is not long enough another harpoon is lashed on to it. The Greek fishers use a large boat furnished with two or three smaller ones, from which the actual harpooning is carried on, the crew numbering seven or eight.

One of the chief difficulties is to see the bottom distinctly through a troubled surface. The Dalmatian fishers throw a smooth stone dipped in oil a yard or so in front of the boat; the stone scatters drops of oil as it flies, and so makes a smooth track for the "lookout."

The Greeks use a zinc plate cylinder about one and a half feet long and one foot wide, closed at the lower end by a plate of glass, which is immersed in the sea. On looking through this the bottom may be clearly seen, even in thirty fathoms. This plan is also adopted in the Bahamas, where harpooning carried on after the Greek system gives employment to over 5,000 men and boys.

DIVING AN ARDUOUS WORK.

The primitive method of diving, with no other apparatus than a slab of stone to serve as a sinker and a cord to communicate with the surface, is still practiced in the Mediterranean. The diver carries a net around his neck to hold the sponges. On reaching the bottom he hastily snatches up whatever sponges he sees. After staying down as long as he is able—an interval which varies from two to at the most three minutes—he tugs violently at the cord and is rapidly drawn up. On entering the boat from the depths of twenty-five fathoms he quickly recovers from the effects of his plunge after a few powerful respirations, but after working at depths of thirty to forty fathoms or more he reaches the surface in a swooning state. At the beginning of the season blood usually flows from the mouth and nose after a descent. This is regarded as a symptom of good condition. Should it be wanting the diver will scarcely venture a second plunge for the rest of the season.

The work is severe, and frequently the diver returns empty handed to the boat. Diving is usually carried on in the summer months. In winter it is too cold—at all events, without a diving dress. The ordinary diver's dress, with pumping apparatus, is largely used by the Greeks. The diving is carried on from a ship manned by eight or nine men, including one or two divers. At a depth of from ten to fifteen fathoms the diver can remain under for an hour; at greater depths, up to twenty fathoms, only a few minutes. The consequences of a longer stay are palsy of the lower extremities and other complaints.

Dredging is chiefly carried on along the west coast of Asia Minor, principally in winter, after the autumn storms have torn up the seaweeds covering the bottom. The mouth of the dredge is six yards wide and one yard high. The net is made of camel hair cord of the thickness of a finger, with meshes four inches square. It is drawn along the bottom by a towline attached to the bowsprit of a sailing vessel or hauled in from the shore.

CLEANSING THE SPONGES.

After a sponge has been taken from the sea it is exposed to the air till signs of decomposition set in, and then without delay either beaten with a thick stick or trodden by the feet in a stream of flowing water till the skin and other soft tissues are completely removed. After cleaning the sponge is hung up in the air to dry, and then with others finally pressed into bales. If not completely dried before packing the sponges "heat," orange yellow spots appearing on the parts attacked. The only remedy for this is to unpack the bale and remove the affected sponges. The sponges on reaching the wholesale houses are cut to a symmetrical shape and further cleaned. The light-colored sponges often seen in chemists' shops have been bleached by chemical means.

Prompted by a suggestion that sponges might be artificially propagated from cuttings, the Italian government supplied funds for experiments to determine the feasibility of cultivating sponges as an industrial pursuit. A station was established on the island of Lesina, off the Dalmatian coast, and experiments were carried on for six years. The results were on the whole successful, but all expectations of creating a new source of income for the sponge fishers of Dalmatia were defeated by the hostilities of the fishers themselves.

In sponge farming the sponges were cut into pieces about one inch square, and these were secured between two parallel boards, which were sunk to the bottom of the sea and weighted with stones. A favorable situation is a sheltered bay with a rocky bottom overgrown with green seaweed and freshened by gentle waves and currents. So favored, the cuttings grow to a sponge two or three times their original size in one year, and at the end of five or seven years are large enough for the market. Similar experiments with like results have also been carried on in Florida. The chief drawback to successful sponge farming would appear to be the long interval which the cultivator has to wait for his first crop.

EYEGLASSES NEED A BATH.

"Half of the people who wear glasses and complain that their sight is gradually diminishing owe the idea to dirty glasses," remarked an optician. "Spectacles and eyeglasses are much benefitted by a bath now and then as people are. It is strange how many people there are who think that by wiping their glasses now and then they keep them clean. The fact is they want a bath just as frequently as does a human being. You see, it is this way: The face, and especially the eyes, all the time give off a fine vapor. This clings to the glasses and the dust collects on them. As soon as they become clean—that is, apparently clean—the wearer is satisfied. So the process goes on. But, while wiping the glasses cleanses them and is necessary, a bath is also required. Every time the glasses are wiped a fine film of dirt is left on them, and this gradually accumulates, and no wiping will clean it off. In time this coating gets quite thick enough to blur the vision, even though at a glance the glasses may appear clean. When this occurs, the sight is diminished, and they come to me or some other optician. What they ought to have done was to give the glasses a bath in warm water, well scrubbing them with a small toothbrush and soap, and afterward wipe them. This should first be done with chamois leather and then with tissue paper to polish them."—Boston Transcript.

"WATER STREET" IN THE EAST

The band is the name given in almost all eastern seaports to the street fronting on the water. This street is usually the trade center, and rumors that are likely to affect trade or political conditions fly thickly and fast about it. As most of these rumors are unfounded it is the habit in the orient to call a story whose authenticity is doubted "bunder."

A TOTAL LOSS.

"I think that I'll be married on my birthday," said Miss Tommey.

"What!" exclaimed Miss Frocks, holding up her hands in consternation, "and lose one entire set of presents."—Detroit Free Press.

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NO MORE IMPURE AIR.

Wonderful Possibilities of Recently Discovered Properties of Bioxide of Sodium.

By the merest chance two French chemists, Drs. Desgrez and Balthazard, have recently made a discovery that may, in its effects, prove to be one of the important scientific events of the century. Following it up with experiments they have shown, to the satisfaction of the scientific men assembled at the Paris exposition, that, by a property hitherto unsuspected, bioxide of sodium will purify and repurify air indefinitely. This means, roughly speaking, the removal of the chief obstacle to submarine work and to all other pursuits requiring a constant renewal of air by mechanical means. Its commercial value along many lines can hardly be estimated.

To the credit of several mice, forgotten and left to die, the discovery must be credited. In the laboratory of the two distinguished chemists the little rodents had been placed for some experiments, in a closed glass globe, and then forgotten. In the nature of things the air of the globe should have been soon exhausted, and the mice have perished of asphyxiation. Great was the amazement of the chemists, therefore, when, several days later, they had occasion to use the globe, and found the mice still alive. Somewhat thin, to be sure, but exhibiting no difficulty in their breathing. Casting about for some explanation of the mystery they decided in lieu of any other enlightenment, that a small block of bioxide of mercury which had been left in the globe must have wrought the miracle of the unexpected prolongation of life. They tested the matter. Rabbits and dogs were shut up with a block of the bioxide in hermetically sealed glass receptacles just large enough to hold sufficient air for half an hour or so. After five hours and a half the animals were still breathing regularly and placidly just as if they were in the open air.

Then it was decided to experiment with human subjects. A diver's helmet was constructed with a lining of the bioxide of sodium. The air capacity of the helmet was only about five pints, but, the air being purified and oxygenized by the action of the chemical, the wearer was able to remain under water for an indefinite period.

There was no longer any room for doubt that a discovery had been made which, while of extraordinary simplicity, will be an invaluable aid to progress and to the comfort of life. It was shown by chemical experimentation that wherever carbonic acid gas is present, bioxide of sodium fastens on it avidly, planting its teeth in it, so to speak, to get at the carbon and combine with it. Incidentally a proportionate quantity of pure oxygen is set free. That is to say, the bioxide of sodium is the most efficient scavenger of vitiated air yet discovered. It needs no preparation of any kind; its mere presence suffices; and it is absolutely insatiable. As long as there is a morsel of the bioxide left and the tiniest whiff of carbonic acid gas for it to play on, it continues its purifying work.

Perhaps one of the most interesting applications of the newly learned properties of the bioxide will be in the development of submarine navigation. Experts claim that the oxygenizing compound will solve at once the difficulty of providing undersea vessels with a constant supply of fresh air at normal pressure. That phase of the problem has hitherto balked all the efforts of submarine engineers.

On land the uses to which the bioxide may be put are endless. It will be used to purify the air in hospitals. Mining operations will be rendered much more safe by its use. Crowded factory rooms can be kept always full of fresh, sweet air. In theaters and places of public meeting people can breathe freely again. In schools children will be brighter and healthier for its presence. It is proposed to induce sanitary authorities to make its use compulsory in all these ways.

It has been pointed out, also, that the bioxide will dispense with the need of opening windows in winter time. Instead of losing three-quarters of the artificial heat of our rooms through windows opened for ventilation we may if we like keep our apartments hermetically closed from November until May, and have a constantly equable temperature with no fear of sudden chill; the air, none the less, always perfectly pure, and the coal bill cut down to one-fourth of the present amount.

More interesting still is the suggestion due to the discoveries, that the bioxide may be used to give a chance to people buried alive. Dr. Desgrez especially is enthusiastic on this point. He insists that the law should compel the construction of what he calls "scientific coffins," spacious enough to give ample turning-over room, having a bell attachment at the side, and containing a block of the bioxide. Furthermore cemeteries should be regularly patrolled, to insure immediate attention if any of the buried occupants should show a desire to be exhumed.

The two chemists to whom the scientific world owes its new knowledge of the air-purifying qualities of the bioxide frankly admit that the discovery was pure chance.

"That is the great joy of scientific work," said Dr. Desgrez to a gathering of his fellow-savants; "that any day in the most accidental manner one may hit upon the most surprising secrets of nature, and when a million such discoveries have been made there will still be millions more to make."

NATURE'S CURES BEST

Plenty of Air, Light and Water Are Sovereign Remedies for Disease.

[New York Sun.]

Tired people more or less "run down" may like to have particulars of the air or nature cure so popular in Germany just now.

The system is said to represent a reaction against the overuse of drugs and serum. It appeals for the natural life as the true remedy for ill-health. In the lovely woods of Dresden and in various captivating spots in Germany patients undergoing the "cure" are counted by hundreds. They come from Russia, America, Africa, Australia, India, even from far-off Siberia, and the Ural Mountains, while England contributes four hopeful invalids to the crowd. The open-air bath is one method of treatment. In various palisaded enclosures men, women and children, arrayed in the scantiest permissible garb bathe themselves in the air indulging meanwhile in sport play and exercise for varying periods.

An interesting illustration of the "cure" may be found in Nansen's "On Snowshoes Through Greenland." He tells of Eskimos on the east coast who took their air baths habitually by throwing off their clothing in their half-warmed huts at evening, and so kept strong and well. Under Danish influences and European teaching as to the proprieties they gave up their air baths and were ravaged by consumption.

Near the air-bath enclosure are other spaces for what is termed the "lying down and air cure." In these spaces are wooden huts raised on supports and open all one side, except for a curtain. In these huts the night is spent, the invalid passing in the morning to a couch out of doors, where almost all the day he or she lies wrapped in rugs, but able to read or work and eat.

Next to air comes light, and this with heat is utilized in "sun baths" arranged on the roof of the "cure" establishment, fully exposed to the sky, but with a shade over each head. The patients lie either "free"—that is, unclothed—or closely wrapped on mattresses for about an hour, and the bath is completed with warm and cold water.

When the sun is not available or is unsuitable equivalent good is obtained, it is said, by the use of electric light and heat. Cabinets are fitted with 100 or more glow lights and with panes of colored glass—blue for instance—through which the arc lights can play without yellow, red or velvet rays. The light streams through the outer skin, destroys bacilli, increases pigment and corpuscles, and is supposed to relieve pain or lessen internal congestions.

Water is available in all the well-known forms of the cure. The "wechsel-douche" is fearful and wonderful, for as you lie in a long bath a force pump on either side pounds down a merciless stream of hot and cold alternately for twenty and thirty seconds each. The hot steam kettle douche is another form of benevolent torture.

It goes without saying that the hours are early, and 7 a. m. the frugal breakfast is on hand. You may have special cocoa, or "health coffee," or even tea (of hips and haws!) with sour milk and rusks and butter. By 10 you may obtain some fruit or, rarely, an egg and sour milk—sometimes a light red wine and "butter brod" are concessions to weakness. At 1 o'clock comes the chief meal, consisting of a vegetable soup or entree, meat or fish, with two vegetables, preferably not roots; salad (made with lemon juice instead of vinegar), cooked fruits and creams, but—and here is the crux—no salt, no water and no bread!

BISMARCK'S IRON NERVE

Was the result of his splendid health. Indomitable will and tremendous energy are not found where Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels are out of order. If you want these qualities and the success they bring, use Dr. King's New Life Pills. Only 25 cents at Dreier Bros.' drug store.

The colossal memorial to King Alfred the Great now in course of preparation, which is to be erected in Winchester, England, will probably be one of the most remarkable pieces of sculpture in the kingdom.

TIMEPIECES OF OLD.

National Museum Shows Antique Methods of Keeping Pace With Fleeting Moments.

[Washington Times.]

One of the most curious collections in the national museum is that of antique and primitive methods of recording time. Sun dials, hour glasses, water clocks and old watches are among these devices, and a Chinese geomantic compass, a south-pointing needle and a Persian astrolabe are "thrown in."

Undoubtedly the most primitive method shown for keeping tab on "Father Time" is that sometimes employed by the Navajo Indians even at the present day. This consists in setting up a staff or stick in the snow and tracing upon the white expanse the angles made by the sun's shadow.

Some sun dials inclosed in neat pocket cases and of comparatively recent manufacture are also shown. A curious set of sand glasses, mounted in a carved and gilded ebony frame, forms a feature of the collection. This was probably in use in a monastic institution of the middle ages, as it dates from about the fourteenth century, when instruments for keeping time were not in popular use, being, in fact, confined almost entirely to clerical uses. At the time of the Protestant Reformation these hour glasses were used in pulpits, as long controversial sermons were then in vogue. By the middle of the seventeenth century the Puritan preachers inflicted discourses of two hours or more upon their congregations, and in some degree to regulate these enthusiastic talks hour glasses were placed upon the desks of their pulpits. In 1623 we read of a preacher "being attended by a man who brought him his book and hour glass." Some churches were provided with half-hour glasses also, and the anxiety of the clerk may be imagined as he watched the parson select his monitors of time's flight, as upon this would depend the length of the discourse. "L'Estrange" tells an amusing story of a parish clerk, who had sat patiently under a preacher "till he was three-quarters through his glass," and the auditory had slowly withdrawn, tired out by his prosing. At last the clerk himself arose at a convenient pause in the sermon and calmly requested "when he had done," if he would be pleased to close the church door and "push the key under it," as himself and the few that remained were about to retire. Many are the humorous incidents which attended the use of the pulpit hour glass. There is in existence an old print representing Rev. Hugh Peters preaching and holding up the hour glass as he exclaims: "I know you are good fellows, so let's have another glass!"

A similar tale is told of Daniel Burgess, the celebrated Nonconformist divine, at the beginning of the last century. Famous for the length of his sermons as for the quaintness of his style, he was at one time declaiming with great vehemence against the sin of drunkenness, and in his ardor had fairly allowed the hour glass to win out before bringing his discourse to a conclusion. Unable to arrest himself in the midst of his eloquence, he reversed the monitory horologue and exclaimed. "Brethren, I have something more to say on the nature and consequences of drunkenness, so let's have the other glass."

The old watches in the national museum collection are likewise very interesting. It is a remarkable fact that, notwithstanding the comparatively recent date of their invention, no collection or investigation has tended to throw the least light upon the origin of the watch. Southern Germany appears to have first attained eminence in the manufacture of pocket timepieces and the earliest watches were known as "Nuremberg eggs." A specimen of one of these quaint watches is seen in the collection.

They were worn at the girdle and their shape suggested their popular title. The movements of the "Nuremberg eggs" were entirely of steel. Afterward brass was adopted for the plates and pillars. The dials of these old watches are generally of silver or gold, sometimes richly chased. The most quaint and bizarre forms seem to have been adopted by the early watchmakers, such as birds, crosses, skulls, etc., but by the latter part of the seventeenth century all these quaint designs had passed out of fashion.

The Chinese geomantic compass and south-pointing needle, while not designed to record time, seems adapted to a very great variety of purposes. One of its uses is in determining, by means of some magical characters inscribed upon the rim, the good or bad luck which will attend a person's taking up his residence or starting a business in a certain locality. The Persian astrolabe is also doubtless a very valuable contrivance, but its extreme complication renders the very idea of its use appalling to the uninitiated.

AN IDEA FOR AFRICAN EXPLORERS.

1—Mr. Funny Bone—Great Heavens! A tiger, and I haven't a gun.

2—An idea. I'll tell him—

3—one of my funny stories.

4—!!!

GIVE YOUR GLASSES A BATH.

"Half of the people who wear glasses and complain that their sight is gradually diminishing owe the idea to dirty glasses," remarks an optician. "Spectacles and eyeglasses are as much benefited by a bath now and then as people are. It is strange how many people there are who think that by wiping their glasses now and then they keep them clean. The fact is they want a bath just as frequently as does a human being. You see, it is this way: The face, and especially the eyes, all the time give off a fine vapor. This clings to the glasses and the dust collects on them. As soon as they become clean—that is, apparently clean—the wearer is satisfied.

"So the process goes on. But, while wiping the glasses cleanses them and is necessary, a bath is also required. Every time the glasses are wiped a fine film of dirt is left on them and this gradually accumulates, and no wiping will clean it off. In time this coating gets quite thick enough to blur the vision, even though at a glance the glasses may appear clean. When this occurs the sight is diminished and they come to me or some other optician. What they ought to have done was to give the glasses a bath in warm water, well scrubbing them with a small toothbrush and soap and afterward wipe them. This should first be done with chamois leather and then with tissue paper to polish them."

HIT TORPEDO WITH HAMMER.

A sergeant who returned from Manila a few days ago was asked by a friend whether he saw any of the work of pneumatic guns and aerial torpedoes while there, and said:

"I saw just one shot fired, and the effect was great. The long missile flew through the air and fell right in the enemy's trenches. We waited five or ten minutes for the explosion, and then the air seemed to be filled with dirt and rocks and chunks of Filipinos. We rushed to the trenches then and learned from one of the wounded prisoners that they all wondered what the strange thing was, and thought that it carried some kind of a comforting message from Boston sympathizers, so they tried to open it with a hammer.

"With the aid of a curious enemy, I think aerial torpedoes will be a great success.

"The long brass case contained twelve pounds of explosive gelatin."

ROBBED THE GRAVE.

A startling incident is narrated by John Oliver, of Philadelphia, as follows: "I was in an awful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite, growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Then I was advised to use Electric Bitters; to my great joy, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50c., guaranteed, at Dreier & Bros.' drug store.

A PERMANENT HAIR CURLER.

"Flossie" of Roland Park inquires: "What will give a permanent curl to my hair?"

Equal parts of liquid glue and builder's cement, applied at night. Remove preparation when the hair is curled satisfactorily, use a cold chisel and a sledge hammer.—Baltimore American.

Incurable insanity is not a ground for divorce in any state except North Dakota and Idaho.

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DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

THE PREACHER SAYST THE CHURCH SHOULD GET IN TOUCH WITH THE WORLD.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 30.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage points to fields of usefulness that are not yet thoroughly cultivated, and shows the need of more activity. The text is Romans xv., 20: "Lest I should build upon another man's foundation."

In laying out the plan of his missionary tour Paul sought out towns and cities which had not yet been preached to. He goes to Corinth, a city famous for splendor and vice, and Jerusalem, where the priesthood and the sanhedrin were ready to leap with both feet upon the Christian religion. He feels he has especial work to do, and he means to do it. What was the result? The grandest life of usefulness that a man ever lived. We modern Christian workers are not apt to imitate Paul. We build on other people's foundations. If we erect a church we prefer to have it filled with families all of whom have been pious. Do we gather a Sabbath school class, we want good boys and girls, hair combed, faces washed, manners attractive. So a church in this day is apt to be built out of other churches.

OTHER PEOPLE'S PONDS.

Some ministers spend all their time in fishing in other people's ponds, and they throw the line into another church pond, and jerk out a Methodist, and throw the line into another church pond, and bring out a Presbyterian, or there is a religious row in some neighboring church, and a whole school of fish swim off from that pond and we take them all in with one sweep of the net. What is gained? Absolutely nothing for the cause of Christ. What strengthens an army is new recruits. While courteous to those coming from other flocks, we should build our churches not out of other churches, but out of the world, lest we build on another man's foundation. The fact is, this is a big world. When, in our schoolboy days, we learned the diameter and circumference of this planet, we did not learn half. It is the latitude and longtitude and diameter and circumference of want and woe and sin that no figures can calculate. This one spiritual continent of wretchedness reaches across all zones, and if I were called to give its geographical boundary I would say it was bounded on the north and south and east and west by the great heart of God's sympathy and love. Oh, it is a great world! Since 6 o'clock this morning 60,800 persons have been born, and all these multiplied populations are to be reached by the Gospel. In England, or in our eastern American cities, we are being much crowded, and an acre of ground is of much value, but in western America 500 acres is a small farm and 20,000 acres is no unusual possession. There is a vast field here and everywhere unoccupied, plenty of room more, not building on another man's foundation.

SPIRIT OF EVANGELISM.

We need as churches to stop bombarding the old iron-clad sinners that have been proof against thirty years of Christian assault. Alas for the church which lacks the air of evangelism, spending on one chandelier enough to light 500 souls to glory, and in one carved pillar enough to have made 1,000 men "pillars in the house of our God forever," and doing less good than many a log cabin meeting house with tallow candles stuck in wooden sockets, and a minister who has never seen a college and does not know the difference between Greek and Choctaw. We need as churches to get into sympathy with the great outside world, and let them know that none are so broken-hearted or hardly bestead that they will not be welcomed. "No!" says some fastidious Christian, "I don't like to be crowded in church. Don't put anyone in my pew." My brother, what will you do in heaven? When a great multitude that no man can number assembles they will put fifty in your pew. What are the select few today compared with the mightier millions outside of them? Many of the churches are like a hospital that should advertise that its patients should have nothing worse than toothache or "rinrounds," but no broken heads, no crushed ankles, no fractured thighs. Give us for treatment moderate sinners with a gloss on. It is as though a man had a farm of 3,000 acres and put all his work on one acre. He may raise never so large ears of corn, never so big heads of wheat, he would remain poor.

THE REAL FIELD.

The church of God has bestowed its chief care on one acre and has raised splendid men and women in that small inclosure, but the field is the world. That means North and South America, Europe, Asia and Africa, and all of the islands of the sea. It is as though after a great battle there were left 50,000 wounded and dying on the field, and three surgeons gave all their time to three patients under their charge. The Major General comes in and says to the doctors: "Come out here and look at the nearly 50,000 dying for lack of surgical attendance!" "No," say the three doctors, standing there fanning their patients, "we have three important cases here, and we are attending to them, and when we are not positively busy with their wounds, it takes all our time to keep the flies off.' 'In this awful battle of sin and sorrow, where millions have fallen on millions, do not let us spend all our time in taking care of a few people, and when the command comes, "Go into the world," say practically: "No, I cannot go; have here a few choice cases, and I am busy keeping off the flies." There are multitudes today who have never had any Christian worker look them in the eye, and with earnestness in the accentuation, say: "Come!" or they would have long ago been in the kingdom. My friends, religion is either a sham or a great reality. If it be a sham, let us disband our churches and Christian associations. If it be a reality, then great populations are on the way to the bar of God unfitted for the ordeal, and what are we doing?

DROP TECHICALITIES.

In order to reach the multitude of outsiders we must drop all technicalities out of our religion. When we talk to people about the hypostatic union and French encyclopedianism and Erastinianism and Complutensianism, we are impolitic and as little understood as if a physician should talk to an ordinary patient about the pericardium and intercostal muscle and scorbutic symptoms. Many of us come out of the theological seminaries so loaded up that we take the first ten years to show our people how much we know, and the next ten years to get our people to know as much as we know, and at the end find that neither of us know anything as we ought to know. Here are hundreds of thousands of sinning, struggling and dying people who need to realize just one thing—that Jesus Christ came to save them, and will save them now. But we got into a profound and elaborate definition of what justification is, and after all the work there are not, outside of the learned professions, ten thousand people who can tell what justification is. I will read you the definitions: "Justification is purely a forensic act, the act of a Judge sitting in the forum in which the Supreme Ruler and Judge, who is accountable to none, and who alone knows the manner in which the ends of the universal government can best be obtained, reckons that which was done by the substitute in the same manner as if it had been done by those who believe in the substitute, and purely on account of this gracious method of reckoning, grants them the full remission of their sins."

A FACTORY INCIDENT.

Now, what is justification? I will tell you what justification is—when a sinner believes, God lets him off. One summer in Connecticut I went to a large factory, and I saw over the door written the words: "No admittance." I entered and saw over the next door, "No admittance." Of course, I entered. I got inside and found it a pin factory, and they were making pins, very serviceable, fine and useful pins. So the spirit of exclusiveness has practically written over the outside door of many a church: "No admittance." And if the stranger enters he finds practically written over the second door, "No admittance," and if he goes in, over all the pew doors seems written, "No admittance," while the minister stands in the pulpit, hammering out his little niceties of belief, pounding out the technicalities of religion, making pins. In the most practical, common sense way, and laying aside the nonessentials and the hard definitions of religion, go out on the God-given mission, telling the people what they need and when and how they can get it.

Comparatively little effort as yet has been made to save the large class of persons in our midst called skeptics, and he who goes to work here will not be building upon another man's foundation. There is a large number of them. They are afraid of us and our churches for the reason we do not know how to treat them.

SAVED A SKEPTIC.

One of this class met Christ; and hear what tenderness and pathos and beauty and success Christ dealt with him: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength. This is the first and great commandment and the second is like unto it, namely: Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. There is none other commandment greater than these." And the Scribe said to Him, "Well, Master, Thou hast said the truth, for there is one God and to Love Him with all the heart and all the understanding and all the soul and all the strength is more than whole burnt offerings and sacrifices." And when Jesus saw that he answered discreetly, He unto him, "Thou art not far from the kingdom of God." So a skeptic was saved in one interview. But few Christian people treat the skeptic in that way. Instead of taking hold of him with the gentle hand of love, we are apt to take him with the pincers of ecclesiasticism.

You would not be so rough on that man if you knew how he lost his faith in Christianity. I have known men skeptical from the fact that they grew up in houses where religion was overdone. Sunday was the most awful day in the week. They had religion driven into them with a triphammer. They were surfeited with prayer meetings. They were stuffed and choked with catechisms. They were often told that they were the worst boys the parents ever knew, because they liked to ride down hill better than to read Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress."

WORK OF HYPOCRITES.

Whenever father and mother talked of religion they drew down the corners of their mouth and rolled up their eyes. If anything will send a boy or girl to ruin sooner than another, that is it. If I had such a father and mother I fear I should have been an infidel.

Others were tripped up to skepticism from being grievously wronged by some man who professed to be a Christian. They had a partner in business who turned out to be a first-class scoundrel, though a professed Christian. Many years ago they lost all faith by what happened in an oil company which was formed amid the petroleum excitement. The company owned no land, or if it did there was no sign of oil produced; but the president of the company was a Presbyterian elder, and the treasurer was a Episcopalian vestryman, and one director was a Methodist class leader, and the other directors prominent memebrs of Baptist and Congregational churches. Circulars were got out, telling what fabulous prospects opened before this company. Innocent men and women, who had a little money to invest, and that little their all, said: "I do not know anything about this company, but so many good men are at the head of it that it must be excellent, and taking stock in it must be almost as good as joining the church."

BOUGHT THE STOCK.

So they bought the stock, and perhaps received one dividend so as to keep them still, but after a while they found that the company had reorganized and had a different president and different treasurer and different directors. Other engagements or ill health had caused the former officers of the company, with many regrets to resign. And all that the subscribers of that stock had to show for their investment was a beautifully ornamented certificate. Sometimes that man, looking over his old papers, comes across this certificate, and it is so suggestive that he vows he wants none of the religion that the president and trustees and directors of that oil company professed.

Of course, their rejection of religion on such grounds was unphilosophical and unwise. I am told that many of the United States Army deserts every year and there are many Court-martials every year. Is that anything against the United States government that swore them in? And if a soldier of Christ deserts, is that anything against the Christianity which he swore to support and defend? How do you judge of the curcency of a country? By a counterfit bill? Now you must have patience with those who have been swindled by religious pretenders. Live in the presence of others, a frank, honest, earnest Christian life, that they may be attracted to the same Savior upon whom your hopes depend.

HAS SOME REASON.

Remember, skepticism always has some reason, good or bad, for existing. Goethe's irreligion started when the news came to Germany of the earthquake at Lisbon November 1, 1775. That 60,000 people should have perished in that earthquake, and in the after rising of the Tagus river, so stirred his sympathies that he threw up his belief in the goodness of God.

Others have gone into skepticism from a natural persistence in asking the reason why. They have been fearfully stabbed of the fatal interrogation point. There are so many things they cannot get explained. They cannot understand the Trinity or how God can be sovereign and yet man a free agent. Neither can I. They say, "I don't understand why a good God should let sin come into the world." Neither do I. You say "Why was that child started in life with such dissdvantages, while others have all physical and mental equipment?" I cannot tell. They go out of church on Easter morning and say, "That doctrine of the resurrection confounded me." So it is to me a mystery beyond unravelment. I understand all the processes by which men get into the dark. I know them all. I have traveled with burning feet that blistered way. The first word that children learn to utter is generally papa or mamma. I think the first word I ever uttered was "Why?" I know what it is to have a hundred midnights pour their darkness into one hour.

A DARK LAND.

Such men are not to be scoffed at but helped. Turn your back upon a drowning man when you have the rope with which to pull him ashore, and let that woman in the third story of a house perish in flames when you have a ladder with which to help her out and help her down, rather than turn your back scofflingly on a skeptic whose soul is in more peril than the bodies of those other endangered ones can be. Oh! skepticism is a dark land! There are men who would give a thousand worlds, if they possessed them, to get back to the placid faith of their fathers and mothers, and it is our place to help them, and we may help them, never through their heads, but always through their hearts. These skeptics, when brought to Jesus, will be mightily effective, far more so than those who never examined the evidences of Christianity. Thomas Chalmers was once a skeptic, Robert Newton a skeptic, Christmas Evans a skeptic. But when once with strong hand they took hold of the chariot of the Gospel they rolled it on with what momentum!

If I address such men and women today, I throw out no scoff. I implead them by the memory of the good old days when at their mother's knee they said: "Now I lay me down to sleep," and by those days and nights of scarlet fever in which she watched you, giving you the medicine in just the right time, and turning your pillow when it was hot, and with hands that many years ago turned to dust, soothed away your pain, and with voice that you will never hear again, unless you join her in the better country, told you to never mind, for you would feel better by and by, and by that dying couch where she looked so pale and talked so slowly, catching her breath between the words, and you felt an awful loneliness coming over your soul; by all that, I beg you to come back and take the same religion.

ASTRAY IN HABITS.

If was good enough for her. It is good enough for you. Nay, I have a better plea than that. I plead by all the wounds and tears and blood and groans and agonies and death throes of the Son of God, who approaches you this moment with torn brow and lacerated hands and whipped back, and saying: "Come unto Me, all ye who are weary and heavy laden, and I will give you rest"

Again, there is a field of usefulness but little touched, occupied by those who are astray in their habits. All northern nations, like those of North America and England and Scotland, that is, in the colder climates, are devastated by alcoholism. They take the fire to keep up the warmth. In southern countries, like Arabia and Spain, the blood is so warm they are not tempted to fiery liquids. The great Roman armies never drank anything stronger than water tinged with vinegar, but under our northern climate, the temptation to heating stimulants is most mighty, and millions succumb. When a man's habits go wrong the church drops him, the social circle drops him, good influences drop him, we all drop him. Of all the men who get off the track, but few ever get on again. Near my summer residence there is a life-saving station on the beach. There are all the ropes and rockets, the boats, the machinery for getting people off shipwrecks. One summer I saw there 15 or 20 men who were breakfasting after having just escaped with their lives and nothing more.

INTO THE BREAKERS.

Up and down our coasts are built those useful structures, and the mariners know it, and they feel that if they are driven into the breakers there will be apt from shore to come a rescue. The churches of God ought to be so many life-saving stations, not so much to help those who are in smooth waters, but those who have been shipwrecked. Come, let us run out the life-boats. And who will man them? We do not preach enough to such men; we have not enough faith in their release. Alas, if when they come to hear us, we are laboriously trying to show the difference between Sublapsarianism and Supralapsarianism, while they have a hundred vipers of remorse and despair coiling around and biting their immortal spirits. The church is not chiefly for goodish sort of men, whose proclivities are all right, and who could get to heaven praying and singing in their own homes. It is on the beach to help the drowning Those bad cases are the cases that God likes to take hold of. He can save a big sinner as well as a small sinner, and when a man calls earnestly to God for help he will go out to deliver such a one. If it were necessary, God would come down from the sky, followed by all the artillery of heaven, and a million angels with drawn swords. Get 100 such redeemed men in your churches, and nothing could stand before them, for such men are generally warm-hearted and enthusiastic. No formal prapers then. No heartless singing then. No cold conventionalisms then.

FIELD OF WORK.

Destitute children of the street offer a field of work comparatively unoccupied. The uncared for children are in the majority in most of our cities. When they grow up, if unreformed, they will outvote your children, and they will govern your children. The whisky ring will hatch out other whisky rings, and grog shops will kill with their horrid stench public sobriety, unless the church of God rises up with outstretched arms and enfolds this dying population in her bosom. Public schools cannot do it. Art galleries cannot do it. Blackwell's Island cannot do it. Almshouses cannot do it. Jails cannot do it. Church of God, wake up to your magnificent mission! You can do it! Get somewhere, somehow to work!

The Prussian cavalry mount by putting their right foot into the stirrup, while the American cavalry mount by putting their left foot into the stirrup. I do not care how you mount your war charger, if you only get into this battle for God and get there soon, right stirrup or left stirrup or no stirrup at all. The unoccupied fields are all around us, and why should we build on another man's foundation? I have heard of what was called the "thundering legion." It was in 179, a part of the Roman army to which some Christians belonged, and their prayers, it was said, were answered by thunder and lightning, and hail and tempest, which overthrew an invading army and saved the empire. And I would to God that our churches might be so mighty in prayer and work that they would become a thundering legion, before which the forces of sin might be routed, and the gates of hell might tremble. Launch the Gospel ship for another voyage. Heave away now, lads! Shake out the reefs in the foretopsail! Come, oh, heavenly wind, and fill the canvas! Jesus aboard will assure our safety. Jesus on the sea will beckon us forward. Jesus on the shore will welcome us into harbor.

TRAINING FOR CONSULS.

The announcement that the University of Chicago will next spring establish a regular course of study intended to fit young men to serve as consuls in foreign lands is an encouraging one. There can be no question that the commercial interests of the country have suffered largely in the past by the fact that many of the men sent to represent the United States as consular and commercial agents have not been properly fitted for the work. Heretofore there has been no opportunity for men ambitious to enter the consular service to acquire even a theoretical acquaintance with the duties of the service.

It must be said, however, that until appointments to the service are placed on a merit basis there will not be much incentive for young men to take the course. So long as consulships are distributed as rewards for work in political campaigns a man would be foolish in spending several years in study in fitting himself for a place. He would stand a better chance for appointment if the same amount of time and money were spent in promoting the interests of the party in power.

The establishment of the course by the University of Chicago is, however, a recognition of a defect in the consular service which may possibly lead to its recognition by the appointing authorities. It is also true that the same course is intended to fit young men to act as exporting and importing agents in foreign countries so that, failing an appointment in the consular service, a graduate might hope for employment as the foreign representative of a private corporation, to which fitness and expert knowledge are of more importance than shrewdness as a practical politician.—Chicago Tribune.

BOTH CLASSES ARE BENEFITED.

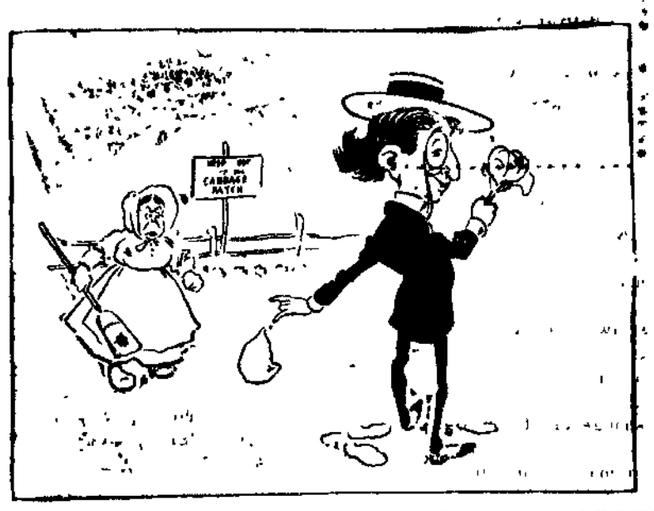
There is a pretty custom in vogue in Denmark which might with advantage be copied here. During the summer holidays an arrangement is made by which little Danes from town and country change places. The parents of town children send their little folks off to the country and receive in exchange country children. The result is that town children are strengthened and gladdened with country air sights, while the little rustics enjoy the pleasures of town life and the festivals which are for their benefit. This exchange system results in 10,000 children from Copenhagen getting a country holiday, and another 10,000 are brightened up by a visit to the Danish capital.

JOB COULDN'T HAVE STOOD IT.

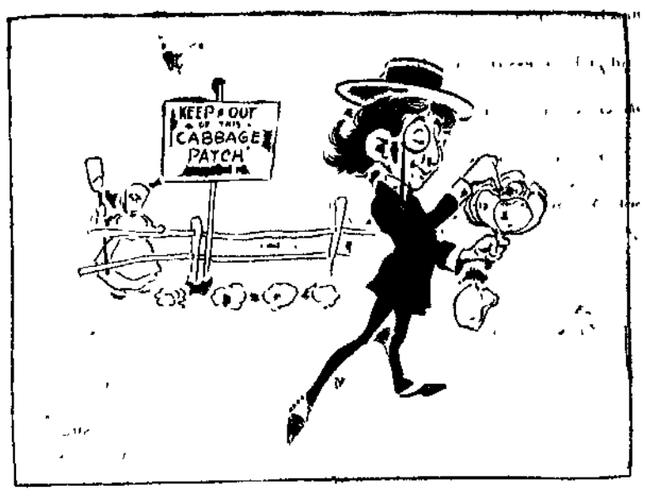
If he'd had Itching Piles. They're terribly annoying; but Bucklen's Arnica Salve will cure the worst case of Piles on earth. It has cured thousands. For Injuries, Pains or Bodily Eruptions it's the best salve in the world. Price 25c a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by Dreier Bros., druggists.

Try The Sentinel Want Column.

ROMANCE IN A TRUCK GARDEN.

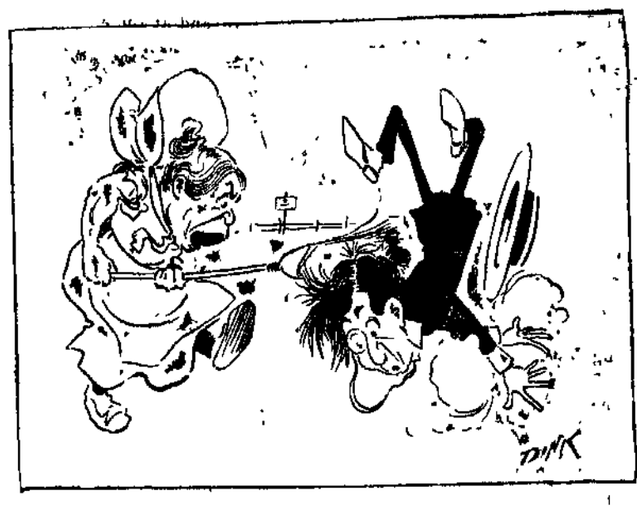


1—Sentimental Youth—Let this be the test. She loves me.



2—She loves me not.

3—She lo-o-ves me. She love-s me.



4—Mrs. McFlint—There, now, let me ever ketch you pullin' up me cabbage heads again.

Ballots—How did you come to cut yo ur leg off?
Col. Bluegrass—I was nominated for governor on the farmers' ticket and did it while tryin' to cut grass in the field when the notification committee appeared.

ABDUL'S FOOD GUARDED.

The food for the sultan of Turkey is cooked by one man and his assistants, and no others touch it. It is cooked in silver vessels, and when done each kettle is sealed by a slip of paper and a stamp, and this is broken in the presence of the sultan by the high chamberlain, who takes one spoonful from each, separate kettle before the sultan tastes it. This is to guard against poison. The sultan never uses a plate. He rarely uses a knife or fork—a spoon, his bread, a pancake or fingers are found far handier. It requires just twice as many slaves as there are courses to serve a dinner to him.

For some time the corporation of Glasgow has taken comparatively small sums of money on deposit and the experiment has worked well. Emboldened by this success the progressive element of the city council proposed that banking should be added to the municipal undertakings.

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SAVING THE VOICE.

How Colonel Bryan and Colonel Roosevelt Have Learned the Important Trick.

[New York Herald.]

n the eve of a presidential campgn the possibility of the star peechmaker's voice giving out has ways been, and is still, the greatest ugaboo to the leaders and constituats of the rival parties. Were Mr. ryan's voice to fail him it would be garded by the democrats as a cality almost sure to augur defeat, nd should such misfortune befall . Roosevelt it would be regarded his party as little less ominous.

But neither of the speechmaking ndidates is to be thus handicapped uring the present campaign, if we to take the assurances of the emint New York specialist who has the e of the respective candidates' ces.

A New York throat specialist who profoundly familiar with Mr. yan's voice, declares it is absotely impossible for him to suffer a ving out."

Mr. Bryan is too adept to have r fear of his voice 'giving out," id the doctor. "There isn't one tle trick or art known to the orator the protection of his voice that r. Bryan is not familiar with and hich he does not practice as occaon demands. He realizes now the eat secret of how to save his voice to husband its strength.

"Several years ago he did not do s, but often after making a speech ould engage in conversation. He on found out, as everyone else will id, that he must not speak one ord to anybody when he has finishhis speech, but must retire as soon possible, if it is night, or if dayt, that he must take proper nourment and allow his voice a comete rest for several hours at least.

"Anyone who is compelled to do a eat deal of talking, whether candie, public reader or school teacher, ht first to understand thoroughly physiology of the throat and nose. e so-called 'breaking down' is simand easily explained. The eaker's mouth, as a rule, being open respiration taking place more ough the mouth than through the se, inflammation is liable to take ce in the vicinity of the tonsils their pillars, and then a little r, just below the vocal cords, the sonance of the voice depending on the resonators—namely, the uth and the nose. These giving r create additional strain upon the r bands or cords.

"This general giving way causes at is styled a 'node,' because of the rain keeping up the same tone. se nodes are little red spots on vocal cords, and appear first on r weakest spots and where they made to increase by the rapid rations of the cords against each er. After repeating this process veral times the blood vessels in cords become ruptured and a con on is brought about which it kes months to recover from. In is way once a person has acquired ode he may be entirely unfit to rry out a program for an entire ason without frequent breakwns.

"The question of diet is of the ut t importance to the public speaker well as to the public singer. Mr. an religiously observes a rule ined by great experience. Simply ed, it is this: Eat as heartily as wish of beef, lamb or mutton, asted or broiled, never fried or ed; soft boiled or poached eggs, lk and toast, white meat of fowl, toes mashed with butter and lk, fish, except lobster and crab, nach, asparagus, peas and string ans, rice and barley, and for stimants one cup of tea, one cup of cof- or one cup of cocoa.

"All alcoholic beverages must be ictly tabooed unless it be a small ass of claret after meals. Beer kes the voice flat and champagne kes it sharp, and in the case of gers has been known to raise the h to such a degree as to ruin the dering of selections for which the gers were justly famed.

"Both Mr. Bryan and Mr. Roose- also appreciate what a deadly ng the sleeping car is to a voice, when traveling their faces are variably covered with a light silk dkerchief. They also sleep with r heads towards the engine, ereby preventing a rush of blood he head.

f either of the candidates feels has presentiment of any trouble ore appearing on the platform he rts to the singer's remedy of simgrunting for about five minutes. grunts really resemble the owling of a bear and are found to most advantageous in clearing the cal organs of the throat and chest.

"By this method they focus the ce in the forward part of the face give a light exercise to the prinal breath-controlling muscle, the hragm, as the final preparation speechmaking.

"It will doubtless occasion sure to those who have heard Mr. sevelt speak to be told that he erstands the secret of voice cul- almost as well as does Mr. Bryan, and that there is not the slightest reason for the apprehensions of many of his party leaders and personal friends that he may be obliged to retire from the platform.

"Governor Roosevelt's physician, who objected to having his name appear in an interview, gave a few generalizations in regard to the care of throats, and more especially the throats of public speakers. Among other things, he said that Mr. Roosevelt has become so facile in the manipulation of his vocal organs that a breakdown is next to an impossibility, even though the campaign were to continue three months longer than the prescribed time.

"Did the governor not understand the mysteries of the speaking voice it would be absolutely impossible for him to survive one week of campaign work. His voice is naturally what is known among the profession as a white voice. All vehement people, whether men or women, will experience about the same difficulty as Mr. Roosevelt did when he first began speaking. In the enthusiasm of the hour the delicate little cords of the throat are liable to be overworked."

AMERICAN LEADERSHIP.

The native American is certainly, for the moment, the natural leader here on his own soil, says Kate Holladay Claghorn in the October Atlantic. He has had the advantage of two centuries of prosperity. He has always had the instinct of management, as is shown in his clever direction of his own individual activities and in the exploitation of natural resources. And the immigrant is, for the moment, the natural follower. He comes here with habits of obedience, respect for law, for authority, and for fuller knowledge than his own. These qualities have been drilled into him through life in long-settled communities, already in the grade of social organization to which our own country is soon to come. The office of follower is the immigrant's best beginning, coming here as he does with nothing of his own but the power of service and the desire for improvement; and it is our best help. No permanent race line need be drawn in consequence between leaders and followers. It is a matter of fitness only, and when the immigrant reaches the point where he, too, will be effective as a leader there is nothing to prevent his taking his place as such. If his present disposition to follow a leader has in too many cases driven him into bad hands it is our duty to remedy this evil by supplying leadership of a better kind.

STUDY SWIMMING.

Besides teaching the young idea how to shoot, the New York board of education instructs several thousand young Americans every year how to swim. The New York vacation schools include eleven swimming tanks in various parts of the city, which are in charge of eighteen instructors hired by the board. Boys are given twenty-minute swimming lessons on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and girls are taught on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Beginners are put in a shallow "baby" tank, where they lie crosswise on a big belt and practice arm and leg strokes. They also suspend themselves from an overhead trolley by buckling little belts around their waists, and can then splash backward and forward with no danger of sinking. When they have learned to swim they practice in a larger and deeper pool. The first year they are taught only the breast stroke, but the full course includes side stroke, swimming on the back, floating and life-saving. From eighty to 150 girls are present on each of the swimming days, and the number of boys is considerably larger. Three thousand boys and girls were taught to swim last year.

A NEW PHOTOGRAPH FAD.

There are fads in photography, just as in everything else. When the Trilby craze was on a lot of irresponsible girls insisted upon having their feet photographed. A shapely hand, holding a flower, also had a certain vogue for awhile. Now a Chestnut street photographer says that women are coming to have pictures of their eyes taken. Perhaps this is not so absurd as it seems at first thought, for the eye is usually the most expressive feature of the human face. The camera is placed very close to the sitter, and is focused so that the features are much more prominent than in the ordinary photograph. When the pictures are mounted all but the strip across the eyes is cut away, showing the eyes and the bridge of the nose. "I can't say that the effect is very artistic," said the photographer yesterday, "but the women who have their eyes photographed all seem pleased with the result. They claim that their friends, when shown the picture, are able to tell at once whose eyes they are. But I frankly confess that, personally, I don't like it."—Philadelphia Record.

One hundred and fifty firms in this country manufacture school text books.

A DAUGHTER OF THE VELDT.

It is a bad thing to travel in a country during war time even when you are familiar with its language, but it is far worse when you know only enough of the native tongue to make yourself misunderstood. I have managed to get myself into some gorgeously picturesque situations on this account, and more than once have vowed to master the Boer dialect or wreck my talking apparatus in the attempt. It is not an easy language to learn. It is very like their kopjes—steep, rough, rocky and disjointed, and, like the kopjes, you can't take it by storm, but must climb steadily and with patience and make sure of one step before you venture on the next. It is a superb language to use when one is driving bullocks or blacks, the first sentence seems to roll off the lips like a malediction, and the second chops off short like the bark of a toy terrier. I should ask for no finer form of speech on earth if I wanted to curse mine enemy, but how on earth they manage to make love with it passes my comprehension. Still, I thought it might come in handy if only to frighten Australian horses with, and kept constantly on the lookout for a chance to learn, and verily my chance came unto me in due season. I did not learn the dialect, but I learned something else which may prove equally useful in later life.

We had pitched camp for a week in order to allow the ever-dallying convoys to catch us; so, obtaining permission from headquarters, I saddled up and rode out to do a little scouting on my own account. For I have long since learned that it's no use hanging around camp if you want to know anything about the real life of the folk who dwell in the land. About six miles from our lines I ran against a dainty little farm house cuddled up against the slope of a shrub-covered kopje. On one side of the dwelling a trellis work of vines broke the wind and on the other a long, double row of orange trees beautified the scene. Tall, graceful poplar trees whispered in the wind at both front and rear, while a pretty flower garden, fragrant with flowers, spread far away in front of the substantial dwelling. I was admiring these things from my horse's back when it suddenly dawned upon me that I had possibly played the imbecile in straying so far from camp. But it was too late to hang back. If the farmer folk were friendly I was in luck; for the inside of such a dwelling could not be ill supplied with creature comforts. If, however, they were hostile, I was at their mercy. I had no desire to match my pony's pace against the flight of a Mauser bullet, so, humming a song and thinking of a psalm, I rode forward as if certain of a kindly welcome. An elderly Boer with a kindly face met me at the door and gave me the time of day with all civility, a nigger lad took hold of my bridle, and I swung myself out of the saddle just in time to receive a civil greeting from the farmer's wife—healthy, wholesome, substantial, well fed and well clothed. They invited me inside and there their four daughters introduced themselves to me. They all talked English as well as I could and before I had been there twenty seconds I had arrived at the conclusion that I should never get a better chance to study the language of the people of our foes and determined to sacrifice myself upon the flinty shrine of duty. Three of the maidens were plain-faced, good, honest looking girls, but the fourth had a face like a young preacher's first public prayer—a face that many a man would risk his life for.

So much of my whole career has been passed amid the rougher and more rugged scenes of life that a description of dainty womanhood comes awkwardly from me. But I have read so much about the ugliness and clumsiness of the Boer woman in British journals that I should like to try to describe this daughter of the veldt. I do not know if she should be called short or tall, but her cheek could have nestled comfortably on the shoulder of a fairly tall man. I don't know how much hair she had, but there was enough of it to make a fellow feel as if it didn't matter a rap if half the earth was bald. It was not red, nor yellow; it was like honey, kissed by sunshine. She had the sort of forehead which one never sees on the face of a fool, Nature's sign board for an emporium of brains. Her eyes were large, brown and fearless, not bold nor yet wavering. Her mouth was perfect, not one of those sepulchres which disfigure some feminine faces; not childishly small like a bud bursting into bloom, but a strong, true mouth, large enough for a prayer to slip through, but not big enough to swear with. Her waist would just about fill the crook of a man's arm and make him feel that there was no room for anything else under heaven. The arch of her bust was like the curve on a wave as it breaks on the beach in the bay, not the stiff, lath and plaster models one is apt to see walking round the streets of cities. Her hands were shapely, brown and strong, cracked a little by wind and weather; not toy hands, but hands that could spank a baby or help husband back to the paths of rectitude when all the world had damned him past redemption.

So she looked when I saw her and I said unto my soul: "Verily it is a good thing for a man to know something of his enemy's language," and I made up my mind to learn. It was the fifth evening after that, and I had registered my fifth visit to the farm, when an event befell which put an end to my studies in Dutch for the time being. I had dined with the farmer, the plain sisters had made music for me. They had lifted their voices in song, also, for I was an honored guest, having been enabled to do some little deed of kindness, through the favor of our courteous general, to a relative of the ladies who was a prisoner in our lines. They had given me blankets and rugs for the poor beggar and the general had handed them to the man. The night was a beautiful one, so, lighting a cigar, I rambled down toward the quarter-mile long avenue of orange trees. It was to be my last visit, for our troops were on the move at dawn. As I sauntered forward I heard the rustle of a woman's skirts amid the bushes on my right, and looking in that direction I saw the navy blue dress and the red gold hair of the girl who had been teaching me Dutch. I had not many seconds to look at her, but, brief as the time was, I had long enough to notice that one hand held the blue skirts switched up so that about a foot of white petticoat was displayed. I also noticed that she was heading toward the orange walk, which I had long since learned was known in the family as "the lovers' walk." She did not look in my direction, did not turn toward me at all, but, like many another fool, I was puffed up in my folly. "What harm is there in it," I mused, "if I take my last lesson in Dutch in the shade of the orange trees?" Tossing my cigar away, I sauntered after the flying figure, out of the flower garden, over the field, into the shady walk. I meandered like a he-goat through a gap in a hedge, I walked about fifty yards, and saw no one, heard no one. Then all at once I found myself looking right into the face of a big, hairy savage, who wore a tweed coat and a bandolier full of cartridges. In his hands he carried a handy little Mauser carbine.

"Well, Mr. Spy," said the hairy individual, "you are my prisoner."

I tried to smile, but somehow the springs in my face had got out of order and would not work.

"What did you want sneaking after me for, you beastly Englishman," snarled the man with the gun. "I could have shot you last night, and the night before, and the night before that, if I had liked; but I did not want to bring trouble on this farm. What do you want to hunt me for?"

I found my tongue for a moment, then: "Hunt you be d——d; I didn't know such a chap existed.

He lowered his carbine an inch or two. "Then what the devil are you doing in the 'lovers' walk?"

"What are you doing here?" I blurted.

We stared at each other like two grass-fed calves in the starlight, and I edged a foot or two away from the gun. Just then I heard the patter of girlish feet on the gravel behind me, and, turning my head, saw one of the plain sisters hurrying toward us, and almost at the same second the reddish-gold head of the "beauty," the head of the girl who had been teaching me Dutch, passed from a patch of shadow into the streak of starlight where the hairy young giant was standing fondling his gun. I saw her clasp his arm, heard her hurriedly whisper something in Dutch which caused the giant to grin as if half his head ached to part company with the other half. The beauty pointed toward me and the plain sister, who had come to a halt beside me. The plain girl put her hand kindly on my shoulder and whispered: "Don't you think it's too chilly out here?"

Chilly was no name for it. I was as cold as Klondike. The sight of that carbine in the starlight had taken all the warmth out of the atmosphere as far as I was concerned. I turned to go, when a little hand touched mine. The girl who had been teaching me Dutch was at my side. "Before you gentlemen leave," she said, "I want you both to make a promise. You are enemies now; some day, when the war is over, you may be friends. But promise not to hurt each other by talking of this meeting. Otto had no business to come. Father had forbidden him until the trouble ended with the British."

"I came out of love for you," grunted the man with the gun.

"And you came out of fondness for me," murmured the plain girl, her voice shaking with laughter that was almost choking her. I muttered the biggest lie I had ever parted with.

The hairy individual rested his gun against a tree, stepped forward, and lifting his slouch hat to the plain girl, "For your sake, I promise."

I lifted my helmet to the "beauty," and said something similar. A few minutes later, as I was buckling my girths, I heard him galloping off southward to join Olivier's commando. As I swung up into the saddle, the plain sister slipped away, and the "beauty" lifted her hand in farewell. As our hands met, she said, "Why did you come to the 'lover's walk?'"

"To get a last lesson in Dutch," I said, with a sheepish grin.

"Well," she answered, "I hope you'll remember your lesson," and I heard the two of them laughing as I galloped out on the veldt.—The Argonaut.

TWO USES FOR SAME WIRE.

Washington — Consul General Guenther, of Frankfort, gives some interesting facts about the plan adopted in connection with the Berlin fire brigade service of telegraphing and telephoning simultaneously over one line. He says:

"There are fifteen brigade stations in Berlin, each of which is served by a special network of fire alarms. From these stations underground wires radiate in all directions, each wire being connected with a great number of alarm pillars. The alarms are arranged for automatic working and to each is fitted a key for telegraphing to the station. As it is, however, a very great advantage to be able to maintain during the progress of the fire a good connection between the alarm pillars nearest the fire and the brigade station, exhaustive trials have been made with a specially adapted telephone, which have resulted in the general introduction of the same.

"To the Morse apparatus at the station a stand is attached, from which a micro-telephone fitted with a battery switch and a second receiver are suspended. The remaining apparatus is inclosed in a flat box and placed under the table. This box contains an induction coil, a condenser and a circuit key. As it would be expensive to equip each of the fire-alarm posts with telephone apparatus, a portable set is used, which may be attached to the posts by means of a plug and socket provided for the purpose. Such a portable set is carried by each of the brigade cars, there being some eighty now in use. The brigades' cycles are also equipped with sets which are very compact in design.

"Experience with the system has shown that the switching in of the telephone apparatus in no way influences the telegraph service. During simultaneous telegraphing and telephoning a slight knocking is perceptible in the telephone, which however, does not destroy the audibility."—New York Mail and Express.

LINGUISTIC CONTORTIONISTS.

The Dutch comedian who disports himself as a linguistic contortionist has of recent years acquired quite a vogue on the mimic stage, but out in Darby lives an old German couple named Skimmelkopf, who can beat the stage Dutchmen at their own game. The husband, Fritz, has two dogs, of which he is very fond. One is a pup, while the other is quite old; but, as sometimes occurs with dogs of different breeds, the old dog is much smaller than the six-months-old puppy. "Dere vas somedings funny aboud dem dogs alreatty," said Fritz, who was showing them to a friend the other day. "Dot leedlest dog vas de piggest." Mrs. Skimmelkopt, realizing that her husband had not made the point quite clear, thought she had better come to his assistance. "You must excuse mine husband," she said. "De English languidch he knows not goot. Vot he means is dat de youngest dog vas de oldest."—Philadelphia Record.

BEATING WAS ON A WAGER.

Franz Ska and Karl Gretsch, young Austrians, have arrived in New York on the Kaiser Friedrich, and are busily engaged in beating their way around the earth. They have a wager of $20,000 with Chevalier de Kamarof, a Russian nobleman, and expect to win, despite the fact that at present they are without funds and have a cold winter ahead of them. These men are twenty-three years old each and are expert electricians. Their chief stock in trade is an ability to do tricks on a wheel, and they are much in need of employment. They fared pretty well in Europe and had 290 marks on leaving Hamburg September 12. This, according to contract, they had to give to some charitable institution, so the Red Cross society was made the beneficiary. Three years is the space of time in which the tour must be completed. Every capital of every country in the world must be visited, and the travelers must land in Vienna without a cent. They worked their way across the Atlantic as pantry stewards and expect to do the same on the Pacific.—New York Letter.

Lanarkshire claims to have given more judges and titles for judges to the supreme court than any other county in Scotland.

HYPNOTISM AND CRIME

Hypnotic Suggestion Has Been Advanced as a Defense by Many Officers.

There has been a decided increase in the offering of hypnotism as an excuse for crime. Within a week a boy at Fort Scott, Kan., has killed his grandmother with a hatchet and charged the crime to the hypnotic suggestion of a man; a St. Louis woman arrested for theft has made the same plea; a Bridgeport (Conn.) woman found in the company of an evangelist under discreditable circumstances has taken refuge behind the saving clause of hypnotism, and a New York woman who gave up $550 of her husband's money to a strange man wants the strange man arrested for exercising hypnotic influences over her actions.

Such of these cases as may come before a jury receive more or less credence.

In several states already laws have been passed against the exercising of hypnotic powers save under restrictions. From the pedestal of a popular fad a few years ago, hypnotism has come to be regarded as either a great good or a great evil. Today the exercise of the power—if genuine power it be—is much more likely to get the hypnotist into trouble than it is to prove the therapeutic or moral values of the art. In proof of this may be cited the recent attempt of Emory Mallick, of Valley City, N. D., to cure Bob Burt of a taste for forty-rod whisky. In defense of his personal rights, privileges and accomplishments Mr. Burt wiped up the floor of the calaboose with the person of Mr. Mallick, and proposed to continue his red-nosed way through life without the aid or consent of any other nation.

FOUGHT WITH HYPNOTIST.

Mr. Mallick is supposed to have been a disciple of Rev. George B. Cutten, formerly of the Yale foot ball team, but now pastor of the Howard avenue Baptist church, of New Haven, Conn. Mr. Cutten's experiments have been conducted in the Yale psychological laboratory, and so far about twenty men have been brought under his influence for the cure of the tobacco or liquor habit. All of these are said to have stopped the use of whisky or tobacco, as the case may have been. In the list is an inveterate cigarette smoker, who has not touched a paper tube since last March. Through his reiterated suggestions while his patients have been asleep they are in a condition where the smell of tobacco or whiskey makes them sick. The preacher does not pretend to know how permanent is this condition, but he feels that at least they are from under the influences of their habits sufficiently to keep free if they would. Mr. Cutten calls his treatment simply suggestive therapeutics. He opposes the indiscriminate practice of hypnotism and would have the alleged teachers of it made subject to drastic penalties.

CASE OF INSANITY CURED.

An exercise of hypnotic power such as Mr. Cutten is especially intolerant of is reported from Richmond, Va. When the subject was well under the influence he could not be brought out of the state, and when he had destroyed nearly all the furniture in the room he was removed to a hospital by the police, who strapped him into bed while a physician treated him for acute mania and finally restored him to reason.

Calvin Cook was the operator. John Sweeney was the active subject. The scene was in the house of a prominent man, where a little pleasure party had gathered. Sweeney became belligerent, tore most of his clothing off, knocked out two guests and threw furniture all around the house. Cook was helpless and the city police had to bind the frenzied man hand and foot. Not until 8 o'clock the next morning did he recover consciousness.

But the advocates of hypnotic suggestion all refer to this class of experiment as dangerous and as bringing discredit upon the legitimate use of the power.

One of the freak examples of the power of hypnotism has been sent out in the story of a woman and her daughter in New York who had felt themselves so pursued by an imaginary evil janitor as to move their home forty times in twelve months. By hypnotic suggestion Dr. Samuel F. Brothers, of that city, is said to have allayed their fears to such an extent that they will go to housekeeping again soon.

CURE OF AGORAPHOBIA.

Dr. C. L. Tuckey, of Edinburgh, Scotland, has just reported the cure of a rare nervous disease called agoraphobia. The disease presents morbid fears of large, open places or crowded rooms or streets to the victim. While the patient was in the somnambulistic stage suggestions were made to the young woman to combat these fears. The result is said to be a complete cure.

John Duncan Quackenbos, a well known New York physician, has written a little book on "Hypnotism and Mental and Moral Culture," [illegible] special parks.

LAWYERS ARE BARRED OUT.

George Slaine, Hungarian banker and Slav interpreter of the criminal court of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, has fully earned the title of "judge" without ever having held a commission as notary, alderman or squire. He conducts a court in which there are no lawyers, and the only law is that of common sense.

Greensburg is the heart of the Slav district. Thousands of miners have no idea of the rights of themselves and their fellow citizens under the law. They are abrupt, suspicious and lax in morals. They quarrel with great frequency and make all sorts of unusual trades. Now and then they sell or exchange wives. For wives are regarded there as conveniences, and every spring large numbers of Hungarian girls are brought over and quickly taken for wives by the men. These girls do not always stick to their promises to marry the first men they meet. And this is the cause of most of the litigation before "Judge" Slaine.

The "judge" has no regular courtroom. When a complainant seeks his advice he blunders right into the "judge's" banking house and begins the recital of his—or her, for there are many quarrels among the women—bill of complaint. The "judge" hears both sides, talks peace and in the majority of cases persuades them to drop the matter. One case he had was that of a man who had exchanged wives with another man, with a pair of boots as "boot." The exchange was made, but the boots were not forthcoming. Another case was that of a Slav whose sweetheart had jilted him after he had got a marriage license. He wanted to have her put in prison until she paid him $200. The "judge" talked him into a good humor, and now the young man is married to another girl.

"My reason for taking up this business—from which I get no financial returns—was to keep my fellow countrymen out of the hands of lawyers and magistrates, who too often encourage instead of discourage litigation. I have saved them many dollars in lawyers' and court fees and have prevented many serious affairs. I cannot fine them, of course, but I do the next best thing—I persuade them to give a small amount to charity."

A THOUSAND TONGUES

Could not express the rapture of Annie E. Springer, of Philadelphia, when Dr. King's New Discovery cured her of a hacking cough that for many years had made life a burden. She says: "After all other remedies and doctors failed it soon removed the pain in my chest and I can now sleep soundly, something I can scarcely remember doing before. I feel like sounding its praises throughout the universe." Dr. King's New Discovery is guaranteed to cure all troubles of the Throat, Chest or Lungs. Price 50c and $1. Trial bottles free at Dreier Bros.' drug store.

A number of Scottish grouse have been imported by the Canadian government from the highlands of Scotland for the purpose of stocking the [illegible] parks.

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WEATHER INDICATIONS.

THUNDER STORMS TONIGHT; COOLER.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

IT'S ALL HERE,
...AND...
IT'S ALL TRUE.

ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND., SATURDAY, OCT., 6, 1900. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CLOSE THE COLLIERY

Two Thousand Strikers Led by Women March on Lattimer Coal Mines.

NO DISORDER WAS DEVELOPED

Hazelton, Pa., Oct. 6.—Nearly 2,000 strikers, with fifty women and girls, marched into Lattimer early this morning and completely tied up the two collieries of Calvin Pardee & Co., located at that place.

It was the greatest march that has taken place during the present strike.

The crowd was made up of strikers from McAdoo, Audenried, Jeansville and Hazelton on the southside, and from Harwood, Ebervale, Jeddo, Freeland and Upper Lehigh on the northside.

The women and girls came from the now famous Borough of McAdoo. Sheriff Harvey and a handful of deputies were at Lattimer when the strikers arrived and they kept the marchers constantly on the move. There was no disturbance at any time, the men and women being well-behaved.

It was the most exciting day that Lattimer has had since the tragedy of three years ago. The strikers from the southside concentrated on the back road to the place. They had left their homes at midnight. The women, including "Mother" Jones, were conveyed in wagons, while the men walked. It was a little before 6 o'clock when the 1,000 southside men entered Lattimer headed by a fife and drum corps and the women.

The leader of the females, who was a pretty Polish girl, carried a large American flag. They marched and counter-marched on the Lattimer public road until 7 a. m., when the whistle blew for the starting of work at the collieries. A great shout went up from the crowd as it saw that no one responded to the call. Shortly a faint cheer was heard in the distance and suddenly a crowd, which proved to be the northside marchers, who had gathered on the opposite side of the town, burst through a gate on the further end of the company's property about half a mile away.

They came streaming in by the hundreds and rushed down the company's railway, then across the strippings, and joined the southside force on the public road on the very spot where the twenty-two marchers were shot by deputies in 1897.

While the men were running across the company's property it looked as if the leaders of the southside strikers would lose control of the men and they, too, would break and overrun the private grounds, but they were held in check. If they had gotten onto the property the sheriff, with his small force, would have been absolutely powerless to deal with the 2,000 cheering marchers.

The combined forces, after a short rest, formed two-by-two and with the women and girls in the lead started on another parade through the town. The women marchers called the Lattimer miners blacklegs and other hard names, while those thus assailed remained mute for fear of being attacked. This was kept up until 8 o'clock when the marchers began to leave for their various home towns.

Just before the whistle blew at 7 o'clock the McAdoo women gathered on the public road at the junction of a private lane leading from the company's stables to the mine. Their purpose was to prevent the driver boys from taking mules into the slopes.

An official of the company saw the move and quickly summoned the sheriff, who was watching some of the marchers a short distance away. He came galloping down in his buggy and for a moment it looked as if he and the women would clash, but a pleasant word and a quietly spoken request of "Girls, please move on," prevented trouble.

While the two small armies were marching on the roads in the vicinity of Lattimer pickets were on duty at every point where workmen passed on the way to the collieries, but they had nothing to do, as the men made no attempt to reach the mines. It was rumored that Sheriff Harvey had called for troops. The official, it is known, had a telephonic consultation with General Gobin, in command of the soldiers camped at Shenandoah.

A dispatch to the Associated Press from Harrisburg, however, is to the effect that no request for the sending of troops into Luzerne county has yet been received by Governor Stone.

It is not unlikely that the Lattimer collieries will remain closed until the strike is ended.

A. W. Drake, general superintendent of the company, said that the question of drawing the fires from beneath the boilers will be decided later in the day.

The officials of the company, he said, did not like the idea of risking the lives of its men with a mob like the one that swarmed over the company's property this morning.

Outside the closing of the Lattimer collieries there was no change in the situation in this district today. No additional individual operators have posted notices of any advance.

President Mitchell today sent a telegram to T. D. Nicholls, president of district No. 1, which comprises the Lackawanna and Wyoming regions. Mr. Nicholls is at Nanticoke. The telegram reads:

"We are informed that agents are at work employing men to mine coal in Arkansas and Indian Territory. Please advise all miners to remain away from there, as the miners of Arkansas and Indian Territory have been on strike for twenty months."

DESERTED BY ALL.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 6.—Calvin Pardee, of C. Pardee & Co., issued the following statement from the main office of the firm in this city today:

"A mob of upwards of 2,000, many of its number armed with clubs, in the presence of Sheriff Harvey and a large force of deputy sheriffs, drove off our men at Lattimer mines today from their work, and we deem it best to suspend work there until further notice, and have posted the following at our mines:

"'Notice.—The governor of Pennsylvania and the general commanding the national guard of this state stationed at Shenandoah, having failed to send troops to aid Sheriff Harvey in preventing the marching of mobs and assaults on and intimidation of men pursuing their usual daily work in the mines of Luzerne county, and the sheriff also having failed to do this with his numerous deputies, and it being impossible for us to prevent further injury and possible loss of life to our employes in their homes or going to and from their work, we deem it best to suspend work at our mines this day and until further notice.'"

STRIKERS VERY QUIET.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 6.—The striking miners remain very quiet, awaiting developments. The operators are of the opinion that President Mitchell will accept the 10 per cent. increase and that there ought to be general resumption in another week. The strikers also feel that settlement of some kind is near at hand.

Some of the officers of the local unions of the United Mine Workers left today for Shenandoah to take part in the demonstration at that place this afternoon. It is reported that they will also confer with Mr. Mitchell on terms of settlement.

HAVE THE STRIKE FEVER.

Shamokin, Pa., Oct. 6.—The whistle of the North Franklin colliery at Treverton, which had to shut down yesterday, was blown at the usual time this morning, summoning men to work.

All the breaker boys and outside hands reported. About ten miners went to the colliery and finding that the remainder of their co-laborers had again stayed at home, the former left the works, whereupon the officials decided not to attempt to resume operations. It is the opinion that the strike fever has caught hold of the Treverton men in earnest and that they will stay out to a finish.

Everything is quiet between this place and Centralia.

WOMEN ARE MARCHING.

Shenandoah, Pa., Oct. 6.—Sheriff Harvey, of Luzerne county, today informed General Gobin by telephone that large crowds of strikers and women were marching from Hazleton to Lattimer. The sheriff said he feared an outbreak and that troops would be needed.

General Gobin instructed him to send a call to the governor for soldiers in the event of trouble. The general is in touch with the situation, but says he prefers the order for troops to come from Harrisburg before acting in the matter.

OFFER INCREASE OF WAGES.

Scranton, Pa., Oct. 6.—In compliance with the agreement of the Individual Coal Operators' association, covering the Lackawanna and Wyoming valley, to give an increase in wages to their striking mine employes, the following notice signed by each operator in the association and posted for himself at the mines controlled by him was issued this morning:

"This company makes the following announcement to its mine employes:

"It will adjust its rate of wages so as to pay to its mine employes on and after October 1, and until further notice, a net increase of 10 per cent. on the wages heretofore received.

"Note.—It is understood in the foregoing that the powder will be sold to miners for $1.50 per keg and that the difference between this rate and the old rate of $2.75 shall be taken into account in figuring the net advance of the price above for this class of work."

This is identical in form with the notice posted in the Hazleton region. This notice was put up at no less than sixty mine openings during the morning, but nobody went to work.

Inquiry at the offices of several of the operators revealed the belief that the strike could not continue much longer, probably not over another week, as by that time the miners and laborers will thoroughly understand the situation and realize just what the increase means.

It was also learned that the rate applied to every condition of earnings that held before the strike was declared, and that this meant that the allowances for "dead" work and hard places would stand.

It is figured out that the only inequalities which may arise will be the case where one miner is able to get out more coal with a keg of powder than another, but the latter's allowance will about even this condition.

Many of the strikers, in fact, the great majority of them, hold that the proposal of the operators is too low to be considered. They will, however, abide by whatever action President Mitchell may decide upon.

WILL MANAGE A HOTEL.

Next Monday Sid Hubbard, for two years secretary of the Fort Wayne Base Ball association, will take a position as manager of the McKinnie hotel, and with his wide acquaintance with the public, as well as his personal popularity, make it certain that Mr. Hubbard will make a success of the new venture. Mr. McKinnie, the proprietor of the hotel, will devote more of his attention in the future to his farm and dairy interests.

A SUCCESSOR TO HUDSON.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 6.—The directors of the American Telephone and Telegraph company have appointed Alexander Cochrane president pro tem. to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late president, John E. Hudson. Mr. Cochrane is a director and member of the executive board of the American Belle Telephone and the American Telephone and Telegraph companies.

SEVENTY YEARS OLD.

Henry Bullerman, of the city hall, yesterday passed the seventieth mile stone in life's journey. Last evening a party of Eighth ward friends and relatives headed by Mr. and Mrs. Otto Herbst, son-in-law and daughter of Mr. Bullerman, called at his home, No. 286 West Jefferson street, and tendered him a surprise. Henry Herbst, a grandson, made a neat little speech presenting his grandfather a handsome chair on behalf of the guests. A pleasant evening was passed and all left wishing Mr. Bullerman many more anniversies of his natal day.

MR. BRYAN'S TOUR

STARTS OVER SOUTHWEST PART OF STATE.

GREETED BY GOOD CROWDS

TALKS OF IMPERIALISM AND THE TRUSTS.

ROOSEVELT NEARS CHICAGO

TO SPEAK IN THE COLISEUM THIS EVENING.

Indianapolis, Oct. 6.—The first stop of the Bryan train today was at Plainfield, Hendricks county, where Mr. Bryan discussed trusts and told the people that they had the remedy for them in their own hands.

Referring to the Philippine islands he said that if it was not right for one man to steal a pocketbook, it was not right for many men to steal 1,200 islands.

Green Castle, the seat of Depauw university, was reached while Mr. Bryan was at breakfast.

He left the table good naturedly and went to speak to the people, who had congregated in large numbers. He addressed himself especially to the university students, saying that he was pleased to talk to young men, as he thought present conditions were such as should appeal especially to them. He warned them against trusts as calculated by their combinations and manipulations to materially reduce the opportunities of the rising generation, if not to destroy the chances of many of them.

Any system calculated to curtail opportunities for individual endeavor and doom the bulk of the aspiring young men of the country to perpetual clerkships was, Mr. Bryan said, to be unreservedly condemned. He also spoke of the increase of the standing army and the tendency to imperialism as subjects in which the youth of the land are especially interested.

Referring to the possibilities in the case of permanent extension of our government to the Philippines, Mr. Bryan asked, "If the carpet baggers steal in Cuba, only 200 miles away, what can not be expected of them in the Philippines, 7,000 miles distant?"

"There," he declared, "you can't keep people up by sitting down on them," and pleaded that the Filipinos should have a fair chance in the race of life. He declared that the republicans have no plan for the Philippines.

"Republicans, your president has no plan," he said, "your cabinet has no plan; your congress has no plan; your orators have no plan; your editors have no plan; you have no plan. Search your head, search your hearts, you know you have no plan that you would even dare tell your neighbor."

On the contrary, he said, the democrats had a well defined plan. They would have the Filipinos treated as the president has promised to treat the Cubans; in other words, would have them given their liberty. Then he would have the United States stand by them like an older brother.

As the train moved off a big chorus occupying a large and patriotically decorated float sang a song predicting triumph for Mr. Bryan and destruction for all his foes.

At Brazil Mr. Bryan spoke for half an hour to a large audience composed largely of coal miners. His speech was devoted to labor questions. Mr. Bryan said:

"When we ask the republicans to defend imperialism, they tell us there is really no such thing; when we ask them to defend militaryism they tell us there is really no such thing; when we ask them what they are going to do on the trust question Mr. Hanna replies he does not believe there are any trusts. The trust question was before the people so in 1896, but not much. It was before us in principle; we have had many great applications of the principle since and the people know more about it now than they did then. Some of the people then thought the trusts did not amount to anything and when I see a man who has learned by experience what he ought to have learned by reason, I am reminded of one of Solomon's proverbs, "The wise man forseeth the evil and hideth himself, but the foolish pass on and are punished."

"I told you in '96 that if the trusts furnished the money to carry on the campaign for the republican party, these trusts would take it back if the republican party got into power. Some of you republicans laughed at it. There are some republicans with short memories, some of them hate so to exercise their minds, that I am going to condense that proverb of Solomon so it will be so short that no republican can forget it. 'The wise man gets the idea in his head; the foolish man gets it in the neck.'

"No you can't help getting the idea but your choice as to where you will take it. You know that today about the principle which underlies the trust, because, while in 1895 you ran across the trust occasionally now you meet them every day. When under a democratic administration a mill closed down, every republican paper would point to the closing down of the mill as the effect of a low tariff, but now a trust will buy up a mill and close it down and the republican, who knows his party is responsible for the trusts, cannot say a word about it."

THE GAS BELT TRIP.

Anderson, Ind., Oct. 6.—In nine counties in this state yesterday William J. Bryan spoke to twelve enormous gatherings of people. The attendance at the meetings amounted to general outpourings. The cities in which stops were made ranged from 3,000 to 22,000 in population, and the crowds from 2,000 to 20,000. The day's work was planned with a view to economy of time, and word had been passed along the line the day before that no parades should be arranged, inorder that Mr. Bryan might have more actual time for the speaking. With the same end in view, all meetings were held close to the stations. The day was one of hard, serious campaigning among the class of people whom the democrats hope to bring into line before November 6.

Four of the counties visited yesterday—Madison, Delaware, Grant and Blackford—are in the gas belt, and are centers of trust manufacturing interests in the glass and tin plate lines. Early in the day Mr. Bryan started to use his anti-trust ammunition and for twelve hours he poured shot into corporations operating in restraint of trade. Without exception his audiences expressed enthusiastic approval of his anti-trust utterances. During the day Mr. Bryan spoke in counties in which the combined republican majorities were 13,322 in 1896. But two of them gave democratic majorities. No attempt was made by partisans of either side to deny that this trip of Mr. Bryan's through this part of Indiana has brought out more large audiences in succession than that of any other candidate heretofore.

GO TO MEET ROOSEVELT.

Chicago, Oct. 6.—A party of republican politicians left here this morning on a special train for Dekalb, Ill., to meet Governor Roosevelt and escort him to this city, where tonight he will speak in the Coliseum under the auspices of the Hamilton club.

In the party were Senator Hanna, Vice Chairman Payne, of the national committee; National Committeemen Stewart, Kerens and New, Perry S. Heath, Chairman Rowe and various members of the republican state central committee and half a hundred members of the Hamilton club.

The governor will speak at Dekalb and on arriving at Chicago will be met by a mounted regiment of rough riders, who will act as an escort.

ROOSEVELT AT DEKALB.

Dekalb, Ill., Oct. 6.—Governor Roosevelt and party arrived here shortly after noon. They were driven to the home of Col. Isaac Elwood, where luncheon was served. Senator Hanna, National Committeemen Kerens and Stewart, and Perry S. Heath met the governor. The party was escorted from the station by the local republican organizations.

Governor Roosevelt rested for a time at the Elwood residence, in preparation for his afternoon speech here and at the Chicago coliseum tonight.

A stop of fifteen minutes was made during the morning at Dixon, Ill., where Governor Roosevelt addressed a large crowd.

POLICE COURT.

There were two prisoners in police court this morning. One of the prisoners was a young man who was charged with taking articles stored in Richard Rossington's barn. The young man's mother had rented the place and he says that he supposed the stuff had been abandoned and sold it. A settlement was reached and the case dismissed. One drunk, arrested by Detective Streifling, was sent to jail.

LET A CONTRACT.

Wagner & Hayes were this morning awarded the contract for the construction of a two-story brick building for T. H. Crummitt, on West Superior street. The building is from plans by Architect Grindle.

WAIT ON CONGRESS

Constitutional Questions Will Delay Full Reply to the French Proposals.

BRITAIN AGREES WITH KAISER

Washington, Oct. 6.—The American answer to the French note, which is the pending phase of the Chinese negotiations to be disposed of, has been pretty well defined, although it will remain for the return of the president and a meeting of the cabinet to give the answer formal definiteness. Already, however, intimations have been conveyed to some of the foreign representatives that this government may not be able to concur in the interdiction of the import of arms into China, and also that there may be serious constitutional reasons requiring at least two of the French proposals to be submitted to the American congress before they can be acted upon affirmatively.

These two latter propositions relate to the establishment of a permanent delegation guard at Pekin and to the permanent maintenance of a line of communications from Pekin to the sea.

The permanency of these plans appears to involve a possibility of territorial occupation, though of a limited character, both at Pekin and along the road from Pekin to the sea, and it is understood that even if these moves were regarded with favor by the executive branch, there would be constitutional reasons making it desirable to submit them to congress. This idea has been put forward only in a tentative way as indicating to foreign representatives some of the questions which will have to be taken into account in giving an answer to the French note.

The document is not regarded, however, as one which must be accepted or rejected as a whole.

The efforts of M. Delcasse to secure a basis of settlement are fully appreciated by the officials here and this view doubtless will find expression in the American answer.

The news which the United States government has received of the Chinese imperial court taking up its abode at Tsingan-Fu, in the province of Shense, comes from Japanese official sources, but so far there has been nothing from the Chinese officials to show that the movement actually has taken place.

The state department has put forth all of its efforts to bring about an abandonment of the project.

However, it is now conceded that the presence of the emperor and empress in Pekin is not absolutely necessary to the attainment of a satisfactory and permanent settlement of the Chinese trouble, though it is undoubtedly true that their return would hasten such a settlement.

ACCEPTS GERMAN PROPOSAL.

London, Oct. 6.—Lord Salisbury, the Associated Press understands, answered German's last note today, accepting its proposals.

ESTABLISH A NEW CAPITAL.

Washington, Oct. 6.—The Japanese minister has left with the secretary of state a copy of a telegram dated October 1st, received from the Japanese minister for foreign affairs, to this effect:

"The Japanese acting consulate at Shanghai reported on the 28th ult. the publication in Chinese papers of an undated imperial edict, the purport of which was as follows:

"'Though we have accompanied her majesty, the empress dowager, to Tai-Yen and settled there, it is not our intention to remain there permanently. Inasmuch as Chang-An was the seat of the ancient rulers of China and is defended by nature, we order the acting governor of Shensi to select a suitable site for the imperial palace in the city of Si-Ngan, and to provide everything necessary for our journey thereto. He should bear in mind the hardships we are now exposed to and refrain from all extravagant preparations.'"

GOES TO YOKOHAMA.

Washington, Oct. 6.—A telegram from the United States consul at Tien Tsin conveys the information that the Baroness Von Ketteler left for Yokohama September 30th, in fair health.

EARL LI GOES TO PEKIN.

London, Oct. 6.—The Chinese embassy has been advised that Li Hung Chang left Tien Tsin Thursday for Pekin.

WORK OF VICIOUS BULL DOG

IT ATTACKS TWO WOMEN AND KILLS CHICKENS.

Created Much Excitement on Harrison Street Market—Knocked in the Head With Hatchet.

There was excitement this morning on the Harrison street market, when a vicious bull dog attacked a Mrs. Horstmeyer, who was carrying three chickens she had just purchased. The dog jumped at the woman and killed the chickens, which she was carrying on her shoulder. The vicious brute attacked another lady who had chickens and was about to attack a man, who smashed him over the head. Officer Romy was called, but declined to kill the brute without warrant. The man whom the dog attempted to attack smashed the brute in the head a couple of times with a hatchet and stunned it. Later the dog sneaked away to a barn. The police failed to find the owner of the dog.

COLLIDED AT SEA.

New York, Oct. 6.—The Morgan line steamer El Monte, which arrived today from New Orleans, reports having been in collision with the British steamer Rappahannock, bound from Liverpool for Newport News. The collision occurred yesterday in latitude 37.40, longitude 74.33. A dense fog prevailed at the time. The El Monte had her bow stove in and some plates on the starboard bow. The stern showed a deep indention and a sail was hanging across the bow to prevent the water coming in. Nothing was learned as to the damage to the Rappahannock. After the collision she steamed westward toward Cape Henry and the El Monte proceeded on her course.

A WISE CHILD.

A good story is told on one of the teachers in a west end school. Among her pupils is one little girl who was learning her letters. The child would forget the letter "T" and finally the teacher failing to make her remember says: "What does your papa and mama drink?" Quick as a finsh the little one replied, "Mama drinks ginger ale and papa drinks beer and whisky, too, sometimes." The teacher did not insist that the child should repeat the answer.

THOWN FROM A CARRIAGE.

J. C. Michaels, an aged gentleman who is visiting his daughter, Mrs. H. A. Philley, of 11 Victoria avenue, had an exciting experience on Calhoun street yesterday. He was en route to the home of his daughter, when a rig driven rapidly by a man, ran against his buggy, completely overturning it and throwing Mr. Michaels to the pavement. In the fall one of his legs was severely sprained, but otherwise the old gentleman escaped injury.

POYSER—BAXTER.

Mr. Fred E. Poyser and Miss Florence Baxter were united in marriage Friday evening at the parsonage of the Wayne Street M. E. church, by Rev. William D. Parr, the pastor. The happy couple will remain in Fort Wayne awhile, but expect to make Dayton, Ohio, their permanent home.

WHY MRS. PINKHAM

Is Able to Help Sick Women When Doctors Fail.

How gladly would men fly to woman's aid did they but understand a woman's feelings, trials, sensibilities, and peculiar organic disturbances.

Those things are known only to women, and the aid a man would give is not at his command.

To treat a case properly it is necessary to know all about it, and full information, many times, cannot be given by a woman to her family phy-

MRS. G. H. CHAPPELL.

sician. She cannot bring herself to tell everything, and the physician is at a constant disadvantage. This is why, for the past twenty-five years, thousands of women have been confiding their troubles to Mrs. Pinkham, and whose advice has brought happiness and health to countless women in the United States.

Mrs. Chappell, of Grant Park, Ill., whose portrait we publish, advises all suffering women to seek Mrs. Pinkham's advice and use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as they cured her of inflammation of the ovaries and womb; she, therefore, speaks from knowledge, and her experience ought to give others confidence. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass., and her advice is absolutely free.

DR. S. H. HAVICE,

Practice Limited to

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat

Office hours:—8:30 to 12 m. and 2 to 4 p. m.

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$10, $20, $50, $100.00

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on any amount you may wish on your furniture, piano, horses and wagons, carriage or other like security on easy payments. Everything is left in your possession and you have the use of both, Money and Goods. Persons momentarily embarrassed who desire above everything else to avoid publicity are the ones we desire especially to serve. All our dealings are confidential, upright and courteous. You get the full amount of the loan.

No charges taken out in advance.

Loans also made to salaried people holding permanent positions with responsible and well established concerns or corporations without endorsement. We will cheerfully give any further information on calling at our office.

Do not fail to call before you borrow, for we will surely save you money. It pays to borrow of US.

Indiana Mortgage Loan Co.,

Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. Open Saturday evenings from 7 to 8:30.

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Life is crowned with comfort and a hundred pleasures to the possessor of strong and beautiful teeth.

OUR DENTAL WORK IS ALL BUT NATURE'S WORK.

There is one particularly noticeable thing about our artificial teeth, and that is their extreme durability.

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Sanitary Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting.

ELECTRIC WIRING, SEWERAGE AND BEER PUMP WORK.

No. 1 W. Columbia St.

A cent changes hands 125,000 times in the course of a lifetime.

WANT OUR TRUSTS

GREAT AIM OF THE BRITISH CAPITALISTS.

SEEK AMERICAN MONOPOLIES

PURCHASE OF THE AMERICAN CEREAL COMPANY.

SAID TO BE THE FIRST STEP

AFTER EVERY BIG CONCERN IN THE COUNTRY.

Chicago, Oct. 6.—The Record prints the following special cable from its London correspondent:

Behind the proposed purchase of the American Cereal company by a syndicate of British capitalists there is the declared intention of securing by means of British gold the control of every great industrial corporation in the United States. In the opinion of the London financiers who seek to buy the Cereal company the time has arrived when English money can be invested with profit in American industrial stocks as well as in the railways and mines. They intend to make the oatmeal trust the basis of the first operations in the development of their idea.

PIONEER PROMOTERS.

The syndicate desirous of acquiring the Cereal property is headed by the Venture corporation (limited), Chadwick & Co. (limited), bankers. They are pioneers in the introduction of American financial projects in London. They floated the Stratton Independence gold mine in Lombard street, and only recently they offered $7,000,000 for the Camp Bird mine at Cripple Creek. Sydney A. Bird, managing director of the syndicate, said to the Record correspondent tonight:

"British capital has always been available for American industrial enterprises, but full confidence in their stability has been a matter of recent growth. We have chosen the Cereal company to begin with on account of its known solidity and international reputation. As soon as the British public has had experience with its dividend capacity we intend giving them a chance to invest in other American manufacturing properties.

POWER TO BUY UP STOCK.

"O. C. Barber, president of the Diamond Match company, who is also a heavy stockholder of the Cereal company, has our authority to buy up the controlling interest in the corporation. We expect that the capital necessary to accomplish this will approximate $8,000,000, which will come exclusively from British sources.

"While Englishmen will thus become owners of the property, we do not purpose to disturb the existing management. The Stuart-Crowell combination now at the head of the company has brought it to its present paying basis, and we want to retain their services. This is our idea in all our plans for the acquirement of American industrial properties. We think that the British public is as anxious to profit by American commercial brains as it has been to profit by American railway enterprises.'

EYE ON OTHER CONCERNS.

Manager Bird said that the same syndicate was prepared a year ago to take over one of the leading industrial coal lines of the United States, but backed out at the last moment because the company's latest statement was unsatisfactory. He also asserts that the deal for the purchase of the Camp Bird gold mine is not off, as reported, but is simply postponed. He claims that the Venture corporation is in treaty with still another Colorado gold property.

DR. SHUTT RESUMES PRACTICE.

Burnettsville (Ind..) Dispatch: "Dr. Shutt has completed and moved into his new office building, and is now ready to meet his many friends. The doctor has gained an extended reputation as an able physician since locating here and is rated up in the thousands—in fact, is one of the wealthiest men in the county. He has land interests in Ohio, Indiana and the west, besides securities of a substantial character. The doctor informs us that he expects to continue in active practice here until his son, Cleveland, who is now attending medical college in St. Louis, graduates, and then turn his practice over to him and retire from practice. No doubt his friends will be glad to know that the doctor is to remain in their midst."

BOUNDARY DISPUTE ACUTE.

Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 5.—A new boundary marking has just been discovered in the disputed portion of the Mount Baker district by surveyors of a railroad. They found the monument in the vicinity of Chilliwhack lake, in the middle of a wide swath which was years ago cut through the timber. If the boundary follows the line of this swath Red mountain and all the disputed strip is on the American side. This is the third boundary mark to be discovered in that vicinity, one on Red mountain, one to the west and this latest discovery. It is expected the report of the dominion surveyors will be made in a few days, and the boundary dispute will then be on a basis different from a miners' squabble. If the Canadians claim the line is south of the present location the Washington authorities will be asked to make a survey at once.

IT CAUSED PARALYSIS.

W. E. Ford, a laborer on the sewer construction work, was dangerously injured Friday afternoon. While at work in a trench twelve feet in depth a heavy piece of timber fell over the bank, striking Ford on the back, producing paralysis of the right side of his body. Ford was removed to his home on the Piqua road in an ambulance, and Dr. Miller attended him. It is feared his injury may prove fatal.

VARIOUS COMMITTEES NAMED

TO ASSIST AT THE EVANGELISTIC MEETINGS.

Religious Workers Who Will Aid the Geil Services at Princess Rink in November.

A full force of devoted religious workers will lend their aid to the evangelistic services to be held at Princess rink in November under the direction of William Edgar Geil. The selections as made by the special committee for this purpose are as follows:

Music Committee—E. F. Yarnelle, chairman; Prof. William Miles, Chas. H. Worden.

Standing Ushers—A. H. Perfect, master; chiefs, L. R. Hartman, Allen A. Bowser, O. B. Fitch, James E. Graham, O. E. Mohler, Harry Fleicher, A. R. McCurdy, Luther Keil, F. W. Disbro, H. J. Neisel.

Advertising Committee—E. P. Dailey, chairman; F. S. Hunling, J. M. Jackson, A. Z. Polhamus, Charles Hood.

Doorkeepers—John W. Sale, master; Paul Mossman, Charles Bash, Fred J. Hayden, Dr. Wenger, Reuben S. Patterson, Charles Bossler, Robert Larwill, A. S. Coverdale, Prof. J. N. Study, Dr. W. M. Enslen.

Finance Committee—W. E. Mossmann, chairman; S. F. Bowser, C. L. Olds, Harry Orr, John Dalman.

Seated Ushers—James A. McKay, chairman; J. M. Lloyd, W. E. Griffith, J. W. Burns, A. D. Craig, Dr. W. T. Ferguson, F. H. Starkel, F. A. McMaken, James English, Dr. J. D. Chambers, William Palmer, J. G. Dowing, Clifford Davidson, Josiah Druent, John Perrin.

Daniel-Men—Hiram Philley, chief; S. A. Burrowes, A. R. Hirons, W. H. Woodruff, H. C. Schrader, John H. Brown, James Trythall, Prof. Price, John Wagner, L. Springer, Ray Woodhull, J. C. Bowman, A. J. Lang, Alex. Baxter, W. D. Page.

Evangelist Geil is meeting with the most remarkable success at every point, and the meetings in Fort Wayne in November promise to be the most interesting and beneficial ever held in the city. The movement is a union one to which many churches are lending their aid and sympathy, and no point in preparation which can possibly add to the success of the effort is being overlooked or neglected.

SCORES CUBAN JUDICIARY.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 6.—Cuban jails and the Cuban judiciary are severely scored in a report sent to the war department by Brig. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. According to this report an American on trial in a Cuban court has very little chance of a full and fair trial. General Lee says:

"Fifteen Cuban employes of the custom house were arrested, charged with an intention to defraud the government. The warrant of arrest against six of them was issued on the 25th of December, 1899; five more of them were arrested on the 29th of December; three more on the 30th of December, and one more on the 6th of January, 1900. June 25, 1900, was appointed a day for trial. This trial lasted two months, resulting in the release of all the accused, notwithstanding the fact that the evidence against them was most conclusive, the confession of one of the guilty parties being a part of it, and the evidence taken in connection therewith bearing out in every particular the aforesaid confession."

ECZEMA: NO CURE NO PAY.

Your druggist will refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Ringworm, Tetter, Old Ulcers and Sores, Pimples and Blackheds on the face, Itching Humors, Dandruff and all Skin Diseases no matter of how long standing. Price 50c. If your druggist should fail to have it send us 50c in postage stamps and we will forward same by mail, and at my time you notify us that the cure was not satisfactory we will promptly return your money. Your druggist will tell you that we are reliable, as our LAXATIVE BROMO-QUININE Tablets, which have a national reputation for colds, are handled by all druggists. Add. PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

BANDED FOR GOOD

ANTI-CIGARETTE LEAGUE IS READY FOR WORK.

A MAMMOTH ORGANIZATION

IN FEDERATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETIES.

RALPH WILLSON PRESIDENT

ETHEL GRISWOLD IN CHARGE OF HEADQUARTERS.

There was a large attendance at the conference held last night with Willis Brown at the Berry street M. E. church. Twenty-six girl and boy superintendents were present, representing the high school and twelve other schools, and about 2,500 members of the Anti-Cigarette league and workers. The officers of the Federation of Young People's societies, W. C. T. U. workers, members of the Anti-Cigarette league, board of trustees, prominent principals and teachers of the public schools, pastors and parents made up a most interesting and enthusiastic meeting.

There were two meetings in one. The first meeting was held by the school superintendents, who are the elective body of the league, and for the election of officers for the Fort Wayne Anti-Cigarette league. Ralph Willson, of the high school, was unanimously elected president, and made a speech that was enthusiastically received by those present; vice president, Miss Alice Nunemaker, of Hoagland school; secretary, Guy Laurents, of Harmer school; treasurer, Miss Clare Brinsley, of Jefferson school. Each of these officers made short responses.

Mr. Brown explained the plans of work and the national organization, and Paul Mossman, chairman of the Federation of Young People's societies, took the chair. Mr. Mossman encouraged the boys and girls, said the movement appealed to the people and that with the officers of the federation would do all in their power to make successful and permanent the Anti-Cigarette league. Mr. Mossman told how disgusting it was to have cigarette smokers around, that the smell was annoying and, in fact, a cigarette smoker was never a welcome visitor on this account. He was glad that the young people's societies of Fort Wayne had taken up the work, which is in charge of Will Palmer, as director of the anti-cigarette department.

E. R. Gesaman, secretary, made a stirring address and stated the general plans of work suggested would be adopted, an office for headquarters be opened and an assistant superintendent placed in charge of the work. Mr. Gesaman stated that a young lady well known in church and social circles had been prevailed upon to superintend the work and he nominated Miss Ethel Griswold. Miss Griswold was called for and responded in a very earnest manner. In closing, Miss Griswold said: "I visited one of our schools this morning with Mr. Brown and when, out of fifty-two boys, forty-five admitted smoking cigarettes, leaving seven who had never smoked, I then determined that if God called me to this work, I would, with His help, devote my life if need be in the work of saving the boys and girls of our beautiful city."

Rev. J. W. Lake, one of the board of trustees, declared the cigarette evil to be one of the most important now confronting the nation.

Dr. Ferguson seconded the nomination of Miss Griswold and made a brief address. Dr. Ferguson stated that he had visited a school with Mr. Brown and found the figures given by him correct and that girls as well as boys were smoking.

Rev. L. L. Henson and Rev. D. T. Williams also visited the schools with Mr. Brown and observed the number of boys who were smoking, by their own admissions, and consider the conditions appalling. Mrs. Drake was called for and stated that she was happy to see others willing to take hold of the work. Mrs. Drake received applause and many kind words for her faithfulness in the work.

Miss Griswold was unanimously elected to the office of assistant general superintendent and will immediately assume her office. The anti-cigarette work is now a department of the Federation of Young People's Societies of Fort Wayne, of which federation Paul Mossman is chairman.

The Anti-Cigarette league proper is an organization of boys and girls under twenty-one years of age, and the above named officers will conduct the Fort Wayne branch of the league. The general affairs of the league are under the supervision of a board of trustees, comprising Dr. W. T. Ferguson, E. A. K. Hackett, Rev. J. W. Lake, E. R. Gesaman, Rev. L. L. Henson, Mrs. L. Drake, Mrs. Carpenter and M. S. Willson.

Quite a monthly fund has been secured and the assistant general superintendent, Miss Griswold, will call upon the people who are interested for stated monthly subscriptions. Headquarters under her charge will be opened where the boys and young people can meet and from where the general work can be directed. Miss Griswold will devote her entire time to the work and holds the only salaried position in the federation or league. Mr. Brown will speak at Vogeley hall tonight, and at a mass meeting in the U. B. church Sunday evening.

THIS AFTERNOON.

An anti-cigarette rally was held this afternoon in the city hall, which was crowded for the occasion. Ralph Willson presided and speeches were made by Mr. Brown, Dr. Ferguson, the new superintendent, Miss Ethel Griswold, and Mrs. Drake. A large number of A. C. L. boys marched to the rally at the city hall, where they were met by the girls, and great enthusiasm prevailed. At the next rally prize essays by members of the league will be given.

ASSASSINATED BY ITALIAN.

New York, Oct. 6.—A dispatch to the Herald from Rio Janeiro says: Col. Sampos Halles, brother of the president of Brazil, has been assassinated in Sao Paulo by an Italian farmer named Angelsungertti.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

CARTRIDGE FACTORY BURNS.

London, Oct. 6.—A disastrous fire has occurred at the cartridge factory of the Vickers-Maxim company. A large stock of shells, ready for shipment, was destroyed. The fusillade of exploding shells caused the greatest consternation. There were no fatalities.

"ARE YOU SURE?"

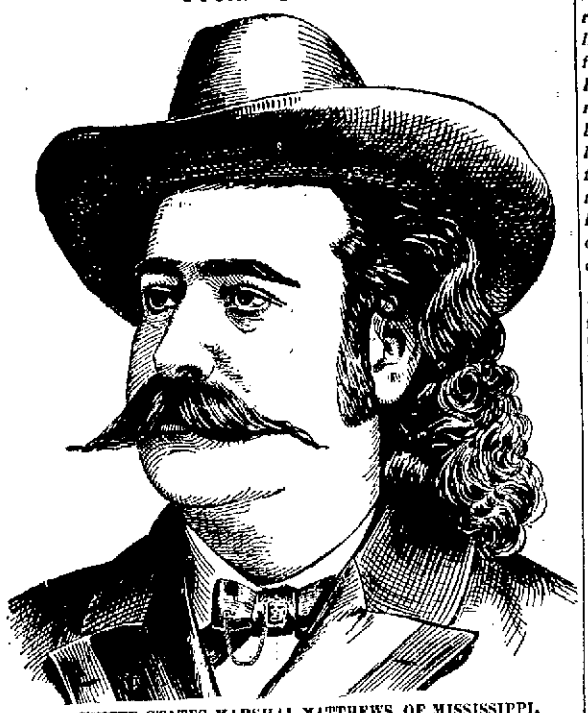
that you are getting the best, tenderest and juiciest meats for your money? No? Well, there's one way to be absolutely certain—patronize Eckart's. Doesn't make any difference whether you know the difference between a rib roast and a pork chop, you'll get just the same honest treatment as if you "knew it all."

ECKART MEAT MARKET

COR. MAIN & HARRISON STS.

A UNITED STATES MARSHAL

Thanks Peruna For His Rapid Recovery From Catarrh.



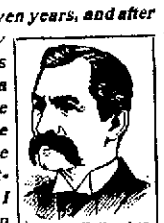
EX-UNITED STATES MARSHAL MATTHEWS, OF MISSISSIPPI.

Hon. S. S. Matthews, ex-United States Marshal of Mississippi, in a recent letter to The Peruna Medicine Company of Columbus, Ohio, written from Hazelhurst, Miss., says:

"I am happy to say that I am cured of catarrh and need no more attention from you. It is a great satisfaction that I am able to write you that Peruna has in my case done all that you claim, and that I will need no more medicine."

The great multitude take this remedy without any other advice than the directions to be found upon the bottle and in the pamphlets. There are those who prefer, however, to correspond with Dr. Hartman during their sickness. To all such he will make prompt and careful answer without charge.

Hon. J. F. Crooker of Buffalo, N. Y., who was for years Superintendent of Schools at Buffalo, in a letter dated October 16, writes:



Hon. J. F. Crooker, Sup't Buffalo, N.Y. Public Schools.

"I have been a sufferer from catarrh six or seven years, and after trying many remedies, was induced by a friend to take Peruna. The results have been highly satisfactory. I take pleasure in recommending Peruna to any one suffering with catarrh, as my cure is complete.

Hon. B. B. Doviner, Congressman from West Virginia, in a letter from Washington, D. C. to The Peruna Medicine Co., says the following of their catarrh remedy, Peruna:

"I join with my colleagues in the House of Representatives in recommending your excellent remedy, Peruna, as a good tonic and also an effective cure for catarrh."

Mrs. Mary C. Fentress writes from Paradise, Tex., the following: "I think I can say that your good advice and medicine has cured me of chronic catarrh. I have had no pains in my head since I have taken Peruna. I have been in bad health ever since '59, and have taken a good many medicines which were only of temporary relief. Peruna is the catarrh cure. The Peruna stopped my catarrh of the head so that it did not become chronic, and I am very thankful for Dr. Hartman's advice and medicine."

Peruna is a specific for all catarrhal diseases. It acts quickly and beneficially upon the inflamed mucous membrane thus removing the cause of catarrh.

Catarrh is catarrh wherever located. Catarrh is essentially the same everywhere. The remedy that will cure catarrh in one situation will cure it in all situations.

Address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio, for a free book.

Trade at the Big Store.

Prices Always the Smallest.
Assortment Always the Largest.
Styles Always the Handsomest.

The leading furniture manufacturers of the country sell their goods to but one store in a city of the size of Fort Wayne. The largest and best store in such a town always has the pick of the manufacturers of the country, for, naturally, manufacturers prefer to place their goods with the store that will sell the most of them.

This gives to us the agency in Fort Wayne of all the leading furniture factories of the United States, and their goods can only be obtained of us.

That is why there is always a style and finish about the Furniture bought of us that you do not find in that purchased elsewhere.

Foster Furniture & Carpet Co.

THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN.....

is the weight of rents that rests upon his shoulders when he has a family to support. Invest your savings in a home or building lot, such as I am offering in choice localities at a reasonable figure, and on such reasonable terms that the man of small income can buy, and be free from paying rent forever.

LOUIS F. CURDES,

3 and 4 Pixley-Long Block.

SPORTSMEN, ATTENTION!

We have added to our stock a complete line of Hunting Clothing, Guns, Ammunition, etc., and can give you anything you want in this line at bottom prices.

Have you seen the New Ithaca Hammerless? It is a daisy at a popular price.

Also Guns cleaned and repaired at

THE RANDALL WHEEL CO.,

443 31 West Berry St.

FOR RENT.

The store room recently vacated by Kimball Piano Co., 109 Calhoun street. Kimball hall in connection. Apply 109 Calhoun street or Sentinel office. 5tf

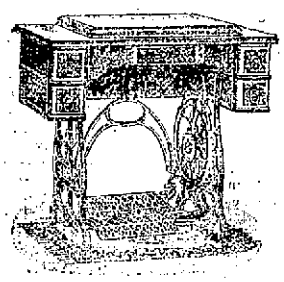
England no longer furnishes the largest contingent of tourists in Switzerland. The Germans and French both surpass the English in number.

Mold-Proof Jellies.

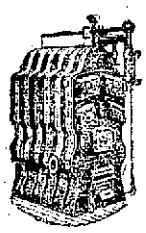
The germs in the air produce mold. Keep out the air and prevent mold. This can be done by pouring melted paraffin on top of the jelly when finished. This makes a covering practically air tight. Tying paper over the top is unnecessary. When the jelly is to be used the paraffin can be removed as a cake, washed and be used over and over again. One-fourth pound covers from 15 to 20 tumblers of jelly, 20c lb.

RANKE & NUSSBAUM,
Druggists, 88 Calhoun St.

F. M. SMITH & CO.,
—AGENTS FOR—
ELDREDGE B



Sewing Machines
A first-class Sewing Machine at a very LOW PRICE.
FIVE YEAR'S GUARANTEE.
22 CALHOUN STREET.



Plumbing AND .... Gas Fitting
STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING.

Jahn & Meyer,
123 E. Lewis Street.
Phone No. 526.

COME IN AND HEAR
The Edison Phonograph.
All the Latest Records.
Vocal and Instrumental.
Packard Music House,
120 CALHOUN STREET.

YOUNG WOMEN
Take your meals at the
Y. W. C. A.,
51 West Berry Street.
Strangers in the city referred to good boarding places. Meals served on the European plan at reasonable rates. Dinner, 11:30 to 1:30. Supper 5:30 to 6:40.

MONEY TO LOAN.
At lowest rate on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, carriages, etc., and leave the property in your possession.
Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan or to suit convenience of borrower. Business strictly confidential.
Fort Wayne Mortgage Loan Co.
Second floor, 44 Calhoun St., Room 2, Over Morgenthaler's Millinery Store.

F. J. Zimmerly & Co.,
Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting, Electric Wiring.
GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES.
No. 124 Calhoun Street. Phone 207.

DR. R. P. WHITE,
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT
SURGEON.
OFFICE WHITE NATIONAL BANK
GLASSES ADJUSTED.
Rooms 3 and 4.
Hours—9 to 12; 1 to 5, Sunday—9 to 10:30; 3 to 5
At Warsaw Monday's.

LOANS FROM $10 TO $100
can be had on your furniture, piano, horses, wagons, etc., on the most reasonable terms. Noun better. Easy payments. Strictly private. We do the business and can therefore give you the lowest rates. Make no mistake, but call and get full particulars before you make a loan
INDIANA MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
Rooms Arcade, Second Floor.

TO LOAN—So few people ask for loans that we practically allow you to name rates; supply unlimited.
W. E. Doud, Agent. 7-tf

CHICAGO
HORSE SHOW
Oct. 29, 30, 31, Nov. 1, 2, 3
$15,000 Money Prizes.
Cups and Specials, $5,000
Show to be held in the magnificent
NEW COLISEUM,
Wabash Av. and 15th St.
Arena 150 x 310 feet.
Spacious Accomodations for Horses and Rig.
ENTRIES CLOSE OCT. 15.
Entry Blanks and Mortimer Levering Prize Lists Given Free and Sent Prepaid on Application. 182 Michigan Ave.
Chicago Horse Show Asso. (inc.)

Great Composers, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Bach, Handel, Wagner and Liszt Insurance.
C. B. FITCH,
General Agent, 65 Clinton St.
NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF MONTPELIER, VT.

DENTISTRY.
DENTISTRY.
Painless Dentistry. Warranted Work. Moderate charges. Get the Best.
U. S. DENTAL PARLORS.
Drs. J. A. & J. W. Williams, Mgrs
'Phone 1178. 98 Calhoun St.

PROFESSIONAL.
DR. MARY A. WHERRY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON;
Office and residence, 26 Madison St.
Specialty:—Disease of Women.
Telephone 470. Office hours, 9 a. m to 3:30 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Handsomely furnished rooms to permanent parties, in Aldine flats, 53 E. Berry street. Apply to Mrs. Smith, room 23. 11-1mo

FOR RENT—Two very desirable furnished rooms, complete for light housekeeping; positively no children. Call 172 Holman St. 25-sod-tf

FOR RENT—A good furnished room, for gentleman or man and wife, in fine location, near Broadway and Belt line; will rent reasonable. 193 W. Wayne St. 316

FOR RENT—A nicely furnished front room, also a side room, with bath and all conveniences. Can accommodate a few table boarders. 39 E. Washington St. 3-1m

FOR SALE—Or Trade—A trio of white Wyandotte chickens for a fox terrier dog; also white Wyandottes for sale. Apply L. D. Elliott, Rural Route No. 6, city.

FOR RENT—The elegant store room formerly occupied by the Aldine restaurant; fine room for millinery, drugs, fancy bakery, etc.; low rent. Apply to D. N. Foster Furniture Co. 4-1mo

FOR RENT—By the 1st of November, the first floor and basement of the store rooms one door east of Western Union telegraph office, in the Tri-State building. Inquire at the Safety Valve Works. 9-6-1m

FOR RENT—By the 1st of November, the first floor and basement of the store rooms one door east of Western Union telegraph office, in the Tri-State building. Inquire at the Safety Valve Works. 10-5-1m

FOR RENT—Dwelling, 167 W. Berry; 134 W. Main; 191 W. DeWald; 206 Spy Run Ave.; 219 Madison St.; 273 W. Wayne; 217 Broadway; 330 W. Washington; Nimde Homestead, Fairfield Ave.; office rooms; 32 E. Berry. Property to sell and money to loan. Schrader & Wilson, first floor, No. 7 Court St. 10tf

GOLFERS, ATTENTION!

We have just received a large assortment of Eagle Special Golf Clubs, consisting of Drivers, Bulgers, Brassies, Putters, etc. We have the largest stock in the city to select from. Also several grades of Golf Balls, Caddy Bags, etc. We carry in stock from fifty to seventy-five clubs, from $1.00 to $2.50.
THE RANDALL WHEEL CO.,
4t3 31 West Berry St.

KANSAS CITY, $18.00
ROUND TRIP.
WABASH R. R.

On October 10th, 12th and 14th, WABASH will sell ROUND TRIP tickets to KANSAS CITY at the very low rate of $18.00. Tickets good to return on all trains up to and including October 20th, 1900. Four fast trains daily. For time of trains call 'phone No. 6. 24-15t

LADIES' GARMENTS.

For Fall and Winter wear, made in up-to-date styles. See large line of sample goods at G. Schmidt's, Merchant Tailor, 57 East Berry St. 27-tf

Hatton's Gallery will close at 3 p. m. on Sunday.

W. J. Hess is at Warsaw today holding a civil service examination and organizing a civil service board in that city.

LOCAL LINES.

Ed France will spend Sunday in Rome City.

W. H. Mordhurst has returned from Cincinnati.

Dick Markey has gone to Chicago on a business trip.

Harry Bryant has returned from a visit in Goshen, O.

Dr. Rosenthal and M. J. Blitz drove to Bluffton yesterday.

Miss Sadie Fleming has returned from a visit in Chicago.

Mrs. Edwin Smith is visiting friends in Maysville, Ky.

William Holihan, of Toledo, is the guest of friends in the city.

Miss Maud McBride, of Bluffton, is visiting friends in the city.

Mrs. Frank Gibson is visiting her son, Frank B. Gibson, of Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. George Stover, of Bluffton, visited in Fort Wayne.

Prof. Milo Calkins transacted business in Fort Wayne yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, of Indianapolis, are the guests of Mrs. Nellie Fee.

Miss Clara Sherbondy is visiting relatives for a few days in Andrews, Ind.

Miss Myrtle Maxwell has returned from a visit with friends in Kansas City.

Mr. and Mrs. John Boylan leave on Monday for Montpelier, O., for a visit.

Robert Niedhammer entertained a party of friends at skating Friday night.

John Forbing, the real estate dealer, is ill at his home on Creighton avenue.

J. E. Graham went to Indianapolis today to attend the funeral of his cousin, W. H. Mansfield.

L. C. Hunter and family went to Rome City this afternoon to remain over Sunday at the resort.

Dr. William Enslen has returned from Elida, O., where he was called by the illness of his mother.

Mrs. G. W. Sach and daughter, Miss Margaret, are visiting with friends in Crawfordsville, Ind.

Miss Ella French has gone to Columbia City to spend a few days with her sister, Mrs. C. W. Hunter.

Mrs. Myron Jacobs, of Pittsburg, who has been visiting her father, Mr. Heilbroner, has returned home.

Mrs. C. L. Hue, who has been visiting Mrs. Van Gorder, has gone to Silverton, Col., to join her husband.

Miss Nellie Taylor, of St. Louis, was the guest of honor at a party given Friday evening by Miss Alice Ryan.

Miss Edna Marshall, of Alexandria, who has been visiting the family of Judge Allen Zollars, has returned home.

Mrs. Mose Apfelbaum and Miss Jeanette Kraus, of Columbia City, called on Fort Wayne friends yesterday afternoon.

Frank Petit, Charles Bradley and William Glass and son, Homer, of Columbia City, were Fort Wayne visitors yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Fullerton, of Chicago, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles McCulloch, have returned home.

The congregation of Zion Lutheran church is arranging for a celebration of its ninth anniversary of the church on the 21st.

Mrs. C. H. Moore and baby and Miss Clara Benhoy, have returned from a visit with the Harshberger families in Columbia City.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Griffin, of Oakfield, N. Y., who have been visiting Captain and Mrs. Allan Dougall, have returned home.

Miss Louise Kimball, of Chicago, who has been the guest of Mrs. DeGroff Nelson and daughter, Miss Eva Nelson, has returned home.

Frank Hensel, of the central fire station, is visiting in Bloomington, and it is rumored that he will be one of the two chief participants in a wedding very soon.

Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Libbing and children and G. W. Libbing have gone to attend the fortieth anniversary of the wedding of the parents of the Messrs. Libbing.

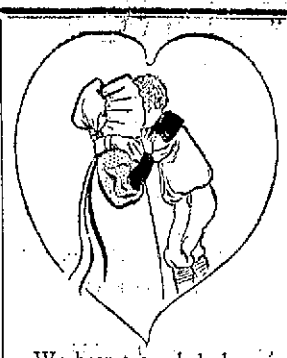
Dr. R. Backhusen, the new instructor at the Fort Wayne Turn Verein, is organizing a ladies' class for the benefit of the teachers in the public schools of the city.

Miss Maud Brown, of Minneapolis, and Miss Jeanette Campbell, of this city, were guests of honor at an informal company given this afternoon by Miss Jessie McLachlan.

The annual election of officers of the Allen County Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance company will be held next Tuesday in the city hall. The auditors of the company met Friday morning and audited accounts for the past year.

The exhibit of pigeons belonging to James White will open on Monday at the showrooms of the Randall Wheel company. There will be many different kinds of birds shown, including the carrier and fancy birds. Mr. White's pigeons took twenty-six premiums at the Hillsdale fair.

Messrs. Charles and Norman Olds are expected back this evening from an extended western tour. The young men went to San Francisco, Cal., stopping at a number of places en route, and from San Francisco took steamer to Vancouver, B. C., crossing the continent over the Canadian Pacific railway. The young men have been gone nearly four months.



We hear a good deal nowadays about "catching disease." Why not about catching health? Good health is just as contagious as disease.

Nothing like Ayer's Pills every day and a few doses of Ayer's Sarsaparilla at regular intervals to keep to the standard of perfect health.

Think of the joy of always feeling well.

J. C. AYER COMPANY,
Practical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla	Ayer's Hair Vigor
Ayer's Pills	Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Ayer's Ague Cure	Ayer's Cathartic

Mrs. Ralston Craig and little son, of South Calhoun street, are quite ill with intermittent fever.

George S. Fowler has returned from an extended trip in the interests of the Bass Foundry and Machine works.

Miss Louise Ronk, of Waterton, Wis., is in the city the guest of her cousin, Miss Grace Brown, of 99 East Jefferson street.

Henry Niemann is expected from Birmingham, Ala., shortly, for the purpose of casting his vote in this city at the coming election.

Messrs. Carl Dunfee, of Raber, Ind., and Clarence Noonan, of Huntertown, have arrived in the city, and have entered for a course at the International Business college.

The annual pumpkin show of the Indiana Furniture company was held this afternoon, and was a great disappointment to the projectors. The crop was unusually light this year and few farmers ventured to compete. The prize pumpkin last year weighed 276 pounds.

SILVER WEDDING CEREMONY.

Fifty guests at the home of Prof. and Mrs. George Hormel, 16 McClellan street, Friday evening, witnessed a renewal of the marriage vows taken by Mr. and Mrs. Hormel twenty-five years ago. It was the celebration of their silver wedding anniversary and Rev. C. Gross, of Emanuel's Lutheran church, officiated at the ceremony, which was identical with that which united Mr. and Mrs. Hormel in Germany a quarter of a century ago. Among the guests were the German Lutheran pastors and teachers of the city, together with their wives, and other close friends of Mr. and Mrs. Hormel, including the choir of Emanuel's Lutheran church, and the occasion was a most happy one. The gifts were numerous and beautiful and a bountiful supper was served. The out-of-town guests were Mr. and Mrs. Reinhard Brown, of Defiance, and Mr. and Mrs. George Curdes, of Napoleon, Ohio. Professor Hormel is very well known and has a wide circle of friends. He has been a teacher at the Emanuel Lutheran schools for many years.

FEEDS BRAIN WORKERS.

A Food Made Especially for Them.

A literary woman, Mrs. J. C. Roberts, 108 Holmes street, Dallas, Tex., has discovered that a properly selected brain food is of great benefit to any brain worker. She says: "My duties as journalist require me to write all day, particularly in the winter, but heretofore, after luncheon, no matter how light I made it, I found myself incapacitated for work for an hour or two, for my brain would not respond to the demand.

"I saw an advertisement of Grape-Nuts for brain workers and determined to give it a trial. I am charmed with the result, and am now in perfect health. I use Grape-Nuts for luncheon, and never suffer any inconvenience whatever, returning to my work at once, feeling as bright as when I left it. I know from experience that this preparation is invaluable for brain workers, who are apt to find that that period of time given up to digestion is one of almost total eclipse of mental power."

In this day and age of concentrated effort, it is wise for brain workers to use a food especially adapted for rebuilding the brain and nerve centers. Grape-Nuts food was invented by an expert especially for that purpose. Knowledge of the food elements contained in the brains and, how to prepare these elements so as to be quickly absorbed by the body and used directly to replenish the lost phosphate of potash (which is exhausted by mental work) have brought about the result. The proof can be had by any brain worker who will take the trouble to use Grape-Nuts for a few days.

WANTED.

WANTED—A girl for general housework; no washing. Inquire at 133 W. Washington St. 6-2t

WANTED—House painter, good general workman, who knows how to estimate work. Apply to L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun St.

WANTED—Seasonable "side" offered A1 man on uncovered ground. Good for $25 weekly. "Rubber," P. O. 1371, New York.

WANTED Situation—By a competent young man; good driver; well acquainted in city; best references. Address A. D., Sentinel office.

WANTED—Everywhere—Hustlers to tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc.; no canvassing; good pay. Sun Advertising Bureau, Chicago.

WANTED A refined young widow having $25,000 desires husband who would be a congenial companion. Address E. B., Box 88, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—An idea; an inexpensive safety device for sending paper money by mail should pay. W. G. Burns, Patent Attorney, 80 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne, Ind. 8-tf

WANTED—Everybody to know that I have houses and lots for sale in all parts of the city at very low prices and on very reasonable terms. If you want a good house at a cheap price and on easy terms call on Perry A. Randall, over First National bank. 6tf

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade; only eight weeks required. We have positions for 100 of our graduates as demonstrators for us; steady work, good pay; also many jobs in city and country shops. Write for particulars today. Moler Barber College Chicago, Ill. 6-6t

WANTED—Agents—History of Galveston flood; greatest disaster modern times; described by eminent author, Murat Halstead, who was at scene of disaster; profusely illustrated; demand enormous; send 10c postage on free outfit. I give best terms. Chas. H. Parsons, Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—Reliable women to act as agents; can earn two or three dollars a day for a short time; no experience required. Call at Cleary & Bailey's job printing office, over Union Pacific Tea Co., 102 Calhoun St., Monday, between 8 and 9 o'clock and 1 and 3 o'clock, or address, "Agents," care Sentinel. 4tf

WANTED—Agents everywhere, to sell complete story of Galveston horror; 5,000 dead; $25,000,000 property destroyed; large book, splendidly illustrated; will outsell Johnstown flood. Agents easily make $50 to $100 a week; book will sell on sight. Experience unnecessary; boys, girls, men or women can sell it. Outfit free, freight paid, credit given. Act quickly—not a moment to lose. Ferguson Pub. Co., 468 Fifth St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms with bath. Inquire 61 E. Wayne St. 5-tf

FOR RENT—8-room house and bath, 221 W. Wayne St. Apply 241 W. Wayne St. 27-tf

FOR RENT—Furnished room on ground floor, grate and use of bath. 170 W. Wayne. 5-tf

FOR RENT—A furnished front room for gentleman; bath and telephone. 63 W. Jefferson St. 29-tf

FOR RENT—The commodious dwelling, No. 219 Madison street. Apply to Fred J. Hayden. 18tf

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms, with bath, with or without board. Inquire at 23 Douglas ave. 612

FOR RENT—One well furnished front room, suitable for two; with or without board. 25 West Lewis St. 6t3

FOR RENT—Dwelling of 7 rooms, bath and furnace, 151 East Berry street. Inquire 153 East Berry street. 1-6t

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms in private family; moderate; convenient. Inquire, 147 Washington boulevard.

FOR RENT—Newly furnished rooms for transient and permanent roomers. Apply 24 W. Berry St. Mrs. E. C. Ross. 1-6t

FOR RENT—If you want money on household goods see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 8, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

FOR RENT—Part of house; three rooms on first floor, with gas and water; or a cottage of six rooms at 236 W. Wayne St. 6-2t

FOR RENT—Nice large room; well furnished, suitable for two persons; with or without board. Inquire 269 West Jefferson street. 19-tf

FOR RENT—Lodge room can be had by parties desiring it on either on Wednesday or Friday evening at very reasonable price; nice dancing floor in same building to rent on any Saturday afternoon or evening. Telephone 1088, new 'phone. 10tf

WANTED.

WANTED—A young girl, in family of two. 134 Wallace St. 6-2t

WANTED—Two experienced tailoresses at L. Jaxtheimer & Son, 14 W. Main St. 2tf

WANTED—A girl for general housework; small family. Apply 328 W. Washington. 5-2t

WANTED—Position as coachman; 31 years old and white. Address, Coachman, care of Sentinel. 413

WANTED—Second girl and to help with children. Wages $3.00 per week. Apply 99 E. Wayne St. 20-tf

WANTED—To buy—An old building, to be removed off the premises. Address G. E., 104 Buchanan street. S1-1mo

WANTED—If you want to borrow money see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 8, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

WANTED—Everybody that has furs that need cleaning or repairing, or plush to steam, to call at 135 Broadway. 5-6t

WANTED Crocheters To crochet for us at home. Good pay. Chicago Crochet Co., 356 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. m19-eosat-13t

WANTED—Salesmen to sell line of up to date printed wrapping paper; can earn $20 to $50 weekly, as side line. The Kemper-Thomas Paper Co., Cincinnati, O. 22-Sa6t

WANTED—A few more persons to take stock (to be issued in shares of $25.00 each) in a company for the manufacture and sale of a line of goods that are winners. Address E. B. & L., care Sentinel office. 3-4t

WANTED—Government positions—Don't prepare for the postoffice or any other civil service examination without seeing our catalogue of information; sent free. Columbian Correspondence College, Washington, D. C. 22-29-Oc6

WANTED—Every man, woman and child to call at the Citizens' Trust company, corner Berry and Clinton, and ask for one of the handsomest banks, furnished to all who desire to save money. Capital, $200,000. Interest paid on deposits. 8tf

WANTED—Employment office, at Mrs. Fitzgerald's, 128 Calhoun street, second floor; wanted cooks for in and out of city; second girls and girls for general housework; good wages; no charges to girls; also 2 girls for steam laundry, $6 per week. 16-tf

WANTED—Agents—"Galveston; the Horrors of a Stricken City," by Murat Halstead; fully illustrated; fastest selling book ever published; only $1.50. Best terms guaranteed. Outfit free. Be quick. J. S. Zeigler & Co., Chicago, Ill. Sept20-03-6-10

WANTED—Man, upright character, to manage business of old established house; salary $18 per week and expenses payable each week direct from headquarters; expense money advanced; position permanent; reference. Standard House, 301 Caxton Building, Chicago. s15-17-22-24-29-o1-6-8

WANTED—All to know who are afflicted with a cough of long standing resulting from la grippe or weak lungs, or hemorrhages should try my cough and lung syrup, an old Indian remedy, made of roots and herbs. It has never been known to fail. Call at 37 Fairfield avenue. 8-7-1m

WANTED—A couple of good, reliable, hustling women canvassers, who understand the selling of ball tickets; $2 to $3 per day can be earned on commission for a short time. Apply at Cleary & Bailey's job printing office, over 102 Calhoun street, tomorrow morning, between 8 and 9 o'clock, and in the afternoon from 1 to 3 o'clock. 4-tf

WANTED—Agents everywhere to sell our "Equity" Accident Policy, something entirely new and original with this company; costs but $6 per annum, payable quarterly; issued to all classes and occupations accepted as "preferred" risks; pays handsome permanent renewal commission and no experience necessary to sell them. Address, National Accident Society, 320 Broadway, New York City. 1-6t

WANTED—Agents—One dollar a year protects you; we issue more accident policies than any similar company in the world, because we issue the most popular and cheapest insurance written; one dollar a year pays for a $500 policy; other amounts in proportion; no assessments or dues; death benefits, weekly indemnity, free medical attendance; many other original and popular features; either sex between 16 and 65 years; $100,000 deposited with New York Insurance Department protects policy holders under our system; all claims promptly and liberally settled. Write for application blank. Reliable representatives wanted everywhere. The International Registry Company, 180 Broadway, New York. 512

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Restaurant. Apply at 31 West Columbia street. 5-2t

FOR SALE—Horse, buggy and harness. Call at 508 South Calhoun street. 5-2t

FOR SALE—Nice 5-room cottage, on East Washington street; quick sale at $1,250. W. E. Doud, 7-tf

FOR SALE—The northwest corner W. Jefferson and Rockhill Sts. Investment or home. W. E. Doud, over Old National. 7-tf

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 8, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

FOR SALE—Choice residence, with good barn, West DeWald, near Calhoun; want offer. W. E. Doud, over Old National Bank. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Choice lot on Harrison street pavement, $1,500; pavement paid. This is a bargain. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—A $3,200 residence; Maple Ave; large lot; good house; price cut to $2,500; easy payments. W. E. Doud, over Old National. 7tf

FOR SALE—Choice building lots in almost every part of the city. Always pleased to show you. W. E. Doud, corner Calhoun and Berry.

FOR SALE—Machine shop, well equipped with tools; centrally located; good repair trade established. Address box 1, this office. 20-tf

FOR SALE—Either or both of two 5-room cottages on St. Mary's avenue; $900.00 for one or $1,700 both. W. E. Doud, over Old National. 7-tf

FOR SALE—One of the best farms in Eel River township; owner desires to leave the state; will sell at a bargain. W. E. Doud, over Old National. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Nearly new 5-room house with bath and barn at No. 12 Fox street; a bargain as owner is non-resident. W. E. Doud, over Old National. 7tf

FOR SALE—Six-room residence and barn on Harrison, near Creighton; pavement paid; a bargain at $2,200. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—One-half interest in foundry and machine works; good town and an established business; practical moulder preferred. Address box 6, this office. 20-tf

FOR SALE—On monthly payments, a special bargain, within one square of street car, a six-room dwelling. Inquire C. K. Fairfield, corner Bell and Shawnee avenue. 4-4t

FOR SALE—The three-story building No. 14 West Main street, third building west of the Hamilton National bank. Inquire of S. R. Bond at the Old National bank. 3-9-tf

FOR SALE—80 acres of land in Paulding county, 3½ miles from Edgerton and 3½ miles from Woodburn, Ind.; partly improved; good outlet for tiling. Inquire at J. M. Taylor, Edgerton, Ind.

FOR SALE—Party moving desires to sell furniture, such as bedroom suits, springs, mattresses, sideboard, chairs, etc.; will sell at a sacrifice; nearly all new goods. Apply at 190 W. Wayne St. 6t6

FOR SALE—Or Trade—On good city property, one 73-acre farm, one 40-acre farm and one 29-acre farm; these farms are all well improved. Inquire at R. C. Niswonger & Co.'s, 15 Harls on St., City. 6-20-d&wtf

FOR SALE—The best residence property in the city; lot 75x150 feet; frame house, 13 rooms; good cellar; 2 large cisterns; well, city water; best of reasons for selling. Call on or address M. F. Schmelzer, Room 12, Pixley-Long bldg. 21-tf

FOR SALE—We have a great many fine pieces of real estate for sale in all parts of the city. One of the best of these is the late Christ Bosoker's home, on Brackenridge street. Price private. Monroe W. Fitch & Sons, 80 Calhoun street. Telephone 1300. 27-tf

FOR SALE—Cheap—Dickens, Wilkie Collins, Victor Hugo and Carlyle's works; medical works and National cyclopedia; floor mats, oak center table, small pictures, banquet lamp, marble top brass stand, mirror, guitar and flute. Ladies' and gentlemen's gold and silver watches. Room 3, Arcade, second floor. 7tf

LOST.

LOST—In the west end, a plaid wool shawl, with fringe. Finder leave same at this office. 6t2

LOST—Pocketbook containing a sum of money and several articles somewhere in west end, south of Pittsburg track. Finder please leave at 780 S. Broadway and receive reward.

LOST—A shopping bag, somewhere between the Main street bridge and the C. R. & I. railway. The owner's name, a check and some change was in the bag. Please leave at Sentinel office and receive reward. d-w-tf

A FREE PATTERN

Your own selection to every subscriber. Beautiful colored fashion plates and illustrations. Original, latest, artistic, exquisite and strictly up-to-date designs.

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THE McCALL COMPANY,
138-146 West 14th Street, - - New York City, N. Y.

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, OCT. 6, 1900.

For President,
WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.
For Vice President,
ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

TONIGHT.

Jefferson Club—Members will meet at Snengerbund hall, at 7:30, and go to Arcola.

Letter Carriers' Association—Regular monthly meeting in Vordermark's hall, No. 32 Calhoun street.

Lodges—Queen Esther, No. 324, D. of R.; Rathbone Sisters, No. 31.

Masonic Temple—Walker Whiteside in "The Heart and Sword."

GALVESTON RELIEF FUND

The Sentinel will receive and acknowledge in its columns all subscriptions sent to this office for relief of the destitute and suffering people of Galveston. Cash contributions are more needed than anything else. The following subscriptions are acknowledged:

The Sentinel	$ 25 00
Charles McCulloch	25 00
H. C. Paul	25 00
Charles S. Bash	25 00
C. Krinmel	20 00
J. D. Bond	10 00
Samuel Wagenhals	5 00
Henry M. Williams	20 00
Miss M. V. Hamilton	20 00
B. D. Angell	5 00
Mrs. Robert Millard	5 00
E. J. McOscar	5 00
A. S. Coverdale	5 00
A. A. C.	3 00
Edward Miller	1 00
S. M. Foster	25 00
Cash	1 00
Cash	1 00
Wayne Knitting Mills	10 00
Aug. Bruder	5 00
Isador Lehman	5 00
C. B. Woodworth	5 00
Liberty Assembly No. 2315, Knights of Labor	10 00
Mrs. Jenny Ray Ormsbey	5 00
G. W. McCaskey	5 00
Kuhne & Co.	5 00
The People's Store	25 00
D. Meyer	5 00
Lake Shore employes	6 00
Pittsburg boiler shops	11 00
H. K. Turner	3 00
R. S. Bradshaw	5 00
Union Label League	10 00
Mary R. Harper	5 00
J. E. M.	2 00
A. R. Hirons	1 00
R. R. Y. M. C. A.	32 00
L. O. Hull	10 00
By friends	6 25
A working girl	1 00
Pittsburg machine shops	45 00
J. Webster Bailey, Plymouth Congregational church	10 75
Nine young friends	1 80
Alexander Johnson	5 00
Dallas F. Green	10 00
Wm. F. Miles	5 00
A. H. Maxwell	1 00
Herbert Lang	1 00
Mrs. A. T. Holmes	1 00
A king's daughter	10 00
Wabash shopmen	1 00
Ft. Wayne Union No. 44, I. S. L. L.	10 00
Packard Co., Employees	50 00

The arrival of a steamer with half a million in gold dust from Cape Nome proves that while recent reports of people that they found no gold may be true others have struck pay dirt, with results satisfactory to themselves. There is no doubt that Cape Nome, like every other field of human effort, has both its fat and its lean.

Great Britain's notification to Holland that it will be a breach of neutrality if any of the Transvaal treasure is carried out of South Africa seems to be an involuntary avowal of the purpose of the British conquest.

The new census will cost something like $15,000,000, which is about twenty cents apiece. The aggregate is large, but every true American will readily bear his per capita part of the expense of learning every ten years how many there are of us.

Both Lord Roberts and Lord Wolseley have been heaping praise upon the volunteers who have fought in South Africa. This official acknowledgment of the efficiency of the volunteer soldiers is likely to give impetus to the plan for changing England's military system by reducing the size of the standing army and increasing the volunteer establishment. The lesson which England has only just learned was made patent to the United States many years ago. A strong regular army is a necessity, but the real safeguard of any nation is the men who from patriotic motives rally to their country's defense in time of need.

THE CAMPAIGN CANARD.

As was to be expected the story that Colonel Bryan had been paid a bribe of $150,000 by a syndicate of western silver mine owners in consideration of the democratic candidate securing the adoption of a silver coinage plank at Kansas City has turned out to be a wholly foundationless canard. It was not necessary for Mr. Bryan to deny the truth of the tale. It was so absurd that no one believed it. Its author started the story seriously enough and, according to a recent dispatch from his home, an obscure town in Illinois, insisted that it was a fact and that he was prepared to furnish proof. He got his inspiration from a bit of inconsequential gossip and promptly fabricated his story. He is well connected, having a brother who is a very prominent and wealthy manufacturer and being a cousin of United States Senator Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois. But, added to the fact that he is a man of poor wits, is the stated fact that he is an intense partisan. The first characteristic of the man made him believe the story to be true, because a bitter partisan spirit made him hope it was true. There was doubtless not an intelligent voter in the country who did not laugh at the absurdity of the tale. Republicans looked at it with more seriousness than democrats, because realizinging that it would do Mr. Bryan good rather than harm wherever it might have any effect at all. This incident serves, as many similar incidents have, to emphasize that the campaign canard in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred is baseless. Often it is malicious in intent and conceived in the most wanton of evil purpose. Happily the "mud-slinging" phase has almost disappeared from our politics. There was provoked such a revulsion of public feeling toward dirty personalities in the well-remembered campaign of 1884 when the private lives of both Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Blaine were dragged through the mire of vicious politics, that politicians of the class who practiced such a low method of warfare took serious counsel of it and have not since dared to repeat their offenses in such violent form. To believe the recent story about Mr. Bryan would be to believe him the most venal of men. Bitterly as Mr. Bryan is opposed by republicans no sensible and temperate republican will question his honesty. The man who has ventured the tale that Mr. Bryan had accepted bribe has simply written himself down a fool.

ABOUT THE TRUSTS.

The republican position on the trusts is so much differentiated that it is a matter of extreme difficulty to state just what it is. Mr. Hanna denies that there are any trusts. Governor Mount jeers at Mr. Hanna's statement and says there are trusts and that "they are grinding the American people into the earth." Senator Hanna does not make a misstatement as his words apply to the old form of consolidated capital of industrial concerns placed in the hands of a trustee or board of trust, but it is clearly misleading as it is purposed to mislead, because it ignores the new form of organization represented by many concerns consolidated into one gigantic corporation under the lenient laws of some state such as New Jersey or West Virginia.

The republican platform recognizes the thing itself, even if it does not give it a name. The trust plank in the Philadelphia platform says:

> We recognize the necessity and propriety of the honest co-operation of capital to meet new business conditions, and especially to extend our rapidly increasing foreign trade, but we condemn all conspiracies and combinations intended to restrict business, to create monopolies, to limit production, or to control prices, and favor such legislation as will effectively restrain and prevent all such abuses, protect and promote competition, and secure the rights of producers, laborers and all who are engaged in industry and commerce.

The "new business conditions" to be met are the opportunities to arbitrarily control production and prices. To take an example. What other purpose can there be in a consolidation of all the great steel industries into one gigantic corporation? It cannot cheapen production except by controlling it, and if cannot control production save by destroying competition. With the factor of competition taken out the trust may arbitrarily limit production, fix prices and establish the wages of its employed labor.

And here is the meat of the whole trust question. No one will deny that consolidation can cheapen production, but with competition destroyed it leaves the consumer of the trust's products absolutely at the trust's mercy. There is nothing between the consumer and the trust's extortion except the philanthropy of the trust itself. Is any one in this country who has observed the operation of trusts and felt the weight of their extortions, willing to leave to the benevolence of the trusts the fixing of the prices upon the necessaries of his daily life? Is there such a person who is willing to accept the situation with no other guarantee than a calm faith in the justice and generosity of the trust managers that he will not be oppressed in his needs for what he eats and what he wears, for the materials that make his home and furnish it? When it comes down to a question of "good trusts" and "bad trusts" these are the questions to ask, the questions to be answered. Out of his own hard experience every man should be able to strike the spark of enlightenment.

There is not a trust, combination, syndicate or other extortionate industrial organization in the country that is not prepared to plead in extenuation of its existence that it is an "honest co-operation of capital" created "to meet new business conditions," etc., and not a "conspiracy." The trusts will make their own defense. So likewise must the people.

SHIPPED AS MERCHANDISE.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 5.—Jesse W. Adams, a military prisoner confined at Alcatraz, has gained his liberty. He chose a novel means of escape, leaving Alcatraz as merchandise inclosed in a wooden box. Last night a box marked "Handle with care" arrived from Alcatraz on the government boat McDowell on its last trip to the Presidio. It was addressed to the general hospital and landed at the wharf preparatory to being transferred to the hospital later. The wharfmaster found when he came to open it that the box had been broken open and was empty. Inquiry at Alcatraz showed that one of the ten-year-term prisoners was missing. How the box was shipped and how the man effected his escape are a mystery. The box was exceedingly small, being only one and one-half feet wide and three feet high. Last week five long-term men escaped from the Presidio and none has been recaptured.

EXCURSIONS TO KANSAS CITY, MO., VIA PENNSYLVANIA LINES.

Wednesday, October 10th, Friday, October 12th, and Sunday, October 14th, for National Conventions of Christian Church, excursion tickets will be sold to Kansas City, Missouri, via Pennsylvania Lines; valid returning until Saturday, October 20th.

2-4-6-8-10

R. S. Conner, of South Bend, is among the arrivals at the Wayne.

SHOT BY GAMBLER

THOMAS TOLLIVER SLAIN AT A STREET FAIR.

MURDER OVER A CRAP GAME

GAMBLER DETECTED CHEATING, IS BEATEN.

HAPPENINGS IN HOOSIERDOM

GENERAL NEWS OF THE STATE OF INDIANA.

Washington, Oct. 6. Thomas Tolliver, a well-known sporting man of this city, was shot and killed by Thomas Gleason, of Cincinnati, last night. Tolliver was shot from behind and his assailant made his escape in the crowd. The man who is said to have done the shooting is a stranger, who drifted into the city to attend the street fair which is in progress here. It is said he is one of the men who were in Tolliver's place before the murder occurred shooting craps. The gamblers, it is alleged, "rung in horses" and won a large sum of money before they were detected. They were compelled to return the money, to which Gleason objected, and, attempting to fight, was severely beaten and kicked out. He is the man, it is believed, who waited Tolliver's appearance on the street and then shot him down. One of the men, named Mathey, of Indianapolis, has been placed under arrest as an accessory to the shooting. Tolliver leaves a family.

THE INDIANA SYNOD.

Crawfordsville, Ind., Oct. 6.—The Presbyterian Synod of Indiana will hold its annual session here on October 8, 9 and 10. It will be the first delegate meeting in the history of the body, and a large attendance is expected. On Monday evening Rev. R. H. Hartley, of Laporte, will preach the moderator's sermon. On Tuesday there will be a business meeting, a discussion of aid for colleges, when Rev. E. C. Ray, of Chicago, will speak, and the topic of "Systematic Beneficence" will be taken up. In the afternoon Rev. J. P. E. Kumler, of Pittsburg, will speak on "Freedmen;" there will be a sermon by Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, foreign missions will be discussed and a reception to the delegates will be held. In the evening Rev. A. S. Brown, of New York, will speak on "China and Our Martyred Missionaries." "Home Missions" will be the topic Wednesday morning, on which Rev. John Divon, of New York, will speak. Educational work will be discussed in the afternoon. In the evening there will be an address by Rev. J. A. Wooden, of Philadelphia.

DEMAND FOR TEN THOUSAND.

Delphi, Ind., Oct. 6. Two damage suits for $10,000 were filed yesterday in the Carroll circuit court against the Wabash railroad by Craven Smith and John H. Cartwright, administrators of the estates of the late Dr. Wycliffe Smith and Francisco M. Sousa. It will be recalled that Dr. Smith and young Sousa were struck by a Wabash train on the 29th of last December, and both instantly killed. Sousa was a Cuban, whom Colonel Smith brought back with him from the island. Sousa's mother is living in Havana. The complaint alleges that the train was running at a rate of seventy-five miles an hour when it struck the buggy in which they were seated, and that no whistle or bell was sounded within eighty rods of the crossing.

IRRITATED THE COURT.

Anderson, Ind., Oct. 6.—Judge McClure, of the Madison circuit court, has imposed a fine for contempt of court on D. S. McKee, of Connersville, the democratic candidate for congress in the Burnt district, and W. A. Kittinger, of this city, a candidate for state senator. The attorneys are opposing counsel in the trial of bunker Henton, of Knightstown, for trying to kill Joseph Alpaw, brought here on change of venue. Alpaw was under cross-examination by Kittinger, and the entente cordiale was broken by McKee making a caustic remark concerning Mr. Kittinger's method of examination. Kittinger responded in kind, and the court imposed a fine.

BREAK IN WATER MAIN.

Wabash, Ind., Oct. 6.—The 10,000 citizens of Wabash were without water all of yesterday owing to the break in the big two-foot main which connects the pumping station, a mile and a half south with the standpipe, on the highest elevation in the city. The break was in the bed of Treaty creek, precisely where it occurred during the flood of last spring. All the manufacturing concerns were compelled to shut down and contractors were obliged to haul water.

ORDER NOT ENFORCED.

Logansport, Ind., Oct. 6.—The county commissioners have refused to enforce the board of health order that pupils in country districts be vaccinated, and trustees have been notified to allow all children to enter school. A number of schools had not been opened on account of opposition to the order, and attendance at others was unsatisfactory. Dr. Hurty has been informed of the situation.

BOTH LEGS SEVERED.

Valparaiso, Ind., Oct. 6.—At Ross Station Thursday afternoon, John Johnson, 70 years old, went out in the field where his son was mowing. The horses became frightened and ran away, and Johnson was caught by the sickle. Both of his limbs were cut off, and he bled to death before physicians could be summoned.

DAILY EDITION SUSPENDED.

Wabash, Ind., Oct. 6.—Editor W. H. Sharpe, of the Wabash Star, the democratic organ of this county, has suspended the daily edition, which was begun one month ago. It is rumored that Mr. Sharpe is negotiating for the Wabash Times, the consolidation to follow after the election, but this is denied by N. G. Hunter, owner of the Times.

BONDSMEN ASKING RELEASE.

Goshen, Ind., Oct. 6.—Frank A. Sage, John W. Fieldhouse and Walter S. Hazleton have petitioned the court to be released from the official bond of Charles S. Diel, trustee of Osolo township, this county. It is reported that the trustee, who goes by the soubriquet of "The Duke of Osolo township," has been inattentive to his duties. His term will expire November 16.

ATE ICE CREAM AND DIED.

Elkhart, Ind., Oct. 6.—Clara Timmerhoff, 5 years old, had diphtheria. The doctor prepared to discharge the case Friday. Thursday night the parents fed the child ice cream, and she died in a few minutes.

BEQUEST OF TEN THOUSAND.

Laporte, Ind., Oct. 6.—Mrs. E. A. Rogers, widow of the late Dr. Epiriam Rogers, has made a bequest of $10,000 to the Ruth C. Sabin home for aged women in this city.

VICTIM OF IMPURE VACCINE.

Valparaiso, Ind., Oct. 6.—Richard John, of Hobart, 6 years old, died Thursday of blood poisoning, caused by impure vaccination.

WOMAN STRIKES AN EDITOR.

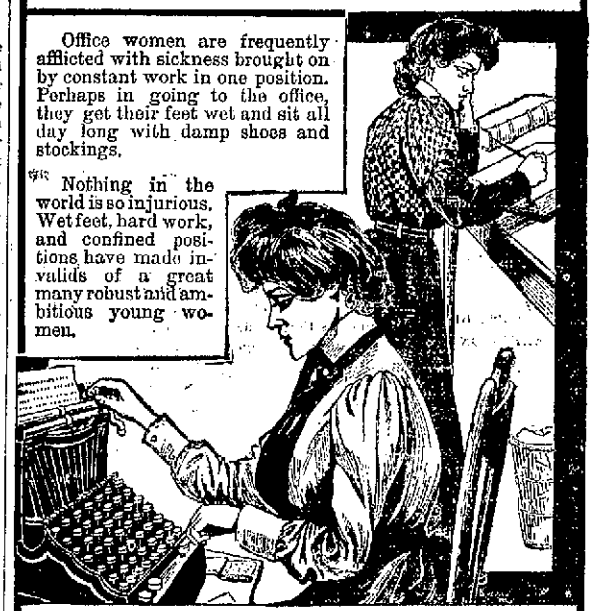
Lafayette, Ind., Oct. 6.—Late yesterday afternoon Mrs. George C. Bryant, wife of the proprietor of the West Lafayette Record, now employed in the printing bureau at Washington, D. C., entered the Morning Journal office with a riding whip and struck Publisher W. Bent Wilson in the face without saying a word. The trouble grew out of an editorial which appeared in the Journal a short time ago giving an account of an attempted burglary and robbing of the cash drawer by Bryant while connected with the Journal a number of years ago. Bryant became unpleasantly personal in his paper by way of reply, and to show how dishonest men held office under the republican administration, Bryant having been deputy city clerk, the Journal editorial was written. Bryant is a brother-in-law of Thomas W. Burt, chairman of the republican county central committee. Mr. Wilson will not prosecute.

SAY MAN HAS THREE WIVES.

New Albany, Ind., Oct. 6.—Two women, who refused to give their names, but who live in Clifton, a suburb of Cincinnati, were in New Albany on Friday afternoon, trying to locate one John C. Anderson, who at one time lived in New Albany. They allege that Anderson is a bigamist. According to the story told by them Anderson went from Louisville to Cincinnati last winter and there married a young woman living in Clifton. After about a week, it is claimed, he deserted her. Going thence to Greensburg, Ind., they say, he married a woman, whom he soon deserted, too. From Greensburg he went to Chicago, and, they charge, again took unto himself a wife. When he left, it is said, he took with him divers articles of jewelry, money, etc., belonging to his last wife. Since then nothing has been heard of him. During the time that he lived in New Albany Anderson was a prominent church member and sang in different choirs. The two women had an envelope addressed in his handwriting to Mrs. John C. Anderson, 270 Hosea avenue, Clifton, Cincinnati, Ohio. From New Albany the searchers went to Louisville.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

WOMAN'S DAILY GRIND



Office women are frequently afflicted with sickness brought on by constant work in one position. Perhaps in going to the office, they get their feet wet and sit all day long with damp shoes and stockings.

Nothing in the world is so injurious. Wet feet, hard work, and confined positions have made invalids of a great many robust and ambitious young women.

A young lady from Denver, Colo., recently wrote a letter to Mrs. Pinkham, which aptly pictures the condition of a great many young women. She says:

"This is the first opportunity I have found to write and thank you for the good your Vegetable Compound has done me. I feel better than I have for years. It seems a 'seven days' wonder' to my friends. Where I used to be pitied, everything is the opposite now, and there is not a day but what some one wants to know what I have done to make myself look so well.

"Before taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I had constant headaches, was constipated, bloated, eyes weak and watery, bearing-down pains, pains in the small of my back and right side; took cold very easily, which always caused intense pain in the ovaries, and I did not want to go anywhere or see any one. I was called cross, but I could not help it, feeling as I did. I could not lift anything or do any hard work without suffering for days afterwards. Menstruation lasted for eight or ten days, the first three or four days being almost constant pain day and night."

What a picture this is, and how unnecessary! Read the letters which follow and see how easy it is to overcome woman's suffering when you go the right way about it.

Nothing in this wide world has relieved so much female suffering as has **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**; no medicine can produce such positive proof of cures and good results; therefore, no other medicine can be "just as good." Women should insist upon getting the medicine which has the best record, and which, they and every druggist in the land know, has no equal.

Miss Thompson's Pains are Cured.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I want to tell you what **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** has done for me. For several years I had suffered with loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, constipation, palpitation of the heart, headache, pains in nearly all parts of the body. My physician said it was only indigestion, but his medicine did not help me any. I began the use of your Vegetable Compound. I have taken four bottles and now those troubles are cured. I cannot praise it enough."—MISS BELLE S. THOMPSON, Box 14, Acushnet, Mass.

Just why Miss Thompson's physician diagnosed her trouble as indigestion it is hard to understand. This mistake, however, is frequently made. If you have any doubt about your case, write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., for her free advice. She will understand your symptoms at once.

Miss Scholtes Tells of Suffering Overcome.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I write to let you know that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured me of painful menstruation from which I suffered terribly. I really believe that I would be insane to-day if it had not been for your medicine. I cannot praise your Compound enough, and feel that if all who suffer from female troubles would put themselves under your care and follow your advice, they will find relief from their sufferings."—Miss K. E. SCHOLTES, Mt. Oliver, Pittsburg, Pa.

$5000 REWARD Owing to the fact that some skeptical people have from time to time questioned the genuineness of the testimonial letters we are constantly publishing, we have deposited with the National City Bank, of Lynn, Mass., $5000, which will be paid to any person who can show that the above testimonials are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writers' special permission.—LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

WHEN OTHERS FAIL, CONSULT

DR. WENGER,

SPECIALIST,

25 years European and American hospital and private practice experience for all impotents. Chronic, Nervous and Private Diseases of Head, Nose, Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Stomach, Heart, Bowels, Bladder, Blood, Skin, Eye, Ear and Sexual diseases.

Kidney and Urinary weak back, pain in side, abdomen, bladder, sediment in urine, brick-dust or white, painful urinations, Bright's disease and all diseases of the bladder.

Private Diseases—Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Inflammations, Discharges, Stricture, Weakness of Organs, Syphilis, Hydrocele, Varicocele and kindred troubles quickly restored.

Lost Manhood and all its attending ailments, both young, middle-aged and old men. The awful effects of early indiscretions, producing weakness, nervous debility, night exhaustions, exhausting drains, pimples, baldness, loss of energy and weakness of both body and brain.

Cancers, Tumors, Piles cured without knife or pain.

Do not let timidity or prejudice keep you from calling.

OFFICE DAYS:—Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays.
Sunday hours, 2 to 4 only.

Dr. N. R. Wenger,

135 CALHOUN STREET,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

FALL 1900.

JOHN RABUS,

....TAILOR....

16 West Berry Street,

Presents Compliments and invites you to call and examine the NEW WOOLENS for the coming season.

FALL 1900.

The sovereign grand lodge of Odd Fellows at its recent session in Richmond, Va., rejected a proposition for the admission of Indians having one-eighth or less of red blood in their veins.

IS MORE INTEREST

POLITICAL MEETINGS ALL OVER THE COUNTY.

BOTH PARTIES HARD AT WORK

JUDGE ZOLLARS SPEAKS TO FIFTH WARDERS.

HIS ADDRESS WAS EFFECTIVE

MANY MEETINGS WILL BE HELD BEFORE ELECTION.

This evening carriages will be traveling in all directions from the city carrying spell-binders into the country to talk politics to the farmers and farm laborers. There are numerous meetings held by both parties and demands come daily for more speeches. Before the month ends it is estimated that there will have been made in Allen county more political speeches than during any other one campaign in the history of the county. There are several big meetings to be held, the first on next Wednesday, when Theodore Roosevelt, republican candidate for vice president, will be here.

On Thursday the democrats of Adams township will hold a barbecue in Miller's grove, near New Haven, at which six beeves, 2,000 buns and 1,000 loaves of bread are advertised to be served. Hon. Patrick O'Ferrall, Hon. R. K. Erwin and half a dozen local orators will speak.

On October 16 John L. Griffiths comes and on the 10th Bourke Cockran will be heard at the rink. The republicans will have Senator Fairbanks on October 24 and Senator Beveridge October 29. The democrats have engaged Princess rink for the Saturday night preceding the election but the speaker for the occasion has not been selected. Meantime there will be many ward meetings, especially by the democrats. There is a big democratic club in every ward and there will not be a night in the month, except Sunday that there will not be a democratic speech somewhere in the city. Next Thursday evening Hon. Patrick O'Ferrall, the silver-tongued orator, who speaks at New Haven in the afternoon, will speak at Saengerbund hall in this city.

SPEECH BY JUDGE ZOLLARS.

The Fifth ward club met in Anderson hall last evening and the members listened to addresses by Judge Allen Zollars and H. S. Pulse. Judge Zollars said that he did not intend to deliver political speeches, but was desirous of having a neighborly talk with the members of the club. He said in part:

"Roosevelt said the other day that the opponents of the republican party are ignorant and unpatriotic. That was a hard hit upon the intelligence of the people who prefer to vote for the candidate they choose. I don't put that estimate upon the people of the great United States. I think they are all patriotic. No, I don't want to include those who followed the army to Cuba to rob the people that we as a nation promised to liberate; I do not want to say it of those people who, constituting a small minority, are the root of evil in this country today—the controllers of trusts which oppress the millions. Th arguments which the republicans are using this year are not arguments that are going to fool sensible people. And I want to say that the arguments that we democrats are using cannot be met squarely. Our arguments never have been met. We people of democratic principles submit that we go to the American people with reason for our faith and with arguments that the other side does not meet. We say with Senator Hoar that the policy of the republicans is not republican, but that it is imperial; that all just government rests upon the consent of the people who are governed. We contend that we are standing upon the principles that Washington, Jefferson and Jackson stood on—those grand men who fought against the very thing we are fighting against now and who cautioned the people to beware of the very thing that has set to naught the constitution for which our revolutionary fathers fought so bravely to set up as a bulwark to this republic. I mean imperialism. Now we hear that we are to govern 10,000,000 of people outside of our own republic. We democrats say that is imperialism. We say that if we are imperial to the Filipinos we can also be imperial in any part of the United States. They tell us that this issue of imperialism is a bugaboo and that we are only trying to scare the people. This very night a commission appointed by this government is in the Philippines levying taxes upon 10,000,000 people that are not citizens of the United States; formulating laws in which those people have no say—can't have any say; are appointing judges to preside over the destinies of a people who have no voice in the matter. If this is not imperialism, what is it? It was such rule as this under King George that led those patriots of freedom to frame the declaration of independence. This is the rule of an empire, but not of a republic. It is a rule that trusts like, that capital likes, because it is a rule of monarchy, and a monarchy does not change to overthrow the schemes of capital. They say we want to take down the flag. We do want to take it down where it has been wrongfully put up. When that flag is raised over subjects and not citizens, then it is that we want to take it down, and we will take it down.

"The republicans in this campaign seem to realize that they cannot appeal to the brain of the people, therefore they appeal to the stomach. You hear a good deal about the full dinner pail. It is a campaign cry, this dinner pail and prosperity. In the days of our forefathers, when they were oppressed by King George, there were full dinner pails, too. And those who were for imperial rule went around among the people declaring how prosperous everything was and what was the use to seek a change of government. Our forefathers, my dear friends, held their principles of freedom and justice high above everything else, and they would have perferred to go hungry rather than to sacrifice these principles for a dinner. Is it true that we are prosperous? Workingmen in this country are not so prosperous as some think. Everything costs more now, because the trusts control the prices. Your dinner bucket costs twice as much as it used to. Your clothes cost more, and really, there is not as much clean profit to you. In the past few years there has been an increase of three trusts to every one in former years. We are paying a war tax of $150,000,000 a year. To try to induce people to shut their eyes to the trust on the ground that we have prosperity is an insult to the American citizen. They talk about the prosperity wave in Kansas. Did McKinley cause the wheat and corn to grow and give the farmers good crops in Kansas?"

Judge Zollars then discussed the republican cry of unstable currency and referred to the cheap labor that had always been imported into America until a democratic congress had made it impossible for capitalists to bring in this labor. He called attention to the fact that while Roosevelt was traveling about the country talking prosperity 140,000 men in the anthracite coal mines were fighting for their share of prosperity. H. S. Pulse also made a short speech.

RATES FOR ROOSEVELT DAY.

Reduced rates will be granted by all of the railroads entering Fort Wayne on the day Governor Roosevelt is to speak here, the 10th inst., and most of them will run special trains. The Wabash will have a special train each way, one starting from Huntington and the other from Defiance. The Lake Shore will have a special train from Hillsdale, Mich., which, returning, will leave the station in Bloomingdale at 11 o'clock p. m. The Nickel Plate will grant rates for a distance of eighty miles each way from the city, and the Pennsylvania will do about the same. The Grand Rapids and Indiana will have a special at night to accommodate the returning excursionists. The Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western will have a special into the city.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

There was a large democratic meeting at Shirley City last evening at which N. D. Doughman and Anselm Fuelber delivered addresses. G. W. Stout, candidate for sheriff, and M. L. Moudy, candidate for commissioner, were also present and made a few remarks.

O. P. Eversole and others will address the members of the Fifth Ward club next Monday evening at the city hall.

Hon. William D. Bynum, who supported McKinley four years ago, although Palmer and Buckner were candidates, will deliver an address in this city on November 2 under the auspices of the gold democrats.

Bourke Cockran will be unable to deliver an address in Fort Wayne on the afternoon of Friday, September 19, but he will speak in the evening.

C. A. Singrey was elected treasurer of the Third Ward Democratic club Thursday evening and Joe V. Fox, Louis Jocquel, C. W. Fulton, Nicholas DeWald and T. J. T. Cummings were elected vice presidents.

The republicans have about completed arrangement for the Roosevelt meeeting in this city next Wednesday. All republican clubs in the county have been invited to turn out, it being the intention to make the affair the big event of the campaign.

The "Big Four," Messrs. C. S. Bash, E. F. Yarnelle, A. T. Lukens and Dr. A. E. Bulson, will speak at Arcola next Tuesday evening, at Monroeville next Saturday evening and at Huntington the Tuesday evening following.

Senator Fairbanks has been assigned by the state republican committee to speak in Fort Wayne on October 24. Other republican speakers booked are Hon. Charles Koerner, of Wisconsin, who will speak in German, October 11 and 12; Hon. Wilson Crews, colored, next Monday evening, and Congressman James E. Watson, the latter part of the month.

Next Thursday evening Hon. George W. Loutit and James B. Hiser, a former republican, will speak at Center school house, Lafayette township.

N. D. Doughman and W. H. Shambaugh will address the members of the Tenth ward club next Friday evening.

Anselm Fuelber is in Adams township, where he delivers a German speech this evening.

The social democrats of Allen county will hold a meeting at Puff's hall, on South Hanna street, Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock and complete their county ticket. Three candidates for representative have already been nominated and men have been about decided upon for the other offices. The petition for placing the name of H. H. Haines on the ticket as a candidate for congress has been filed.

NOT IMAGINARY.

A Common Disease, Which is by No Means the Result of Imagination.

Undoubtedly many nervous people suffer from troubles purely imaginary; diseases which exist only in the mind of the patient, and such troubles furnish a fertile field for the quack as well as for faith healers and Christian Science treatment.

However, there is one common and annoying disease which is in no sense of the word imaginary, and that is piles.

Pile sufferers do not need a physician to tell them what is the matter; there is no obscurity about it. Neither will a simple lotion or ointment cure it. You cannot deceive a pile sufferer into believing he is being cured, because the pain and itching from which he suffers is not imaginary and cannot be cured by imagination. A pile remedy must have unmistakable merit, it must relieve the pain and cure the disease speedily or it will be condemned.

Mr. W. N. Dunn, of 5719 Shields ave., Chicago, writes: "I am indebted to the Pyramid Pile Cure a thousand times for the speedy relief and permanent cure of a severe case of piles. I was perfectly cured with one 50 cent box, and more than that I still have three of the Pyramids left of the box I did not need to use.

"I think the Pyramid Pile Cure is the grandest thing of the age and I shall certainly recommend it to all sufferers.

"The manufacturers of the Pyramid Pile Cure are at perfect liberty to refer any person to me and I will gladly answer any correspondence. I am so grateful for my cure that I want all pile sufferers to find the same relief."

All druggists sell the Pyramid Pile Cure at 50 cents per box, and as it contains no cocaine, opiate or any poison whatever, is entirely safe and reliable.

AN AUTUMNAL SERVICE.

Sunday evening at the Wayne street M. E. church a special autumnal service will be held and the program is as follows:

"Autumn Skies are Glowing" ....
..... League
Scripture reading.
Prayer.
"We Come" .....Quartet
Church collection.
"Homeward Marching" .....
..... Junior League
"Coming Home" ....Grace Griswold
"Bringing Fruit for Jesus".....
..... League
"Basket of Summer Fruit" .....
..... Five little girls
"What Fruit Have You Gathered?"
..... Dessie and Clarence Quince
"Lesson the Summer Has Told"..
..... Three girls
"Harbor Lights Appear" .....
.....Linden quartet and juniors
"A Bud, Not a Flower".....
..... Grace Stewart
"Sunbeam Song" .....League
"Lesson of Contentment" .....
..... Luella Coppic
"He Crowneth the Year" .....
..... Linden quartet
"In the Orchard" ....Grace Hudson
"The Streamlet Song"..Miriam Parr
"Glad Home Coming".....League

THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

London, Oct. 6.—2:35 p. m.—Up to this time 471 members have been elected to parliament, as follows: Conservatives, 271; unionists, 47; liberals and laborites, 89; nationalists, 64. The liberals captured a seat in West Moreland, where Sir Joseph Savory, conservative, the former lord mayor of London, suffered defeat. Sir Robert Reid, liberal, who was connected with the Venezuela arbitration, was re-elected for Dumfreis by a slightly decreased majority, while the liberal imperialist, H. H. Asquith (formerly home secretary), was returned from East Fife with double his previous majority. The ministerialist gains remain twenty-three and the opposition now have won sixteen seats.

THE COURTS.

Francis Chris. Emrick has filed his final report as administrator of the estate of John Christ, deceased.

Russell W. Vaughn has commenced suit for $1,000 damages and wages against Albert Alstadter et al. P. A. Randall and Bell & Doughman are attorneys for plaintiff.

Judge O'Rourke held no session of the circuit court today and Judge Vesey spent most of the time in hearing arguments and fixing issues.

Hundreds of farmers today visited the new court house and all expressed surprise at the grandeur of the building.

MARRIAGE LICENSE.

Frederick Poyser and Florence Barter.

PLAYED AS INDIANS

PLAYMATE WAS TO BE BURNED AT THE STAKE.

WAS SATURATED WITH OIL

THEN FIRE WAS KINDLED TO HIS CLOTHING.

BROKE HIS BONDS AND RAN

DEATH RELIEVES THE VICTIM OF HIS SUFFERING.

Trenton, N. J., Oct. 6.—Eddie McBride, ten years old, died today as the result of burns received yesterday while playing "Indian" with companions of about his own age.

McBride was tied to a stake and his clothing was saturated with gasoline, then set on fire. The boy offered no resistance until the lighted match was applied. He then broke loose and ran screaming.

His cries attracted the attention of some men, who rolled him on the ground and extinguished the flames. The boy was taken to his home, where he died. The police are investigating.

REV. ATKENS WILL PREACH.

Rev. Robert Atkens will conduct the services at Christ's Evangelical Lutheran church tomorrow in the absence of the pastor, who is at North Manchester attending the Northern Indiana synod. There will be preaching at 10:30 and 7:30; Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m., and Luther league at 6:30 p. m.

MUCH CONFIDENCE IN TRADE.

New York, Oct. 6.—Bradstreet's weekly review of trade today says:

"Despite some irregularity both as to demand and prices, due partly to warm, rainy weather, but likewise a reflection of a hesitancy to embark largely in new business pending political events, the general tone of trade is a favorable one, and confidence as to the outlook for business in the remainder of the year is notable. Some diminution in the volume of jobbing business is noted at larger western centers. The industrial outlook has been improved by the signing of the tin plate scale, but the anthracite coal situation is, on the surface at least, rather more unfavorable than a week ago, more mines and miners being idle and production steadily diminishing.

"The rail situation is the cynosure of eyes in the iron and steel trade. A western road has bought 35,000 tons at Chicago and a large anthracite railroad has gone into the market at the east. Chicago reports a sale of light rails to Italy.

"Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 4,459,167 bushels, against 4,242,810 last week and 5,183,398 in the corresponding week of 1899. Corn exports aggregate 2,364,249, against 2,156,171 last week and 4,238,749 in this week a year ago."

R. G. Dun & Co.'s review says:

"Prices are slightly lower in iron, wool, coal and sugar, but the produce and textile markets are firm, and in all departments of business no effort by distributors to increase transactions would quickly advance prices. There is little ordering ahead in any kind of merchandise, but steel rail makers look for contracts for about 2,000,000 tons after election.

"The most interesting financial development was the further drop of 1 cent in the pound in sterling exchange, completing a decline of 2 cents in two weeks, without any important change in our money market.

"Failures for the week were 208 in the United States, against 134 last year, and 23 in Canada, against 20 last year."

BIG CROWDS HEAR FAIRBANKS.

Warsaw, Ind., Oct. 6.—Senator Charles W. Fairbanks addressed a large and enthusiastic republican meeting here last night. The meeting was held under a huge tent with a seating capacity of 3,500, yet many were compelled to stand. Senator Fairbanks talked on imperialism, and recalled the fact that the democrats, republicans and populists in the United States senate voted unanimously in favor of the $50,000,000 appropriation to commence the war for humanity's sake against Spain and that, therefore, President McKinley's administration should be commended, instead of criticised, in carrying the war to such a successful conclusion. Senator Fairbanks also contrasted the business and industrial conditions existing under President Cleveland's last administration with the prosperous conditions of today. He stated he had just returned from Kansas and was confident that state would return to the republican fold in November.

ABBEY'S MEDICAL TALKS

Skin Diseases.

The secret of a healthy skin and clear complexion is proper action of the bowels and liver. If the action is sluggish, the waste matter in the blood is not carried away, but is forced out through the pores of the skin. Acne, carbuncles, flesh worms, eczema, hives, pimples are the result. Nature intended the fresh, rosy complexion of youth to last. It would, if your digestion were perfect. ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT will make it so. It regulates the digestive organs and keeps them active. It keeps the system free of the matter which poisons the blood. With pure blood, clear healthy skin is assured. Bleaches and external applications do no good, their effect is merely temporary and they injure the skin. The trouble is in the blood and it can be cured only, by keeping it pure and clean.

Are those pimples and facial blemishes worth anything to you, that you don't want to get rid of them while you can?

Sold by most druggists, or sent by mail.
25c., 50c. and $1 per bottle.
The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co., 9-15 Murray St., New York.
BOOKLET FREE ON REQUEST.

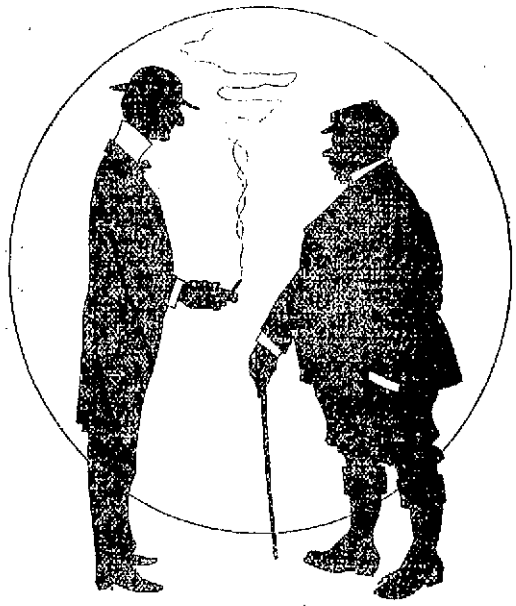
For sale by—
Meyer Bros. & Co.
An all first-class druggists.

Gocke, A. C.
Pellens & Polster, 94 Calhoun St.

Photo copyright by Purdy, Boston, 1900.

LEONARD WOOD, GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CUBA.

The election of delegates to the constitutional convention in Cuba and the subsequent formation of a home government for the island is going to give Governor General Wood a task which will demand his finest diplomacy and wisdom. The Cubans have been so accustomed to associate politics with revolt that it is difficult for them to enter upon anything in the shape of an election with calmness.



"Hot enough for you?"
"No. I'm in the ice business."

THE FIRST BORN

is naturally a subject of wonder and worriment to the young mother. Happy and easy will she be if some kind friend tells her of the marvels of relief to be obtained by the use of

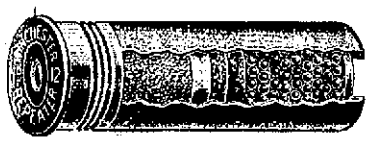
"Mother's Friend"

There is nothing in the world like this simple liniment, used externally. It relaxes all strains and distensions, soothing headaches and nervousness, as well as relieving "morning sickness."

Of Druggists at $1, or sent by express paid on receipt of price. Write for illustrated book containing testimonial and valuable information for all Mothers, free. The Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

"That I should suffer so."

Winchester Loaded Shells,



LOADED SHELLS—We have just received a full line and can supply all kinds of loads in loaded shells.

Winchester Guns.

Call and see us before you buy

A SHOT GUN

For fall shooting.

H. Pfeiffer & Son,

No. 9 E. Columbia St. 'Phone 484.

Glass, Paints, Oils.

MOTHERS!

WHY LET YOUR CHILDREN DIE FOR WANT OF REMEDIES THAT WOULD SAVE THEIR LIVES.

HAS YOUR DARLING CHILD A FEVER.

First of all give it Steketee's Worm Destroyer.
HAS IT A FOUL BREATH?
Give it Steketee's Worm Destroyer, cleanses the stomach.
HAS IT SPASMS?
Give it Steketee's Worm Destroyer.
IS YOUR CHILD RESTLESS AT NIGHT?
It is worms that ails your child.
HAS IT FAINTING FITS?
A sure sign of worms.
The child is restless at night and starts frequently when asleep. Itching and scratching of the anus, and is a sure sign of Pin Worms. Young and old are troubled with worms. Use no salve. Use STEKETEE'S WORM DESTROYER.
MOTHERS MUST HAVE SLEEP.
SLATERVILLE, R. I.—Irwin H. Almy writes the following: "Geo. G. Steketee: You can say for me that your Steketee's Worm Destroyer just knocks the stuffing out of worms. My baby has not been troubled with worms since she used your medicine. Sleeps all night. Before using it, child rolled and tossed all night."
Ask you druggist for Steketee's Pin Worm Destroyer. Take no substitute, 25c at drug stores. 25c by mail. Send 20c postage.

GEO. G. STEKETEE, Grand Rapids, Mich.

A STAR OF HOPE

DR. BUNCE'S NATURE'S HERBS TRADE MARK OF LIFE

FOR ALL SUFFERERS

NATURE'S HERBS OF LIFE

is the only medicine on Earth packed and backed with a Legal Guarantee which says No Cure, No Pay.

It positively cures Rheumatism, Catarrh, Grip, Stomach, Liver, Kidney, Blood and Female Disorders, Constipation and Nervousness. Cures Children of Bed Wetting.

You run no risk of a loss. Your Money back if it fails to cure. A complete 3-Months Treatment and Cure for only $1.00, only 33⅓ cents a Month. You take No Poison. Nature's Herbs of life is God's own medicine, Roots and Herbs.

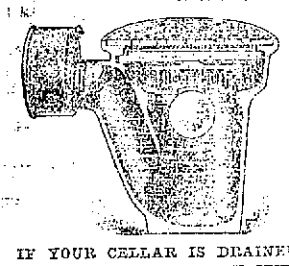
FOR SALE BY ALL FORT WAYNE DRUGGISTS.

A. Hattersly & Son.

PLUMBERS, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS,

48 E. MAIN STREET, FORT WAYNE, IND.

YOU WANT THIS



IF YOUR CELLAR IS DRAINED INTO ANY OF THE CITY SEWERS.

It will prevent water from backing into your cellar.

SOLD BY

EMMETT MARTIN

And all First-Class Plumbers.

W. C. CLEARY,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Has just received a full line FALL AND WINTER SUITINGS AND TROUSERINGS.

Perfect fit guaranteed.

11 W. WASHINGTON ST.

FLOWER BULBS.

Hyacinths, Easter Lilies, Tulips, Chinese Lilies, etc., at

BASH'S SEED STORE, 18 1m. 24 Columbia St.

CALL ON US.

Cape Cod Cranberries, 7c qt.
Best Cider Vinegar, 15c gal.
Gut. Standard. Fruit Jars, 40c doz
Pint Mason Jars, 40c doz.
Fresh Rolled Oats, 2lbs for 5c.
30x60 Smyrna Rugs, $1.00.

EAST LEWIS ST. CASH STORE, S. GANZER, Prop.

287 E. Lewis; Phone 783.

CANNULE-MIDY

These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections. They cure in 48 hours the same diseases without any inconvenience. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!

REDUCED RATES

The Tri-State Building & Loan Association has reduced its rates to borrowing members.

THIS MAKES THE NEW PLANS THE cheapest INSTALLMENT PLAN offered to the borrowing public. You cannot afford to borrow at any other plan.

Call at office for particulars.

INVESTMENTS.

Interest paid on any amount deposited with the association if left 60 days.

Tri-State Building & Loan Ass'n.,

Cor. Berry and Court Streets.

The ribs of tobacco leaves are among the substances out of which paper is made.

CHAS. HOBBS' AWFUL CRIME

HE CRIMINALLY ASSAULTED AN EIGHT-YEAR-OLD GIRL.

Cecelia Springer Was the Victim of His Lust—Fiend Escapes From the County.

Deputy Sheriff Witte's investigation into the rumor of a criminal assault in St. Joe township uncovers a revolting crime. The fiend who committed the terrible act was Charles Hobbs and his victim was Cecelia Springer, the eight-year-old daughter of Henry Springer, a prominent farmer. The little girl attends the Center school and Wednesday morning she was en route to school as usual, when she met Hobbs, who is employed by a Mr. Davis as a farm hand, about one-half mile north of the building. The fiend accosted the child and finally grabbed her and placed a handkerchief over her mouth to prevent an outcry. He carried her into a thicket and accomplished his foul purpose. He threatened the child's life if she told anybody of the awful deed. The victim went to school and the teacher, noticing something was wrong, made inquiry, but Cecelia wouldn't tell, and at 11 o'clock the girl was permitted to go home. She would not tell her mother what was wrong until Friday morning, when she told the story. The father immediately sent word to Sheriff Melching, who has detailed officers to find Hobbs. The brute, recognizing the enormity of his crime, has gone into hiding, but the officers are certain that he will soon be arrested.

Three tims before has Hobbs been guilty of assaulting little girls and once he served a term in prison. The first offense was committed in Ohio and the second in Allen county. For this second offense he served a term in prison. After his release he assaulted the daughter of a farmer near Edgerton and was captured by Sheriff Melching, then a deputy, after a desperate chase. A commission in lunacy found that he was insane and Hobbs was confined in the county asylum, but was finally transferred to the home for feeble-minded, where he remained until three or four months ago, since which time he has been employed by farmers in Washington and St. Joe townships.

HUNTING FOR HOBBS.

Sheriff Melching and his deputies were out nearly all last night hunting for Hobbs. The sheriff learns that two weeks ago he quit working for Mr. Davis and accepted employment with George Engle, who lives south of the city. Last Saturday he quit working for Mr. Engle and went back to Mr. Davis. Tuesday he stated that he would return to Mr. Engle's and help dig potatoes. Wednesday morning he started and it was then that he met the Springer girl. After the assault he returned to the Davis home, received his pay, gathered some clothes together and said he was going to Engle's. He didn't go there, however, and the sheriff believes he is in Ohio and has telegraphed to Ohio officers to watch for him. Part of Hobbs clothing is still at Engle's.

HOBBS' RECORD.

Charles Hobbs was born September 30, 1873, and when only ten or eleven years of age was sent to the Indiana reformatory, not for crime, but simply for destitution and neglect. After the Indiana law was changed so that only young criminals and incorrigibles could be there incarcerated young Hobbs was transferred to the Indiana school for feeble-minded youth. This transfer was made on March 11, 1899. Hobbs was above the average of pupils in intelligence, learned to read and write and the cobbler's trade, and was the best cobbler in the shop. He was taken out by his father, William Hobbs, May 17, 1894, he being then nearly twenty one years old. Shortly after he was arrested twice, serving one year for the second offense. He was again arrested for criminal assault and declared to be insane. He was sent to the county poor asylum and was taken ill with typhoid fever and friends of the feeble-minded institute requested that he be taken there, where he could be cared for. He was re-admitted on December 9, 1895, and worked fairly well, giving little trouble for three years. He then began to demand his liberty, denying that he was feeble-minded or insane. He ran away on August 15, 1899, and was next heard from at Hartford City, where he was at work and doing well. He was next heard of about two months ago working for Mr. Davis, of St. Joe township, who was paying him good wages. In the opinion of persons who have Hobbs in charge, he has shown no symptoms of feeble-mindedness for several years past.

WEDDED AT ADRIAN.

A marriage ceremony which will cause no little surprise to the friends of the bride and groom occurred at Adrian, Mich., last Wednesday evening, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Winnie, of Erie street. The groom is J. A. Seabold, proprietor of the Gibson house, a leading hostelry in Adrian, and the bride was Miss Louise Schwartz, formerly employed in the Fox confectionary in this city. The couple will reside in Adrian, where Mr. Seabold will continue to conduct the Gibson house affairs. He is a son of Mr. J. H. Seabold who a short time ago owned the Star restaurant in this city.

STRIKE FEARED IN COLORADO.

Denver, Col., Oct. 6.—Colorado railways fear a general strike of bituminous coal miners, and for the first time in their history are storing large reserves of fuel. The Denver and Rio Grande and Colorado Southern railways have stocks of coal at division points that will aggregate over a hundred thousand tons. The miners at Walseburg, Trinidad and Brookside say the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, which controls the output, is reducing their pay by means of store exactions to a point where they cannot earn as much as they did three years ago on half time. Five thousand men will be affected.

THEORIES ABOUT CATARRH.

Peculiar Ideas Regarding a Common Disease.

Mark Twain's cure for a cold in the head was simple, but he claims very effective in his own case; his plan was to eat nothing whatever for twenty-four hours or preadinably until the trouble had disappeared.

Although not able to speak from personal experience as to the effectiveness of this treatment, it certainly has the merit of extreme economy, but it occurs to us that the application of it to a case of nasal catarrh might be attended with difficulties.

Catarrh, as every one knows, is a chronic cold in the head and Mr. Twain's treatment, if it should become a fad, would make of us a nation of fasters; an army emulating the example of the immortal Tanner who achieved world wide fame by fasting forty days.

Catarrh is certainly becoming a national disease and there is little doubt but that errors in diet, particularly over eating is a very common cause.

Most people, however, are more interested in the cure of the trouble than in the cause, and modern medical science has produced more effective and less heroic remedies than Mr. Twain's.

Guaiacol is a new remedy, very effective in some forms of Catarrh. Eucalyptol is another which on account of its antiseptic properties is very valuable, while many severe cases of chronic catarrh have been entirely cured by the sanguinaria or extract of Blood root alone.

Within a year an enterprising chemist has combined all of these remedies in tablet form, palatable and convenient and the superiority of this tablet over other catarrh remedies is so apparent that all druggists now carry them in stock to supply the popular demand.

They are called Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and it is doubtful if any medicine has achieved a national popularity in so short a time as this.

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are used by thousands of traveling men because they can be carried in the pocket and used any time in any quantity being free from Cocaine, opiate or any poisonous drug.

They clear the head and throat from the disgusting secretions of catarrh, very often in a few hours' time.

For nasal Catarrh they are far superior to any wash, lotion or ointment the use of which is often inconvenient and annoying as the disease itself.

For coughs, colds, bronchical catarrh and catarrh of the stomach these tablets give immediate relief and a permanent cure where lotions, douches and inhalers make no impression whatever.

This preparation is a boon to catarrh sufferers and any druggist will tell you that Stuart's Catarrh Tablets is a remedy that has come to stay.

OPEN SUNDAYS.

Perrey's Photograph Gallery will be open Sundays from 1 to 3 p. m. 512

PATENTS.

Send rough sketch of your invention for free opinion and advice. Write for free book on patents. We procure patents and sell them. American Patent and Investment Co., Detroit, Mich. John B. Monning, local representative, Odd Fellows Block, Fort Wayne, Ind. 11eod-tf

Hatton's Gallery will close at 3 p. m. on Sunday.

CRESCEUS AFTER NEW MARK.

Cleveland, Oct. 6.—Creseeus, who now holds the world's stallion trotting record, will attempt to beat his own time at the Glenville track this afternoon. The track is in excellent condition. If rain, which is threatened, does not interfere, it is confidently believed that Creseeus will lower his record of 2:04¼. The stallion is in fine form.

NEWS FOR BASE BALL FANS

ST. LOUIS IS GAINING ON THE CHICAGOS.

Krueger Plays Fine Ball for the Perfectos—Fort Waynes in South Bend.

The National league season will end one week from tomorrow and it is now certain that Brooklyn will win the pennant, with Pittsburg in second place, although Philadelphia has an outside chance to land the place. The real fight is for the lead of the second division between Chicago and St. Louis and the contest between Cincinnati and New York to keep from finishing last. The standing of the team one week before the end is as follows:

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Brooklyn	80	52	.606
Pittsburg	74	57	.565
Philadelphia	72	61	.541
Boston	65	68	.499
Chicago	63	70	.473
St. Louis	61	72	.459
Cincinnati	57	74	.444
New York	57	77	.425

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

New York, 9; Boston, 1.
St. Louis, 6; Cincinnati, 1.

NOTES.

The Cincinnatis will play only one game in Fort Wayne. The team is in Chicago, where it will play three games, going to South Bend for a game on October 10. The Reds will come here on October 11, and on the 12th will play in Danville, Ill. The game in this city will be called at 2:30 to permit the Reds to catch the Wabash 5:40 train.

Otto Krueger is playing a better game at second and at the bat for St. Louis than Keister did. Yesterday he accepted five chances without an error and scored two runs, one of them a home run.

"Chick" Stahl now leads the batting order of the Bostons and yesterday he lined out two singles.

The Fort Waynes went to South Bend this morning and will play the Greens three games before returning. All the Inter-State teams have disbanded except Fort Wayne.

Messrs. Youngman and Armour, of the Dayton club, have received word from President Power that the Inter-State league meeting will probably be held in Dayton next Wednesday.

The T. P. A. base ball team of this city left this morning for Indianapolis, where they will play the traveling men of the capital this afternoon. Capt. Abe Minskey is confident that the Post A team will defeat the Indianapolitans.

The Holman Streets will play the Frenchtown Eagles tomorrow afternoon. The Holman Street players are: Fred Volmer, pitcher; Ed Schrader, first base; Robert Travers, second base; John Aubrey, third base; Fred Kreckmeyer, shortstop; Ross Boyer, catcher; Ed Mosimer, left field; Fatty Pressolt, right field; Will Clatter, center field. John Aubrey is manager and Will Mosimer umpire.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago, Oct. 6—An advance of 1½d at Liverpool was the chief factor in wheat at the outset today. The bulge was a surprise to shorts and under their bidding November opened ¾@⅞c higher at 78½c. On profit taking by scalpers the market dropped to 77@78 where it steadied. There was still too much rain in the northwest and receipts were liberal. Local cars were 207, four of contract grade while Minneapolis and Duluth reported 873 against 404 last week and 703 a year ago.

November later declined to 77⅜@77½c and closed dull but steady at 77½@77⅝c, only a shade under yesterday.

The close was steady, November a shade up at 37⅜@37½c.

Corn was quiet and steady in sympathy with wheat. Receipts were 758 cars. November opened at 37½@37⅝c, touched 37⅜@37½c, at which price point the market steadied.

Oats were flat; November opening at 22⅜c. Receipts were 374 cars.

Provisions were easier on selling by packing interests. January pork opened at $11.95 and sold to $11.82½; January lard at $7.00, dropping to $6.92½@6.95 and January ribs at $6.37½.

THE CLOSE.

Prices at the close were as follows:

Wheat—Oct, 78⅞c; Nov., 77½@77⅝c; Dec., 78⅛@78¼c.

Corn—Oct, 40¼c; Nov., 37⅜@37½c; Dec., 34⅝c; May, 35¾c.

Oats—Oct., 22½c; Nov., 22½@22¾c; Dec., 22⅜@22⅝c; May, 24½@24⅝c.

Lard—Oct., $11.00; Nov., $11.60; Jan., $11.87½.

Lard—Oct., $7.27½; Nov., $7.32½; Dec., $7.7½; Jan., $6.95.

Ribs—7-2-½, Jay-da

Ribs—Oct., $7.07½; Nov., $7.30; Jan., $6.32½.

Call It

KIDNEY ACHE.

FORT WAYNE CITIZENS TELL YOU WHY.

May as well call things by their right name. It is backache, to be sure—but the kidneys are to blame. Too much of a strain on the little filters of the blood. They can't take the uric acid out of the blood—that's where the trouble begins.—

You know the rest; backache, headache, urinary troubles, diabetes—and then, Bright's Disease.

Doan's Kidney Pills

are the remedy. Cure kidney troubles of any kind. Are doing it right here in Fort Wayne every day. Fort Wayne people say so. Here is the case of Mrs. W. T. Hume, of 25 East Williams street, wife of the carriage maker, says: "Mr. Hume procured Doan's Kidney Pills at Mayer Bros. & Co.'s drug store and was greatly benefitted by them. He was much troubled with backache and rheumatism caused by disordered kidneys. His back was so lame he could hardly stoop and at times it was very painful for him to keep on working. The rheumatism was mostly in his ankles and caused him a great deal of suffering. As soon as he began taking Doan's Kidney Pills these symptoms of kidney trouble commenced to disappear and soon his kidneys were in better condition than they had been for years."

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale by all druggists—50c a box—Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Flax—Cash N. W., $1.57½; N. W., $1.57; Oct., $1.56½; Nov., $1.55; Dec., $1.55; May, $1.50.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Oct. 6.—Cattle—Receipts 300; nominally steady. Good to prime steers, $5.40@5.90; poor to medium, $4.50@5.40; stockers and feeders, $2.50@4.50; cows, $2.65@4.25; heifers, $2.60@4.65; canners, $2.00@2.60; bulls, $2.50@4.25; calves, $4.00@6.00; Texas fed steers, $4.10@4.85; Texas grass steers, $3.30@4.00; Texas bulls, $2.50@3.25.

Hogs—Receipts today 22,000; Monday, 37,000; left over, 4,081; 5@10c lower; top $5.42½. Mixed and butchers, $4.90@5.42½; good to choice heavy, $4.90@5.40; rough heavy, $4.75@4.90; light, $4.90@5.40; bulk of sales, 5.05@5.35.

THE DAY ON WALL STREET.

New York, Oct. 6.—With the exception of a slight shading off in some of the specialties, prices of stocks opened higher. Pennsylvania was conspicuous in the buying at an advance of a sharp fraction. Tennessee Coal dropped a point. Uneasiness as the character today's bank statement caused sales of the leading stocks and large fractions were clipped off Sugar, Brookly Transit, People's Gas, Continental tobacco and Baltimore and Ohio. After Tennessee coal reached 55 it became steadier and eventually recovered to 57. Pennsylvania was offered freely on the way up and was forced down a point from the best.

In the usual inactive quarter there were some sharp changes. Anaconda mining, Chicago Great Western preferred B., Bergen County gas, and New York air brake advanced 1@2¼ and C. C. and St. Louis declined 1½.

The market hardened for a time under the lead of the coalers and Pennsylvania. Erie second preferred rose 1½; pressed steel car preferred 2¼ and Brooklyn union gas 10 points, since the last sale. Tennessee coal was reactionary. The traders sold the market on the unexpected heavy decrease in bank reserves. The selling pressure proved very light and lacked confidence. One or two specialties fell a point and Consolidated gas lost 2¾. The closing was quite active and fairly steady at the reaction.

NEW YORK PRODUCE.

New York, October 6.—Butter—Receipts, 2,825 pkgs; market dull; creamery, 16@21; June creamery, 17½@20½c; factory, 13½@16c.

Cheese—Receipts, 5,027 pkgs; market dull and weak; large white, 11c; small white, 11¼@11⅝c; large colored, 11c; small colored, 11½@11⅝c.

Eggs—Receipts, 4,503 pkgs; market firm; western regular packing at mark, 12½@15c; western, loss off, 20c.

Sugar—Raw steady; fair refining 4⅛c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4⅝c; molasses sugar, 4c; refined steady; crushed $6.15; powdered, $5.85; granulated, $5.75.

"77"

THE USE OF "SEVENTY-SEVEN" RENDERS THE SYSTEM IMPERVIOUS TO THE CHANGEABLE WEATHER.

COLDS

There are more Colds contracted before the fires are lighted than at any other time. Sitting for hours in a cold room—riding in an open car—exposure without proper clothing, all tend to bring on a chill, or chilly feeling, the first sign of taking Cold.

The prompt use of "77" restores the checked circulation, starts the blood coursing through the veins and "breaks up" the Cold or attack of Grip.

"77" consists of a small vial of plesant pellets and fits the vest pocket.

Doctor book mailed free.

At druggists or sent for 25c. Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York.

THE MONEY MARKET.

New York, Oct. 6.—Money on call steady at 2½ per cent; prime mercantile paper, 5@5½ per cent; sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.84¾ for demand and at $4.81¼@4.81½ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.82@4.82½ and $4.86@4.86½; commercial bills, $4.80½@4.81; bar silver, 64¼c; silver certificates, 64¼@65½c; Mexican dollars 48⅜c.

PUMPKIN CONTEST.

The annual pumpkin contest of the Indiana Furniture company was held this afternoon at the Calhoun street store. About 130 pumpkins were shown, and the largest shown this year was not half the size of the prize winner of last year. Following are the results:

First Prize—William Brann, Harlan; weight of pumpkin, 130 pounds.

Second Prize—J. H. Bueter; weight of pumpkin, 107½ pounds.

Third Prize—H. Brunkhart; weight of pumpkin, 101¾ pounds.

Fourth Prize—J. W. Farner; weight of pumpkin, 85¾ pounds.

PROBING A MYSTERY.

Coroner Barnett, who is investigating the cause of death of Miss Elizabeth E. Weisel, which occurred near Heller's Corners September 26, had the remains exhumed Friday, as detailed in The Sentinel, and Dr. G. C. Stemen conducted a post mortem examination. Several of the organs were brought to the city and turned over to Dr. Drayer, who will make a microscopical examination to aid, if possible, in ascertaining the cause of death. The post mortem examination indicated peritonitis, though opposite the question as to cause of death on the death certificate was the response, "Don't know." Miss Weisel was 26 years old and the investigation is being made at the request of citizens of the neighborhood.

WILL VISIT THE SCHOOL

The members of the Fort Wayne Commercial club, with their ladies, will visit the Indiana School for Feeble Minded Youth on Tuesday, and the invitations for that event state that the house, school rooms and industrial departments will be open from 2 to 4 p. m. Carriages to carry visitors around the grounds and to the farm colony, brickyard, etc., will start at 2, 2:30 and 3 o'clock. A brief program of physical culture, singing and drills will be given in the chapel from 4 to 5 o'clock. Thursday evening Superintendent Johnson will address the regular meeting of the Commercial club on "The Needs of the School for Feeble Minded."

LAST LOW RATE EXCURSION TO TOLEDO, SUNDAY, OCT. 7TH, WABASH R. R.

The WABASH will run one more low rate excursion to Toledo next Sunday, Oct. 7th., account of meeting of Union of Railway Brotherhoods. Tickets $1.00 round trip. Special train will leave at 7:35 a. m., and leave Toledo returning at 9:30 p. m. Remember this is your last chance to go to Toledo for $1.00 this season.

Under rational treatment the average yield of a bee hive in Palestine is 100 pounds.

THE DEATHS AND FUNERALS

ORTMAN.

Linda Jewell Ortman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Ortman, died from scarlet fever at 3:25 o'clock this morning at the family residence, corner of Leith and Jane streets, at the age of six years, eleven months and sixteen days. Mr. and Mrs. Ortman are heavily bereaved, as but a few months ago they lost another child by death.

The funeral services will be held at the residence Sunday afternoon and will be private. Rev. Williams will officiate.

BORCHERDING.

Otto Borcherding, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Borcherding, of 35 Liberty street, died at 5 o'clock Friday evening from meningitis, at the age of six years and six months.

Funeral services will be held Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence and at 2:30 from St. Paul's Lutheran church.

WOLF GOT AWAY.

The wolf which has been kept at the Robison park zoological garden made its escape a few days ago, and within a short time had killed a number of sheep for farmers in that locality. It was finally found in the vicinity of Academie and shot.

HARVEST FESTIVAL.

Rabbi Cohn will conduct special services at the Jewish temple Sunday evening at 7:15 and Monday morning at 10 in celebration of the Feast of Booths (Succoth.) The service is a harvest festival.

HUSBAND GETS DIVORCE.

In the circuit court this afternoon Samuel Snyder filed application for a divorce from his wife, Mary Emily Snyder, alleging that she was apparently enamored of a married man and was cruel and inhuman in her treatment of the husband. The divorce was granted and the wife received alimony in the sum of $750, which was paid in cash. The couple shed tears when the money was paid over and they separated forever. Hon. W. G. Colerick was plaintiff's attorney.

LOCAL NEWS.

W. A. Gould, who has been seriously ill for some time, is reported much improved.

Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Stultz, of this city, and their guest, Miss Bertha Cloud, of Peru, will spend Sunday the guest of Dr. Webster, in South Whitley.

Mrs. E. E. Morgan is entertaining a number o little folks this afternoon in honor of the sith anniversary of the birth of her daughter, Margaret. Forty young people were present and the afternoon was pleasantly passed with games of different kinds. Delicious refreshments were served. The hours were fro 2 to 5 o'clock.

The voting contest held last evening at the corner of Main and Webster streets, under the auspices of the Westminster Social circle, was a most successful affair and was attended by a large crowd. A large picture of the white house was used in this contest and the candidate whose name was hung nearest the door was declared elected, Candidate McKinley being the successful one. Other interesting contests were held and an evening of great pleasure was passed.

Miss Hattie Skelton will spend Sunday in Toledo, the guest of her sister, Mrs. A. W. Payne.

F. H. Poole will spend Sunday in Ronie City, on a fishing expedition.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

SYRUP OF FIGS

Acts Pleasantly and Promptly.

Cleanses the System Gently and Effectually when bilious or costive.

Presents in the most acceptable form the laxative principles of plants known to act most beneficially.

TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS

BUY THE GENUINE — MANF'D. BY

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

For sale by druggists – price 50¢ per bottle.

PHYSICAL CULTURE AND THE ART OF EXPRESSION.....

Classes for Children Saturdays at 9 a. m. at WESTMINSTER SCHOOL BUILDING.

For special classes of clubs of adults address

MISS ELLA KEEL,

224 West Berry Street.

Graduate of Emerson College of Oratory, Boston.

J. C. Peltier,

Undertaker and Embalmer,

17 W. WAYNE ST.

NOTICE.

Gas, cooking and heating stoves and furniture of all kinds for sale cheap at 23 West Main street. Goldstine's Place. Storage and Loan Office.

The Model Light.

The match nuisance can be eliminated only by the use of electricity. No other light is possible without matches.

For this reason alone the incandescent lamp should be preferred, but there is economy, health and convenience besides.

W. A. BRAUN,

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR,

Phone 397. 32½ CALHOUN ST.

THIEME

THE TAILOR.

Fine Tailoring at Popular Prices.

39 E. COLUMBIA ST

METAL RECOVERED

CAPTAIN STOLL LOCATES LOT OF STOLEN BRASSES.

WERE IN A LIMA JUNK SHOP

AND THE LOT REPRESENTED ABOUT $1,800.

ASSISTANT MASTER MECHANIC

JOHN DALMAN, JR., RECEIVES AN APPOINTMENT.

Captain Stoll and Lieutenant Harrod, of the Pennsylvania police department, and their patrolmen have been on the alert for several months after some brass car boxes that were stolen last July. There were twenty-four of them and yesterday twenty-three of them were found in the junk shop of Max Benstein, at Lima, Ohio. Not only were the Pennsylvania brasses there, but about 1,000 other car brasses which had been stolen from other railways were found in the same establishment. Captain Stoll estimates the value of the entire lot at about $1,800. About 600 of the brasses have not been identified, having a private mark which is not known to the detectives. About 400 of the pieces have been identified, however, by the owners. They belonged to the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, the Lake Erie and Western, Clover Leaf, Ohio Central, Cincinnati Northern, Big Four, Baltimore and Ohio and the Lake Shore. Some of the railways have issued affidavits against Benstein and he will be taken before the grand jury for indictment. This is one of the best pieces of detective work in that line of recent date and it goes to show the efficiency of the Pennsylvania police department.

JOHN DALMAN'S APPOINTMENT.

Master Mechanic B. Fitzpatrick, of the Pennsylvania, has issued notice of the appointment of John Dalman, jr., as assistant master mechanic and that young man began the duties of his office this morning. The bulletin states that the office is a temporary on, but there seems to be a general belief that it may be permanent. Several years ago it was the rule for the master mechanic to have an assistant, but Mr. Fitzpatrick has not had aid in that way recently. John Dalman is a son of John Dalman, sr., the ex-county auditor, and is a graduate of the Fort Wayne schools and an eastern polytechnic college.

WILL ASK FOR A SUBSIDY.

A petition bearing the signatures of about seventy of the leading citizens of Wayne township, including a number of Fort Wayne merchants, is ready for presentation to the county commissioners. It prays for the privilege of an election to decide whether or not Wayne township shall give $100,000 towards building the Fort Wayne and Butler railway. The conditions are that the company shall connect Fort Wayne and Butler by rail and that the company shall establish a division point at this city and maintain locomotive repair shops here. The proposition will undoubtedly meet with favor by a majority of the voters.

WALLACE MUDD ADVANCED.

News has been received here of the advancement in railway service of Wallace Mudd, a young man who formerly lived in this city. He has been appointed general yardmaster of the Philadelphia and Reading, at Philadelphia. This will be all the more surprising to the friends of the young man, because when here and for several years after leaving this city Wallace was engaged in the mechanical work, which is an entirely different line from that in which he is now engaged. He is the son of Master Mechanic G. W. Mudd, of the western division of the Wabash, who was general foreman of the shops in this city during the administration of Master Mechanic Frank W. Morse. For awhile young Mudd was general foreman of the Ashley shops of the Wabash.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Frank Barr has taken a position in the Wabash boiler shop.

Yard Engineer Harry Kelker, of the Pittsburg, is sick and off duty.

Theodore Dobler, of the Pittsburg round house, is sick and off duty.

Ed Gebhardt, of the Wabash boiler shop, is taking a few days' lay off.

C. Romy, of the Pittsburg lumber yards, is off duty, nursing a sprained wrist.

The "Trip to Coontown" people left this morning for Lima over the Pittsburg road.

Blacksmith Frank Giraud, of the Pittsburg shops, is visiting friends in Lima, Ohio.

There will be no meeting of Division No. 12, B. of L. E., tomorrow, on account of the union meeting at Toledo, Ohio.

Ed Fairfield, a shopman, and his wife are entertaining a son, the first child in the family.

Wabash engines 775 and 194 are in the boiler shop for repairs, the latter for a new firebox.

Owen Barry, of the Pittsburg blacksmith shop, has gone to the country to see a sick relative.

Machinist E. Coleman and Carl Zurmuhlen, of the Wabash shops, are sick and unable to work.

When the Chicago and Grand Trunk is reorganized it will be called the Grand Trunk Western railway.

It is expected that the next annual inspection of the Pennsylvania railroad system will begin about October 10.

R. N. Neeley, a road fireman, is acting as engine hostler at the Pittsburg roundhouse during the sickness of George Iba.

Motive Power Superintendent D. F. Crawford and Master Mechanic B. Fitzpatrick are in Chicago on Pennsylvania railway business today.

Wabash engine 207 is out today, being tested for valve motion before it is sent into active service. This engine has been thoroughly repaired.

M. R. Hardendorf, M. K. Griffith and C. B. Waterson, of the Pittsburg blacksmith shop, will go to Maples and Monroeville today on a pleasure trip.

Engineer Ed Jones, the unfortunate victim of a railway accident at Portland last week, is resting well and making rapid progress towards recovery.

The Pittsburg shopmen are enjoying a half-holiday this afternoon. The Saturday half-holiday rule is expected to continue throughout the month of October.

George R. Campbell, contracting freight agent, and A. H. Crawford, soliciting freight agent of the Kansas City Southern, have tendered their resignations.

Conductor P. A. Tyler and Brakeman C. W. Bachman and J. F. Curran, of the Pittsburg, are sick and off duty. G. W. Meyers and J. Moore, shop hands, are also on the sick list.

E. T. Davis, foreman of the Pennsylvania's freight house at Indianapolis, will arrive in the city this evening and be the guest of his son. C. E. Davis, of the Pennsylvania freight house.

There were repaired and turned out of the Pittsburg shops during the week ending today engines 274, 269, 316 and 276, and taken in for repairs during the same period engines 7, 334, 199 and 306.

Included in the shipments from the electric works today were a 900-light dynamo, with equipment material, for Rhinebeck, N. Y., and a forty-five-light arc machine, with arc lamps, for Salesville, R. I.

William Madison, foreman of the lathe department of the Pittsburg shops, has gone to Chicago, accompanied by his wife, for a little pleasure. W. Y. Cherry is acting foreman during Mr. Madison's absence.

Brakemen W. F. Dibble and D. H. Haus, of the Pittsburg, are off duty on account of injuries received yesterday. Mr. Dibble had the middle finger of his right hand pinched, but the nature of Mr. Haus' injuries could not be learned this morning.

Harry Shives, foreman of one of the steam hammer gangs in the Bass smith shop, had a hand slightly injured Friday and has taken a lay off to allow the wound to heal. During his absence Foreman Slater is having the furnace of that hammer renewed.

Bert Mills, of the electric laboratory, resumed his duties this morning. His wife presented him with an heir—one of the prettiest little ones ever sent to gladden a fond papa's heart—and he had been off duty in order that he might become familiar with his new domestic situation.

Mark Rowan, the Pennsylvania local freight brakeman, whose misfortune was noted in The Sentinel a few days ago, is recovering from the paralytic stroke, but he is suffering with a fever which has typhoid symptoms. The attending physicians hope to be able to avert an attack of typhoid fever.

John Rupp, a blacksmith in the Pittsburg shops, is suffering from an attack of rheumatism and was unable to report for duty this morning. Pat Bresnahan, of the machine shop, is also sick, while Adam Collis and E. J. Barry, of the same department, are taking a few days' lay off to attend to private business.

Killian Vorndran, watchman at the Broadway crossing of the Pittsburg, last night received a telegram informing him of the death of his brother-in-law, John Weideman, which occurred at that gentleman's home in Defiance, Ohio. Adam Smith and Miss Clara Smith, who are also relatives, have gone to Defiance to attend the funeral.

John Rowe, mechanical engineer of the Lake Erie and Western, with headquarters at Lima, Ohio, is in the city getting pointers from the Pittsburg shops as to the best methods of equipping a railway shop. The Lake Erie and Western contemplates some radical improvements in its works at Lima. Mr. Rowe was formerly employed in the drafting department of the Pennsylvania company in this city and is quite well known to the men employed in the shops here.

A. S. Durnell, foreman of the east tin shop of the Pittsburg, and his wife have gone to Chicago on a little pleasure trip.

It was stated at St. Paul yesterday that the Northern Pacific and the Soo lines will meet and possibly go below the reduced rates announced Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Jones will go to Detroit this evening, to be the guest of friends a few days. Mr. Jones is one of the oldest engineers on the Pittsburg.

George R. Blanchard, ex-vice president of the Erie lines, and later commissioner of the Central and Joint Traffic association, is seriously ill at New York, his home, with a complication of diseases.

General Manager L. F. Loree, of the Pennsylvania lines west, has started home from Paris, where he led the effort which secured the next meeting of the International Railway Congress for American.

Dr. E. J. McOscar was called upon yesterday to attend Henry Shafer, a Pennsylvania track repairer, who had the misfortune to have a hand painfully injured at Maples, Ind. Mr. Shafer resides on Horace street.

Switchman Weaver, of the Nickel Plate, who was taken ill several days ago, has symptoms of typhoid fever. The attending physician thinks the fever can be broken up before it developes, but Mr. Weaver will be off duty several days.

Otto Oldfest reported for duty on the Nickel Plate yesterday, after an absence of three months, during which he was on a farm in North Dakota. He was accompanied from the west by a bride and the couple will soon be at housekeeping in the west end.

William Grout, passenger conductor on the Grand Rapids and Indiana road, who had been denied entrance to his home for a few weeks on account of the presence there of scarlet fever, is now permitted to stop at home, the patients having recovered and quarantine having been raised.

During the progress of the Hillsdale fair the Lake Shore road carried about 16,000 people into that city. The fair and the consequent travel by rail into Hillsdale was the greatest in the history of that city. P. C. Liggett, Lake Shore agent at this point, attended the fair a couple days.

General Passenger Agent A. J. Smith, of the Lake Shore, had an interesting surprise Tuesday when twenty-nine passenger men, associated with Mr. Smith on lines of the Vanderbilt system, entered his home unannounced. According to his usual custom when at home the Lake Shore passenger man had retired early. When he awoke there were twenty-nine of his "boys" in his room, and a valuable pair of diamond-studded gold cuffbuttons was presented to him.

The railroads of New England are overcoming the trolley competition by going into the business themselves. The New Haven railroad now owns a number of electric roads running parallel to its steam lines, which act as feeders, and the Boston and Maine is moving in the same direction. It has filed a petition with the New Hampshire supreme court asking for authority to build an electric road from Concord to Nashua, N. H. New England is covered with a network of electric roads. In eastern Massachusetts one company—the Massachusetts Electric company—owns forty-one electric roads running from Nashua, N. H., to Newport, R. I. The building of these roads has resulted in a steady decline in the suburban passenger business of the steam roads.

Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, second son of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt and principal heir to his fortune, on Monday morning at 9 o'clock surprised E. V. W. Rossiter, treasurer of the New York Central, and other acquaintances by reporting for work at Mr. Rossiter's office in the Grand Central station. A desk was assigned to him, and he labored the regular office hours, from 9 till 5, with an hour out for luncheon. Mr. Rossiter had known all along that Mr. Vanderbilt would soon take up his practical life work as a railroad man at an early day, but no particular date had been set for his beginning. His office associates include Edward L. Rossiter, chief clerk, son of the treasurer, and Mr. Greer, son of Rev. Dr. Greer, of St. Bartholomew's. E. V. W. Rossiter is the head of the department and George S. Prince is his first assistant.

Dr. Bull's

Cures all Throat and Lung Affections.

COUGH SYRUP

Get the genuine. Refuse substitutes.

IS SURE

Salvation Oil cures Rheumatism. 15 & 25 cts.

OPEN SUNDAYS.

Perrey's Photograph Gallery will be open Sundays from 1 to 3 p. m. 5t2

MEN'S SUITINGS.

For Fall and Winter wear. See the large line at G. Schmidt's, Merchant Tailor, 57 East Berry St. All work guaranteed. 27-tf

THE WATER WORKS TRUSTEES

WERE ON RACK IN CITY COUNCIL LAST NIGHT.

The Council Failed to Approve the Expenditure of Certain Moneys —A Hot Discussion.

The city council met in committee of the whole last evening and discussed the waterworks trustees' recent reports. Councilman Hench was chairman and Councilman Lennart secretary. The principal matters for consideration were the majority and minority reports of the committee on waterworks. Barney Berkenstein had made a minority report disapproving the action of the trustees in awarding a contract for bath tubs in the pumping stations for $350 without advertising for bids and the employment of the firm of Breen & Morris to represent them, thus ignoring the city attorney. Councilman Bauer favored the adoption of the majority report, which recommended the approval of the report of the trustees. Councilmen Hosey and Berkenstein were pronounced in their opposition to the approval of the report. Mr. Hosey wanted to know why the trustees had expended $32,000 for a pumping station on which the original bid was only $17,000, without coming to the council for approval. Mr. Tagtmeyer, one of the trustees, explained that the original contract, which was approved by the council, provided for extras at the contract price, but that the trustees objected when the figures were presented by Contractor Suelzer. The contractor threatened to sue and it was finally decided to arbitrate and keep the matter out of court and for this reason Breen & Morris and arbitrators were employed. Mr. Tagtmeyer said the board meant no reflection on Mr. Shambaugh's ability when they employed Breen & Morris. Mr. Shambaugh was called on and said that he had gone into the case finally, he believed, without being requested to do so by the trustees, and he added: "When the matter was finally settled I did the settling." In the matter of awarding a contract without advertising, Mr. Tagtmeyer said the trustees were desirous of saving $15 or $20 for advertising and besides secure a good job. Some of the councilmen contended that the trustees could award a contract without advertising where the expenditure did not exceed $500, but the city attorney informed the council that the law required that the trustees had no such right. He said that the trustees, however, had only followed a precedent in employing attorneys and awarding contracts.

When the question was called for on the motion to approve the majority report, Councilman Berkenstein raised the point that there was no valid majority report, as only two members of a committee of five had signed, and he moved the adoption of the minority report. Mr. Clark, a member of the committee, who had signed neither report, said that he believed the waterworks department should be aired, and inasmuch as the figures in the majority report were correct, he moved the report be adopted and a resolution passed censuring the board for unnecessary expenditures.

Mr. Hosey objected to the approval of the majority report, which action would place every councilman who voted for it on record as favoring extravagance. He urged that the council simply withhold approval. The money has already been paid out and can't be got back, so the best censure, he thought, would be to refuse to approve the expenditures. Mr. Hosey also said he wanted the board hereafter to come before the council before it makes large contracts, in order that their plans may be discussed openly. The people, he said, were interested not only in what money had been paid out, but more so in what kind of water they were to get in future. He suggested that the whole matter be left open, and that at a subsequent meeting the affairs of the waterworks be taken up and sifted to the bottom.

The suggestion of Mr. Hosey prevailed and the council adjourned without taking action to meet again at the call of the chairman.

FARMERS' 12TH ANNUAL EXCURSION! TO GRAND RAPIDS, OCTOBER 11TH.

This popular low-rate excursion will be run this year by the G. R. & I. Ry on October 11th, 1900. It occurs at a most opportune time for a visit to the "Furniture City." Special train will leave Fort Wayne at 5:00 a. m., arriving Grand Rapids at 10:00 a. m.; returning trains will leave Grand Rapids, 7:00 p. m. and 11:00 p. m.

416 J. E. ROSS, Agent.

The Spiritualists will hold services at the Elektron building on East Berry street Sunday. Lyceum, 10:30 a. m.; lecture at 7:30 p. m.

Egg Baking Powder

A baking powder which Is "Purity Itself" to which is added the whites of eggs.

Stir a teaspoonful with five teaspoonfuls of water and see the result.

Do the same with the powder you are now using.

Which one do you want to use?

Our sales have increased four-fold here since we first asked you to give EGG Baking Powder just *one* trial

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

Sister Read my Free Offer

Wise Words to Sufferers

From a Woman of Notre Dame, Indiana

I WILL mail, free of any charge, this Home Treatment with full instructions and the history of my own case to any lady suffering from female trouble. You can cure yourself at home without the aid of any physician. It will cost you nothing to give the treatment a trial, and if you desire to continue it will only cost you about twelve cents a week. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. I have nothing to sell. Tell other sufferers of it—that is all I ask. It cures all, young or old alike. If you feel a bearing-down sensation, sense of impending evil, pain in the back or bowels, creeping feeling up the spine, a desire to cry frequently, bad dreams, weariness, frequent desire to urinate, or if you have Leucorrhea (Whites), Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty or Painful Periods, Tumors or Growths, address MRS. M. SUMMERS, NOTRE DAME, IND., U. S. A., for the FREE TREATMENT and FULL INFORMATION. Thousands besides myself have cured themselves with it. I send it in plain wrappers.

TO MOTHERS OF DAUGHTERS I will explain a simple Home Treatment which speedily and effectually cures *Leucorrhea, Green Sickness* and *Painful or Irregular Menstruation* in young ladies. It will *save you money* and *cause your daughter the humiliation* of explaining her troubles to others. Prompt and health always result from its use.

WHEREVER YOU LIVE I can refer you to well-known ladies of your own State or county who KNOW and will GLADLY TELL any sufferer that this Home Treatment REALLY CURES ALL DISEASED CONDITIONS of our delicate female organism, thoroughly STRENGTHENS RELAXED MUSCLES AND LIGAMENTS which cause displacement, and MAKES WOMEN WELL. Write to-day, as this offer will not be made again. Address,

MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box 198 Notre Dame, Ind., U. S. A.

GRAPHOPHONES!

The latest thing for parlor entertainments. We sell them, price from

$5 to $1.00

1000 Different Records

In stock to select from. Everything new as fast as it comes out.

Come in and hear them play.

Have you seen the new

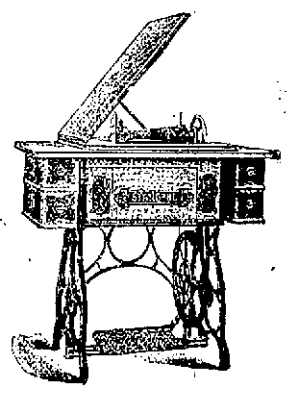
Vapor 50 Candle Power Lamp.

Cheapest light in existence. See them burn every night in our store.

Price from $3.50 to $15.

MEYER CYCLE CO.,

39-41 W. Berry Street.



Do You Know That You Can Save

One-third of the time that you spend in sewing by the use of the

Standard Rotary Shuttle Sewing Machine?

Sews faster, runs lighter, lasts longer than any other sewing machine, and every Standard makes a lock and chain stitch, at

C. C. SCHLATTER & CO.,

Hardware, Silver Plated Table Ware & Cutlery, 38 and 40 E. Columbia St.

--RURODE'S--

TRADE BRINGERS.

The weather has not been favorable for the selling of fall and winter goods. We offer some special values today that ought to be of interest to you as every item means

Money Saved. Special Linen Offering.

You know our reputation for good values in linens; here are a few unusual good things:

TOWELINGS.

Extra heavy brown crash, 5c a yard.

Heavy brown crash, 18 inches wide, 10c value, 8c a yard.

Fine brown crash, 20 inches wide, 12½c quality, 10c a yard.

Good quality bleached cotton crash, 4c a yard.

Heavy bleached crash, worth 8c a yard, for 5c a yard.

Our 10c bleached crash, fine quality, 8c a yard.

Extra fine bleached crash 12½c value, 10c a yard.

TOWELS.

Linen Huck Towels, our 12½c quality, 10c each.

Linen Huck Towels, regular value 15c, special price 12½c each.

Fine and heavy linen huck towels, worth 18c, special 15c each.

Extra large linen huck towels, regular price 22c, now 18c each.

Damask Towels in choice designs, 10c each.

Damask Towels, good value at 18c, now 15c each.

Damask Towels, extra size and quality, worth 25c, now 20c each.

Damask Towels, beautiful in quality and patterns, 35c value, 25c each.

Cream Table Damask, 58 inches wide, choice patterns, 25c a yard.

TABLE DAMASK.

Cream table damask, full 60 inches wide, our 35c quality, 28c a yard.

Heavy cream table damask 72 inches wide 50c value, 37½c a yard.

Fine cream table damask 64 inches wide, well worth 50c, now 43c a yard.

Extra cream table damask, 72 inches wide, 50c a yard.

Bleached damask, all pure linen, our 45c quality, 37½c a yard.

Bleached damask, all linen extra good value at 50c, special price, 42c a yard.

All linen bleached damask, our regular 60c quality, 50c a yard.

All linen bleached damask, beautiful in quality, 75c value, 60c a yard.

Fine all linen bleached damask, worth 85c, special 75c a yard.

Our $1.00 quality all linen bleached damask, 80c a yard.

Choice designs in fine bleached damask, worth $1.25, now $1.00 a yard.

Extraordinary values in napkins, table sets, and bed spreads, much less than you ought to pay.

HOSIERY SPECIALS.

None but trustworthy hosiery is worth considering for fall wear. Our Onyxbrand possesses every good quality that goes to make a perfect stocking. These values are right.

Women's seamless fast black hose high spliced heel and double sole, special value, 3 pairs for 25c.

Women's seamless fast black hose high spliced heel and double sole, value 20c a pair, special price, 15c a pair.

Women's full fashioned fast black real Maco yarn, high spliced heel and double sole, 18c a pair, 3 pair for 50 cents.

Women's fast black Onyx brand hose in black, black with white and split feet in cotton and Lisle thread, plain and ribbed, the best in the world for the price, 25c a pair.

Children's seamless fast black hose, double heel, sole and knee, 10c a pair.

Children's heavy weight fast black ribbed hose the sort that wears well, 15c a pair.

DOMESTIC BARGAINS.

Good quality apron and dress ginghams, worth 6c, 5c a yard.

Unbleached muslin full yard wide a mill value today 5½c a yard, special here 5c a yard.

Bleached muslin full yard wide soft finish, value 7c a yard, our price, 6c a yard.

100 pieces outing flannel in choice styles, worth 6¼c a yard, here only 5c a yard.

Unbleached sheets ready to use full size and good quality, 40c each.

Bleached sheets good muslin, full size, can't make them as cheap, 48c each.

MRS. HOUCK will remain with us for a few days longer. Do not miss seeing her display of art needlework.

The Rurode Dry Goods Co.

Jevver Havva

Desire to know who sells the

Best $3.00 Hat

In the city? It is sold exclusively by

WM. MEYER & BRO.,

84 Calhoun Street.

CLAIRVOYANT.

MRS. DR. BEATTIE,
THE FAMOUS ENGLISH CLAIRVOYANT. PALMIST AND CARD READER,
Office and Residence
63 WEST JEFFERSON STREET.

Call and consult her. Don't stumble on with bad luck and an aching heart when matters can be set right for you. She breaks evil influence, tells sick people what is their real trouble. Never fails on matters of law, lost affection, love, luck, marriage, divorce, lost articles, missing treasures; who is your friend, enemy, lover or rival. Full satisfaction guaranteed. Office hours 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily except Sunday.

Ladies, 25c; gentlemen, 50c. 'Phone 1472 Main.

—THE—
CITIZENS TRUST COMPANY.
Cor. Berry and Clinton Sts.
CAPITAL $200,000.00.
3 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Deposits of.....
One Dollar
—AND UP.—
LOANS—Made on farm and City property at low rates

Try The Sentinel Want Column.

Not Merely Yards of Cloth.

That's not what you are paying for when you buy a suit from your tailor. To give you full value, he must furnish you perfection of fit, finish and correct style. He must put into that suit the workmanship of the artist tailor, not the mere seam-sewing of the common workman. These are things that put character and worth into a garment. They are the never slighted features of Mautner-made garments.

I. Mautner & Co.

52 CALHOUN ST.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, OCT. 6, 1900.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Editorial Rooms.....660
Business Office.....173

THE WEATHER.

Chicago, Oct. 6.—Forecast for Indiana—Showers and thunder storms tonight and Sunday; much cooler Sunday afternoon; high southerly winds.

LOCAL LINES.

Fred Snyder, of Angola, is at the New Aveline.

Mr. and Mrs. George Allen are visiting at Kendallville.

Claude Bireley has returned from a visit in Pennsylvania.

Miss Mina Baals is entertaining Miss Elva Simons, of LaOtto.

F. C. Gaffney has returned from a week's outing at Hillsdale, Mich.

Clyde C. Davis, of Winchester, is among the arrivals at the Randall.

Mrs. P. W. Wheeler, of Chicago, is visiting her mother, Mrs. C. Boseker.

Miss Minnie Bakemeyer, of Cincinnati, is visiting friends in the city.

Val Brown, of Columbia City, is transacting business in Fort Wayne today.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. James Grains, of 137 Fairfield avenue—a daughter.

H. M. Beaver will leave tomorrow for a visit with friends at Fredericktown, Ohio.

H. A. Logan, I. N. Stevens and M. W. Simons, of Plymouth, are at the Wayne today.

Miss Ethel Ainsworth, of 76 Wells street, has returned from a visit at Paulding, Ohio.

James Taft has returned from a visit in eastern cities, where he has been purchasing goods.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Engy, of Chicago, are in the city visiting Mrs. Drake, of Wallace street.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Scott, of 28 Baker street, have gone to Cleveland, O., for a visit with friends.

Dr. A. J. Rauch has returned from a business trip to Stroh, the new cement town in Lagrange county.

Rev. J. C. Breckenridge will preach at No. 4 school house, in Wayne township, Sunday afternoon, at 2:30.

C. F. Krah, who has been making a tour of Europe, arrived home yesterday. Mr. Krah has been absent since June 5.

Nathan Morris and Bement Lyman, of Indianapolis, and N. G. Mercer, of Burlington, Iowa, are in the city on business with the Olds Wagon works.

Judge W. L. Penfield, of Auburn, is a guest at the New Aveline. Mr. Penfield is holding a government position at Washington, a solicitor in the state department.

Rena Porter, the 5-year-old daughter of O. F. Porter, residing five miles from the city on the St. Joe gravel road, is critically ill and her death is expected to occur at any time.

F. Fisher and daughter, Miss Myrtle, who were called to the city to attend the funeral of Mr. Fisher's mother two weeks ago, left this morning for their home at Fort Scott, Kas.

Mr. and Mrs. Walker Whiteside are registered at the Wayne.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Niswonger, of Peru, are in the city the guests of Dr. H. W. Niswonger, of 103 West Superior street.

As the Tenth ward republican club was marching to headquarters Friday evening a carriage containing three women drove into the procession at Barr and Lewis streets. T. W. DeVilbiss, who was one of the marchers, was struck by the carriage and painfully bruised.

FRESH BALTIMORE OYSTERS. KALAMAZOO CELERY, CAPE COD CRANBERRIES, AND FRUITS FOR THIS AFTERNOON.

Large Selects, for frying, 25c can.
Large Standards, for stewing, 20c can.
Nice Bleached Celery, 18c bunch.
Best Cape Cod Cranberries, 8c qut.
Fresh Concord Grapes, 10c basket.
Nice Free Stone Peaches, $1.25 bushel.
Small Basket Peaches, 15c.
New York Quinces, 40c peck.
Jamaica Oranges, 35c dozen.
Messina Lemons, 15c and 25c doz.
New Chestnuts, 30c qut.
California Peaches, Pears, Plums and Grapes.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

POTATOES! POTATOES!

Now is the time to lay in your winter potatoes. We are unloading a car today and we put one in the house Tuesday. They are very fine sand-grown potatoes, 40c per bu., at

THE NEW KEYSTONE,
233 and 240 Calhoun Street.

A. B. White will go to New York city on Tuesday, on a business mission.

Mrs. Eva DeLaGrange, who is quite ill, is slightly improved and she is able to sit up occasionally.

C. G. Gilhams, of LaGrange; J. H. Hackett, of Huntington, and M. D. Smith, of Waterloo, are at the New Aveline.

The Ladies' auxiliary of the Ancient Order of Hibernians will give an oyster supper in Library hall from 5 to 9 o'clock this evening.

There will be a meeting of Phoenix lodge No. 101, K. of P., Monday evening, at which the first and second degrees will be conferred.

Mrs. F. J. Kanaga, her son, Merlin, and her daughter, Bonata, left today for Butler, Ohio, where Mrs. Craig, the mother of Mrs. Kanaga, is lying dangerously ill.

Mr. and Mrs. John Richey, of North Webster, Ind., a newly married couple, are the guests of their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Jap Edsall, of 61 Oliver street.

Mr. Henry, who conducts a notion store on Lafayette street, was removed to St. Joseph's hospital this morning critically ill from obstruction of the bowels.

Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Evans and son will leave next Monday for St. Mary's, Ohio, where they will visit friends. They will return the latter part of the week.

Miss May Teagarden has returned from Garrett, where she visited the family of G. W. Spencer, trainmaster on the Baltimore and Ohio. Miss Marie Spencer is visiting her uncle and aunt, on Superior street.

The High School Boys' McKinley club paraded the streets Friday evening, armed with cymbals and other noisy instruments, for the purpose of advertising the football game that was played this afternoon at League park.

The Young Ladies' Missionary Circle of Wayne Street M. E. church gave a delightful social at the residence of Mrs. W. S. Rehrer last evening. Mr. Phelps' singing and Miss Weingardner's reading were enjoyable features of the evening.

Dr. W. D. Parr, of Wayne street M. E. church, will preach a sermon on Monday evening, at the West Jefferson street Church of Christ, on the subject, "Why I Am a Methodist."

There will be no services in the Reformed churches on Sunday, owing to the absence of the pastors, who are in Louisville attending synod meetings.

The meeting of the W. C. T. U., which was to have been held at the home of Mrs. William Smith, in the country, has been postponed from the time set and the place of meeting will be at the Berry street M. E. church on Tuesday afternoon, at 2:30.

The South Side Aid society will meet on Monday afternoon with Mrs. A. O. Waterman, on West Creighton avenue.

Metropolitan Mirror, N. Y.—"Evn Maude Winegardner is a genius of striking personality. She has the face of a tragedian which in repose is a volume of passion and sorrow. As the author of "Was it Fault or Destiny," she has touched upon the tenderest chords of human love, and she reads this thrilling story with the taste and delicacy of an artist born." Miss Winegardner will receive and organize classes on Monday and Tuesday evenings, October 8 and 9 in oratory, Shakespeare, Scotch, and physical culture. Those interested can call at 155 West Wayne street. Bell Phone 408.

MAY HOLD GOLF CONTEST.

A golf contest between a picked team from the Fort Wayne Golf club and a team from the Toledo Golf club is talked of, and although no definite arrangements have been made, every effort is being put forth to hold the contest. The games would be held in this city at the Hamilton links. S. W. Draper, of Toledo, a member of the golf club in that city, has been in the city for several days and has discussed the proposed contest with several local golfers.

S. Fieldblent, 76 Barr, pays good prices for old clothes. Drop me a postal card. 27-tf

All members of the Soldiers Sons and Citizens Republican club and other soldiers and citizens are urgently requested to be at the club rooms, corner Berry and Clinton street next Wednesday morning, October 10th, 1900, to participate in the parade in honor of Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Republican candidate for vice president,

U. H. STEWART, Pres.
CHAS. RAU, Secy.

Hatton's Gallery will close at 3 p. m. on Sunday.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

STATE RECORD BROKEN.

The heavy hauling record for Indiana was broken on Thursday and the new record was established by a truck owned by the Brown Trucking company, of this city. The truck was built by B. H. Baker, of this city, and its weight is 7,000 pounds. The load hauled was pumping machinery for the Fort Wayne Gas company and the weight of the machinery was 40,000 pounds, or twenty tons. It took ten teams of horses and three traction engines to do the job, the load being hauled a distance of three miles over a mud road from Hartford City.

DR. C. H. ECKERT INJURED.

Dr. C. H. Eckert, of Marion, was painfully injured in a runaway accident in that city last evening. Dr. Eckert was thrown from his carriage and his injuries include a broken wrist, a fracture of one rib and of one of his great toes. Dr. Eckert formerly resided in this city and his brother, David Eckert, left this afternoon for Marion to visit the injured man.

FT. WAYNE DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

The Fort Wayne Democratic club will hold a meeting in Saengerbund hall Tuesday night. This club consists of old-time democrats. We care not what you voted four years ago, and all those affiliating now with the democratic party are welcome to become members. Speeches will be made by several of our best orators. Everybody come.

D. L. HARDING, Pres.
F. E. PURCELL, Sec. G-3t

CHICAGO HORSE SHOW.

While the great Chicago Horse Show, which will be held in the new Coliseum building October 29 to November 3, inclusive, promises to be the fashionable event of the year in the middle west and society in Chicago and many other cities is in a flutter of excitement over the prospects, there is an important interest and value in this important exhibition for breeders, owners and drivers of fine horses and smart rigs. The most valuable and typical specimens of riders, road drivers, coachers, polo ponies and horses that are used for all recognized forms of driving and riding will come from every part of the country, many of them being valued way into the thousands, and the most extensive stables in the United States and Canada will be represented; this has been determined by the actual entries and assurances received by Secretary and General Manager Mortimer Levering. The spacious accommodations provided for a great number of fine animals and elegant equipages are already proving none too large and arrangements have been made for additional room. The Honorable Vivian Gooch, the famous English judge, will be on hand to pass judgment on some of the principal classes. More than $15,000 in cash is provided for the prizes; cups, plate and trophies valued at $5,000 more are offered.

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Past, present and future told at 6-2t 34 JOHNS STREET.

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Made from your old carpets. Our rugs are something new and are not to be compared with any other make. Carpets cleaned, remade and laid; mattresses and feathers renovated. THE ZIMMER CARPET CLEANING CO. Phone 496. S22-eod-tf

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We carry the largest stock of Gas Mantels in the city. If you need new Mantels call us up.

Wayne Mantels, 12½ cents each.
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Call on Madame Wing, the only reliable clairvoyant and mind reader in the world. All correspondence promptly attended to. Office and residence, 28 Chicago street. Price, 50c. 13-tf

OPEN SUNDAYS.

Perrey's Photograph Gallery will be open Sundays from 1 to 3 p. m. 5t2

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On Real Estate or Personal Security. C. F. Pfeiffer, Rooms 6-7, Bass Block. 2-tf

Superior Millinery.

Do you know that we are showing (by far) the best millinery styles that have ever been shown in Fort Wayne.

Our Black (Tailor-Made) effects are the talk of the city. They are so different from the ordinary trimmed hats that are seen in all other stores.

We have a standing order with the best New York designers, to send us the good things as soon as they are out.

We received a large shipment this morning from such noted artists as Joseph, Phipps and Atchison and Weber and Leopold.

You will find our prices low for quality, treatment courteous.

WHOLESALE AND... RETAIL. **DAUGHERTY'S,** WHOLESALE AND... RETAIL.

86 Calhoun St.

FIVE HAVE DIPHTHERIA.

The fifth child in the family of William Current, of 119 Oneida street, is now suffering from an attack of diphtheria. Dr. Ruhl reports that none of the patients are severely ill, but that the cases are typical instances of diphtheria, though not of a sever type.

We Have Placed on Sale

for a few days only a small collection of the pictures of

ALBERT ROULLIER,

of Chicago.

Lehman Book and News Co,
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MASONIC TEMPLE.....
MATINEE,
Saturday Eve., Oct., 6.
WALKER WHITESIDE
And a carefully selected company.
Matinee prices, 25c and 50c.
"HAMLET,"
Evening,
"Heart and Sword."
Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c and $1. Seats on sale Thursday.

MASONIC TEMPLE.....
5 Nights, Commencing Monday, October 8 Wednesday Matinee.
THE FAMOUS
Cummings Stock Co.
The Largest and Best Organization of its Kind in Existence.
New York SCENIC SUCCESSES. Only
INCLUDING
Monday night—Mr. Sol Smith Russell's masterpiece,
"PEACEFUL VALLEY."
First time at popular prices.
Popular Prices. 10c, 20c, 30c.
Sale of seats Saturday.

BROADWAY THEATRE,
Corner Broadway and Washington Boulevard.
THE EMPIRE STOCK CO.
Introducing
LITTLE LOTTIE MORSE,
In "A Parisian Romance"
TONIGHT.
Prices—10, 20 and 30 cents.
Seats sold at Hohnholz Drug Store.

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A really good brush, whether for teeth, nails or hair, always shows when it has become time-worn. In the selection of such an article price should not be the only factor. We have an unsurpassed lot, in which the curing of the bristles and working in of other parts are of the best. These brushes are in numerous styles and lengths, bleached and unbleached, and for the quality are very low priced.

Kid Gloves cleaned 15c a pair.

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Fire Insurance,
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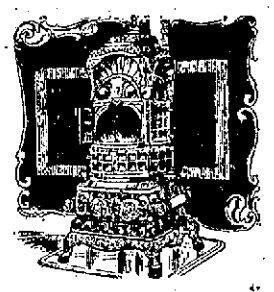
"If it's a good thing SLAVLY'S have it."

"I Want More Coal."



A great many pretty stoves at delightfully low prices are like Oliver Twist—always wanting more. What matters it how pretty a stove is—how small the price—if it is going to eat so much coal that you have to go into the coal business in order to satisfy it? In buying a stove, this is an important thing to look after. The Radiant Stewart is as pretty a stove as you would wish to see, and this coal feature has been carefully looked after. We invite you to call and see it.

BOTH PHONES 149 SLAVLY'S UP-TO-DATE HARDWARE STORE 19 and 21 W. MAIN ST.

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...AND...
IT'S ALL TRUE.

ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND., SATURDAY, OCT., 6, 1900. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CURING CONSUMPTION.

REMARKABLE SUCCESS ACHIEVED AT TWO GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS IN NEW MEXICO.

Remarkable success in the curing of consumption has been obtained at two government hospitals in New Mexico. A report concerning the methods, which it is believed will astonish the medical world, is about to be published. Reports soon to be issued will show that there are now about 121 patients at the army hospital for consumptives at Fort Bayard, while more than thirty patients have left the hospital, being considered cured; others have sufficiently recovered to take up daily duties; a surprisingly few—and these few hopeless cases to begin with—have died, merely having their last days saved from the living misery of life in the isolated wards of other hospitals.

The hospital for marines at Fort Stanton has not been less successful, and there is no line of work undertaken by the government for the good of its fighting men on land and sea that has called for so much praise or that has been viewed with such keen interest by the medical profession generally as these two plants. There are over seventy-five patients at Fort Stanton at the present time; about thirty have been pronounced cured, while a number have stopped expectorating and coughing, and have no other manifestations of the disease except that the original focus or foci can be found by auscultation. A few of the patients with the deposits as low as the fourth rib, only occasionally cough, expectorate, or have fevers of subnormal temperatures. Only a few patients, and those few showing necroposies, have died. These patients were so far advanced when sent to Fort Stanton that there seemed no possible chance for their recovery, and they were only moved as were the soldiers of Fort Bayard, to make their last days more peaceful, and for the broader one of removing them from the midst of the other inmates of hospitals who were likely to suffer contamination from contact with them.

NOW WORKING IN MINES.

A few of the Fort Stanton patients have taken such new leases of life as to be able to go to work in the nearby mines, while others till the soil or go into business. It is anticipated that these two hospitals will serve the double purpose of curing these poor fellows, if not entirely, to such an extent as to give them long and useful lives, and at the same time settle up the most charming and healthful country in the world. The men in the mines report regularly to the hospital, and declare they feel no ill effects from their work and are constantly gaining health and strength.

Life at both Fort Bayard and Fort Stanton is simply an ideal existence of home life amid environments of climate, care, and, and association, under which these otherwise hapless cases would sink into the hopelessness of despair. At both hospitals the chief treatment given is fresh air—to simply revel in it, not only all day, but to sleep out by night with little else than the starry heavens for a covering. The sun warms the sluggish blood and sends it coursing through the veins with renewed vigor, while the equable climate, summer and winter, renders it possible for them to eat, live and sleep outdoors. If a patient is so abnormally constituted as to prefer the indoor life, he is forced out. If unable to walk as many of them are, who are carried to these hospitals, they are put into rolling chairs and cared for by attendants. If unable to sit up they are carried out on carefully canopied cots and sunned and aired for regular intervals each day. In fact, this is the great medicine that has worked the most wonderful results ever attained in the cure of consumption.

"STUFFING PROCESS."

Aside from this, and almost as vital, the next treatment is what is called the "stuffing process," the theory being that the wasted system must be fed, and fed continuously, to avoid unnecessary inroads on the constitution. Milk and cream in equal quantities is administered regularly, frequently, and in given quantities, while other wholesome food such as underdone beef, eggs, and so on, is fed to them in the same lavish manner. Food is as free as the air treatment. Many of the men resent this treatment as they do the outdoor medicine, but they soon realize that there is comfort and joy in life, and with awakening spirit take to the "stuffing process" most agreeably.

It is claimed both by Surgeon General Sternberg and Surgeon General Wyman that but little treatment besides those of air and food are found necessary. Dieting and out-of-door life and climate are relied upon to cure all but the most advanced cases. In the second stages, where there are cavities with mild infection, many different cures are being tried, among them the serum treatment, Klebs antiphthisin, etc. The everyday existence of the inmates, if they can be called inmates while living out doors, is ideal in the extreme when compared with the lonely life of a consumptive spent in the isolated ward of an army or marine hospital, where, even though shut off from all save a few attendants, one is made to feel the haunting fear of imparting the dread disease to another.

OUTDOOR SPORTS.

At these two posts the men have every conceivable outdoor sport, so arranged as to suit the various stages of the disease, and their corresponding strength. Some play ball, or lawn tennis, while others walk in the canons and on the mesas prospecting for minerals, others ride ponies furnished by the generous government for this purpose, while the worst cases lounge in the sunshine in reclining chairs, or lie outdoors on comfortable beds having a cunningly devised canopy overhead, for softening the light to the eyes, and also shutting off any tricky breeze that threatens harm. These read, are read to, play cards and other small games, play musical instruments, and best of all they have human companionship in abundance.

No money is being spared by the government in fitting up these two posts in the most approved manner for the purpose for which they are intended. Fort Bayard is a post originally intended for six companies. The barracks have been turned into wards for the use of mild patients, while the post hospital is used for treating those far advanced with the disease. There are nearly a dozen trained women nurses, and a most competent hygienic woman cook at the head of that department. An ice factory has recently been constructed, and furnishes that luxury the year around. All about Fort Bayard lies the rich silver mines of the Mogollon mountains. These were extensively worked by the Spaniards down as late as 1680, when the revolt of the Pueblos, caused by the slavery to which they were subjected in working for precious metals, resulted in the filling up and concealing of the mines in the country during the thirteen years of Pueblo control. The shafts of these mines are frequently unearthed, even up to the present time.

Surgeon General Wyman describes the consumption plant at Fort Stanton as having thirty-eight stone buildings, which are fast being put into repair for the comfort of the patients. Some trouble was experienced at first in persuading the testy Jack Tars to get so far from the roll of the sea.

In 1898 Surgeon General Wyman of the marine service detailed Past Assistant Surgeon General J. O. Cobb to go to Arizona and New Mexico to visit the unoccupied government lands and abandoned military posts and reservations, with a view to finding a suitable site for such a hospital as is now located at Fort Stanton. Surgeon General Wyman argued two valuable points in looking to the government lands for a location. Presuming the army posts to have brought the first settlers to that country, and their selection of territory for their use, arguing well for a water supply. The other matter that determined him was that from a study of the old reports from army medical officers stationed in New Mexico they have called attention to the wonderful success in curing tuberculosis by a residence in that country. After much deliberation the abandoned military reservation at Fort Stanton, New Mexico, was selected as being by far the most suitable place for such a hospital, while the one located at Fort Bayard is scarcely less favorable, though a few hundred feet lower. Fort Stanton, having a temperature at that particular point of 34 degrees, or 18 extreme in winter, while in summer it ranges from 68 to 95, the latter being the extreme. The average annual rainfall is 17.3 inches, and is at the same altitude as Colorado Springs, Las Vegas, and much lower than Santa Fe. White Oak mines, noted for its free gold, is only a few miles from Fort Stanton.

The comparative death rate from consumption is less in New Mexico than in any place in the United States. An old army report covering a period of six years shows the ratio of deaths per 1,000 from disease of the respiratory organs to be: West coast of Florida, 6.9; New York, 5.9; New England, 4.8; great lakes, 4.5; Texas coast, 4; western Texas, 3.9; east Florida, 2.3; New Mexico, 1.3.

THE HOLE WAS STILL THERE.

When he was commander of the armies of the United States Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman was on a visit to the West Point military academy at graduating time one June. As was customary, he accompanied the commandant on his Sunday morning tour of inspection of the barracks and on entering a certain room he walked over to the mantel piece. Stooping down he pried up a brick from the middle of the hearth with his sword scabbard and revealed a hollow space about a foot square, in which was nicely packed a considerable quantity of tobacco and other contraband articles. Meanwhile the cadets occupying the room stood by mutely watching and wondering what sort of a man the general was to have been able to discover the only "cellar" of its kind in the barracks. Turning to the commandant, the general remarked:

"I have been wondering if that hole was still there. I made it when I was a cadet and lived in this room."

TALK ABOUT TRADE.

"I wish it was this time last year," said the street faker who had been selling wooly white rabbits with a rubber tube attachment which makes them jump.

"I don't see that you've any cause to complain," said the man who carried a tray of mechanical mice. "Your rabbits sell twice as good as these bloomin' mice. People don't want mice even at a cent."

"But just think of the money we made last September and October. It makes me sick to think of how we will probably never have another admiral who will come home as big a hero as Dewey was. Then the yacht races came at the same time. I was selling Olympia hat pins and 'Hands Across the Sea' badges. They were a mint. I had a friend who sold the Dewey whistle and made $300 in one month. It was a good whistle, too, a regular steamboat siren. After Dewey passed along we had that long run on the Shamrock and the Columbia novelties. You remember the wind was wanting and the fight for the cup lasted for weeks. I'm Irish and made a stake selling Shamrock badges, because I could throw a little brogue into my 'talk.'

"Of course street trade in New York will always be good. There is not a better place in the country for fake things. The people know they are getting faked, but rather like it, and the worse the fake the better they like it. I'm not going to try to sell campaign buttons this year. New York people are not going to get very excited over this election and most people are tired of wearing buttons. Of course there will be lots of them sold, but there is not the money in it there used to be."

"The best thing that's been out lately is the whistling pig, the bladder affair that is shrieking at you from every corner. There has been more than half a million of those pigs sold in the last month. People buy them for their children and are sorry for it until the things are blown up too much and burst. A boy with one of these pigs can start a whole block saying things that wouldn't look well in print, and when a hundred boys have them and are working them at the same time the noise is awful. The fall is going to see a rush for pneumatic animals. The rabbits are going like wildfire and there will be others out soon."

"You'd better take a rabbit home to the baby, madam," he said, turning to a prospective customer "They are harmless, perfectly harmless, and will keep the little ones quiet for hours."—New York Tribune.

ENGLAND'S COAL PROBLEM.

American coal in England is a large and vital question. It is yet in its initial stages, but it is satisfactory to note that the American coal lately imported by the South Metropolitan Gas company has undergone a trial with excellent results. Nearly 4,000 tons of coal, at 27s a ton, were imported from Philadelphia, and it is stated upon authority that it is superior to English coal illuminating power and in the quantity of coke produced. To be sure, the American coal is dearer than even the present high rate of English coal, but it is held that its superior quality more than compensates for the difference in price.—London Sphere.

TO STRENGTHEN MEMORY

Various Good Exercises That Will Correct the Faults of Recollection.

Many people complain of having a poor memory, and yet that faculty can be developed as easily as can the biceps muscle. Nor is it necessary to go to any professor of memory or to master any elaborate system in order to accomplish this result. One does not have to go to a gymnasium to strengthen one's arm or back. Sawing wood or rowing a boat will do it. Similarly memory may be cultivated by one's own efforts and amid one's ordinary pursuits.

One man made the Sunday service of his church serve as a memory exercise. After the service he would endeavor to recall the numbers of all hymns sung, the chapter and verse of the Scripture lesson, words of anthem, texts and points of sermon. This required the paying of close attention and a conscious effort to impress these things upon his mind. By this and other equally simple means he developed a memory that was absolutely at his command.

Famous speakers who have memorized their speeches have adopted various simple devices to aid them. The late Hon. John Bright fixed in mind the different points in his speeches by first drawing little figures or pictoral representations. If part of his speech had to do with a bridge, he would make a little sketch of such a structure, or if with Ireland or Scotland he would sketch a small map of the country or the district. When he rose to his feet he could see them in imagination, and select them one by one as he proceeded from point to point in the address—not having note or manuscript by him at all. That was the method best suited him.

Another way of memorizing the points of an address to be delivered, one which the writer has frequently used, is by means of anagrams. It is very simple. Suppose one were called upon to deliver a Fourth of July oration, and wished to speak mainly on these three points: (1) historic origin of the day, (2) the success of the experiment in government then inaugurated, and (3) the destiny of the republic. A very suitable anagram to recall these points to mind would be the letters U. S. A. He could set his topics down in this way:

Union proclaimed by Declaration of Independence.

Success of experiment in government.

After the present, what?

He does not need to take any notes with him on the platform. He can easily remember these letters. Remembering them, they recall his topics. And remembering the general topic, it will itself suggest any sub-divisions pertaining to it.

Certain people posses what may be called the bump of location. If they remember a passage in a book, they can tell you which side of the page it is on and what part of the page. There are students with that kind of a memory who prepare their recitations by taking a large sheet of paper and writing different parts of the lesson in different places on the paper. They then rely on their sense of location to call to mind whatever they may wish to remember.

Again, there are people who have a keen eye for color. They will make their memoranda on slips of paper of different colors. Then simply calling to mind a particular color will enable them to remember the memorandum associated with that color. Of course, all this is based on what is known as the faculty of association of ideas.

Some people who can remember words and phrases, find difficulty in remembering figures or numbers. In such cases a curious expedient has sometimes been resorted to. A phrase will be devised, the initial letters of which suggest the figures sought to be remembered. For example, suppose some one's street number to be 182. The suggestive phrase might be, "I seek him." The letter I will suggest the figure 1; the letter S somewhat resembles an 8, and the two perpendicular strokes of the H suggest the Roman numeral II. A roundabout method this may be, but it has served to fasten the figures in the memory of people who had previously found them troublesome.

But perhaps the most wholesome way in the long run is simply by repetition and effort to fix the thing in the memory directly without tricks of memory or artificial methods. By memorizing one sentence or verse a day from the best literature, the mind will soon have a fine treasure of beautiful thoughts, and an enriched vocabulary. Dr. William Punshion, a great English preacher, did this, and his fine prose may have been largely due to his familiar acquaintance with the best literature.

For quotation purposes it is necessary to remember verbatim and though this is the hardest task of memory, it well repays the effort. Once trained the memory will be able to recall the exact words of conversations, sermons and passages in books without having made any conscious effort to commit them.

HOW RUSSIA ADVANCES.

A solemn thanksgiving service, attended by the principal civil and military authorities and a large concourse of people, has been held on the right bank of Amur on the site of the Chinese village of Sakhalin, now reduced to ashes. In commemoration of the capture of the village by Russian troops its name was changed to that of Ilinski Post. The ecclesiastic who officiated at the ceremony delivered an address in the course of which he said: "The cross has now been erected on the bank of the Amur, which yesterday was in possession of the Chinese. Murravieff Amurski foresaw that this bank would be ours sooner or later."—London Mail.

LARGEST OF DIAMONDS

The jubilee diamond, the largest in the world, is on exhibition at the Paris exposition and has excited a vast amount of attention.

This stone exceeds all others in size, including the famous Kohinoor, belonging to Queen Victoria. It weighs 239 carats. In spite of this enormous size it is absolutely of the first water, and there is not the slightest error in the cutting. This is so perfect and so regular that if one places the diamond on the truncated point at its base it remains balanced. Not a single cloud disturbs the limpidity of its rays and not a spot diminishes its value. The impeccable harmony of its proportions, its almost supernatural brilliancy, which seems to create light, surprise and charm at the same time.

This phenomenal diamond comes from the mine of Jagersfontein, near Kimberley, in South Africa. Some comparisons with other diamonds will give an idea of its size and value.

The Regent, which belongs to France, only weighs 136 carats and has on its edge a slight spot.

The Orloff, which belongs to the czar, weighs 193 carats, but its color is almost yellow and its cutting is defective.

The Kohinoor weighs 106 carats and is one of the purest of these big diamonds, but is a trifle gray.

RACE FOR CHINESE MARKET.

It would be tedious to explain at length how it has come about that the British shipper finds it a positive disadvantage to be 2,000 miles nearer the Chinese market than his chief competitors, says John Ford, the secretary of the American Asiatic association, in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly. It may suffice to say that the regulating influence of the Pacific routes has had something to do with this apparent anomaly. The distance from New York to Shanghai, by way of San Francisco, is only 9,920 miles, or 2,440 miles less than by way of Suez.

It is needless to say that over the portion of this which is continental there can be no effective competition with ocean rates of transportation. The full rate between New York and Shanghai, by way of Suez, would not be sufficient to carry freight overland from New York to San Francisco. But merchandise destined for China does not come to New York, unless for some sufficient reason, and when a great trans-continental system is ready to collect it at points of production nearer the Pacific port and to make very moderate rates on it by pro-rating with Pacific steamship lines the eastern route must meet the cut or lose the traffic.

As a matter of actual experience the ships traversing the eastern route find no difficulty in underbidding their rivals on the Pacific, and, unless where time is an important element, or the freight is especially valuable, very few goods manufactured on this side of the continent find their way to a Pacific port for shipment to China or Japan.

Emily Forest, an old negro woman of Macon, Ga., has a queer hallucination. She thinks that a rooster is following her all the time and constantly crowing. She has killed and devoured the fowl every day for months, but the next day he would again appear on her doorstep and crow at her.

BORN NEAR THE EQUATOR

FIERCE TROPICAL BLASTS, THEIR ORIGIN, FURY AND OTHER MARKED CHARACTERISTICS.

[New York Tribune.]

The most terrible tempests known to man are those which develop in greater or less abundance near the equator immediately after the hottest season of the year. Those with which Americans are most familiar generally occur in August, September or October, and make their first appearance in or near the West Indias. At this period the trade winds have caused an accumulation of hot surface water at the western limit of the ocean in low latitudes and out of this steaming caldron, whose temperature ranges from 90 to 95 degrees, are generated storms like that which has just almost annihilated Galveston.

These hurricanes show a disposition to follow a certain typical track. At first their movement is nearly westward, under the influence of the tradewinds, but they seek to push northward and, having done so, they are caught by the great eastward upper current of atmosphere and turned in almost the opposite direction. The curve described is a gentle one and is sharpest in about latitude 25 or 30 degrees. Sometimes the storm continues on its westward way until it reaches the Gulf of Mexico, but more often it "recurves" so as to follow the Atlantic coast from Florida to Hatteras. Thence, as a rule, it swings away toward northern Europe, following the gulf stream very closely.

In exceptional cases these tropical hurricanes are diverted to the left hand sufficiently to be felt seriously on the New Jersey and Long Island coasts. Sometimes the center keeps just inside the coast line. Again, the recurvature may occur so far to the eastward that the Bermudas suffer and the United States is entirely exempt.

What was known as the "Nova Scotia cyclone," and what Greely described as the most destructive storm of this type known to America, occurred in 1875, and did practically no damage on land, but it destroyed no less than 1,323 vessels of different kind and caused the death of 600 people. The chief characteristic of tropical hurricanes is their high wind velocity. No storm of temperate latitudes ever develops such appalling fury.

There are few places in the interior of the United States where the wind ever blows more than forty or fifty miles an hour, but in a West Indian cyclone velocities of eighty, ninety and 100 miles are not uncommon and in 1897, at Cape Lookout, N. C., the anemometer registered 138. At sea this means the destruction of small vessels and often proves fatal to large ones; on land it means the demolition of weak edifices and damage to crops, and where the contour of the shore favors such an operation continued gales of exceptional force bank up the sea five, ten and even fifteen feet higher than usual.

This last phenomenon should be distinguished from the mysterious tidal wave that sometimes accompanies a hurricane, but which is a momentary affair. A surge rising from ten to fifty feet will sometimes rush in toward land when a tropical storm is prevailing, working inconceivable disaster within a few minutes. Ships are torn from their anchorages and hurled ashore, to remain high, if not dry, hundreds of yards from the water. Small vessels have thus been landed in tree tops in the Bahamas. A storm wave that swept the Ganges delta in 1804 drowned 45,000 persons and another in 1876 no less than 100,000.

During the early stages of their history tropical cyclones rarely advanced more than eight or ten miles an hour. At that time their diameter was small, generally between 100 and 200 miles. After reaching higher latitudes and recurving, they expand somewhat, and their progress is more rapid. Eight full days elapsed after the recent hurricane was detected to the south of Porto Rico before Galveston felt it. Another peculiarity of this class of disturbances is the remarkable fall in the barometer that accompanies them. From the outside of the center, or calm "eye of the storm," the distance may not be more than fifty miles, and yet the barometer may fall during the passage of the hurricane over a given spot from the vicinity of 30 inches to 27.5. Greely mentions a case in which the barometer at Guadaloupe fell from 29.6 to 27.0 in seventy minutes. Much lower readings than this have been observed, however. Few storms of temperate latitudes ever affect the barometer to a greater extent than half an inch, and even this change is far more gradual than with a hurricane, owing to the much greater breadth of northern depressions. Torrents of rain, often amounting to three or four inches a day, and sometimes even more, usually fall while a tropical storm is prevailing.

A West Indian hurricane is circular in form. Hence Piddington applied to them the name "cyclone," derived from the same root as that found in "bi-cycle." Some fierce discussions have been conducted over the direction of the wind with reference to the center. Piddington and Redfield thought that the wind blew in circles around the latter. Espy held that it aimed straight for the center. The truth lies between the two suppositions. The air moves in an inward spiral, and its course forms a considerable angle, with a tangent to the circle. Eliot, who has carefully studied the storms of the Indian ocean, and Toynbee, of the British naval service have made very careful computations of this angle.

The question is one of immense practical importance to the mariner who finds himself entangled in the outer edges of such a whirl. With proper knowledge of the anatomy of a hurricane he can determine the position of its center from the direction of the wind. From the latitude he can conjecture the course which the storm is following. He can then so navigate his ship as to get out of the destroyer's path as soon as possible.

The typhoon of the orient is an own sister of the West India cyclone. It is generated in low lattitudes, late in the summer or early in the autumn, at the western edge of the Pacific, not far from the Philippines. It begins its career by moving westward, but in time returns to the coast of China and Japan. Storms of precisely the same character develop in the north Indian ocean and assail the eastern coast of Hindostan, often advancing up the bay of Bengal to Calcutta. The southern hemisphere also has such disturbances. They are rare or unknown in the south Atlantic, but are common in the south Indian ocean and south Pacific. Their course is at first westward, but in recurving to higher latitudes they swing around to the southeast, not the northeast. Again, in that part of the world it is summer when this country is having winter. Hence, tropical hurricanes there are most numerous in February and March.

It was in the latter month of 1889 that a memorable typhoon swept over the Samoan islands, moving so slowly that its influence was felt for portions of three days. Six ships of the American and foreign navies and ten merchant vessels dragged their anchors in the harbor of Apia and were either wrecked on the coral reefs of the bay or purposely beached by their commanders. In spite of a gallant fight with the storm, 150 men were drowned and property to the value of $3,000,000 was lost.

POSTAL SAVINGS INCREASING.

As long as England herself remains solvent it is impossible for the post-office savings bank to be insolvent. As the interest paid to depositors is 2½ per cent., the "profit" on the post-office savings bank should again figure in the accounts of the chancellor of the exchequer as it did to the time of one and a half millions sterling during the years 1875-95. But whether the bank makes a "profit" or not people with small savings will be wise if they put every penny they can get into it. It is the greatest and most trustworthy bank in the world. It has 13,000 branches and its clients are increasing at the rate of 400,000 every year.—London Express.

"LITTLE BILL."

Ballyhoo Bey, the great winner of the Futurity, is the horse hero of the hour, but there is a coal-black gelding in a stable near Fortieth street and Girard avenue that may have a monument as grand as that reared over the famous sire and runner, Lexington. The children of the country may see that "Little Bill" gets his monument, for he, when he dies, will have given up his life that thousands of children might live. "Little Bill" is the horse that furnishes the diphtherin serum now being shipped all over the United States for use next winter, when thousands of little diphtherin sufferers will live who would die but for the lifeblood of "Little Bill."—Philadelphia Record.

PARASITES OF THE DEEP

Something About the Growth of Sponges and How They are Secured for Commerce.

[Boston Herald.]

Among the boys and girls who this week resume their school duties, how many know that a sponge is an animal and that the soft, squeezable, straw-colored mass we call the sponge is nothing but the skeleton? In its natural state as it grows in the water all the many holes of the skeleton sponge are filled with a jelly-like substance, which is the flesh of the animal. The smaller pores of the sponge are the openings by which the living sponge draws in water, and countless streams are continually flowing through every part of it, bringing in little particles of food and all necessary air for breathing purposes. It is very curious the way these sponges eat. When a bit of food comes in contact with any part of its body the jelly-like substance sinks in, forming a little hollow into which the food drops, and then the jelly completely covers it over and absorbs it.

The softest, finest in texture and most valued of sponges is the Turkey or Levant sponge. It is found at a depth of from two to 100 fathoms along the greater part of the Mediterranean coast, including its bays, gulfs and most of its islands.

Bath sponges occur around the shores of the Bahamas, and less abundantly on the north coast of Cuba. They are of several kinds, one not distinguishable from the fine Levant sponge; others, the "yellow" and "hardhead" varieties, and of horse sponges there are several kinds, such as the "hamb's wool" and the "velvet" sponge. The fine bath sponge is found in the north Pacific, south Atlantic and Indian oceans.

FISHING FOR SPONGES.

The methods employed to get sponges from the bottom of the sea, where they grew, attached to rocks, stones and other objects depend on the depths from which they are to be brought. In comparatively shallow water they may be loosened and hooked up by a harpoon; at greater depths, down to thirty or forty fathoms, they are dived for, and at depths of from fifty to 100 fathoms they are dredged with a net. The method of harpooning was the earliest practiced, and is still carried on in probably its most primitive form by the Dalmatian fishermen. Small boats are used, manned by a single harpooner with a boy to steer; when, however, the expedition is to extend over night the crew is doubled. The harpoon is a five-pronged fork with a long wooden handle, and if this is not long enough another harpoon is lashed on to it. The Greek fishers use a large boat furnished with two or three smaller ones, from which the actual harpooning is carried on, the crew numbering seven or eight.

One of the chief difficulties is to see the bottom distinctly through a troubled surface. The Dalmatian fishers threw a smooth stone dipped in oil a yard or so in front of the boat; the stone scatters drops of oil as it flies, and so makes a smooth track for the "lookout."

The Greeks use a zinc plate cylinder about one and a half feet long and one foot wide, closed at the lower end by a plate of glass, which is immersed in the sea. On looking through this the bottom may be clearly seen, even in thirty fathoms. This plan is also adopted in the Bahamas, where harpooning carried on after the Greek system gives employment to over 5,000 men and boys.

DIVING AN ARDUOUS WORK.

The primitive method of diving, with no other apparatus than a slab of stone to serve as a sinker and a cord to communicate with the surface, is still practiced in the Mediterranean. The diver carries a net around his neck to hold the sponges. On reaching the bottom he hastily snatches up whatever sponges he sees. After staying down as long as he is able—an interval which varies from two to at the most three minutes—he tugs violently at the cord and is rapidly drawn up. On entering the boat from the depths of twenty-five fathoms the quickly recovers from the effects of his plunge after a few powerful respirations, but after working at depths of thirty to forty fathoms or more he reaches the surface in a swooning state. At the beginning of the season blood usually flows from the mouth and nose after a descent. This is regarded as a symptom of good condition. Should it be wanting the diver will scarcely venture a second plunge for the rest of the season.

The work is severe, and frequently the diver returns empty handed to the boat. Diving is usually carried on in the summer months. In winter it is too cold—at all events, without a diving dress. The ordinary diver's dress, with pumping apparatus, is largely used by the Greeks. The diving is carried on from a ship manned by eight or nine men, including one or two divers. At a depth of from ten to fifteen fathoms the diver can remain under for an hour; at greater depths, up to twenty fathoms, only a few minutes. The consequences of a longer stay are palsy of the lower extremities and other complaints.

Dredging is chiefly carried on along the west coast of Asia Minor, principally in winter, after the autumn storms have torn up the seaweeds covering the bottom. The mouth of the dredge is six yards wide and one yard high. The net is made of camel hair cord of the thickness of a finger, with meshes four inches square. It is drawn along the bottom by a towline attached to the bowsprit of a sailing vessel or hauled in from the shore.

CLEANSING THE SPONGES.

After a sponge has been taken from the sea it is exposed to the air till signs of decomposition set in, and then without delay either beaten with a thick stick or trodden by the feet in a stream of flowing water till the skin and other soft tissues are completely removed. After cleaning the sponge is hung up in the air to dry, and then with others finally pressed into bales. If not completely dried before packing the sponges "heat," orange yellow spots appearing on the parts attacked. The only remedy for this is to unpack the bale and remove the affected sponges. The sponges on reaching the wholesale houses are cut to a symmetrical shape and further cleaned. The light-colored sponges often seen in chemists' shops have been bleached by chemical means.

Prompted by a suggestion that sponges might be artificially propagated from cuttings, the Italian government supplied funds for experiments to determine the feasibility of cultivating sponges as an industrial pursuit. A station was established on the island of Lesina, off the Dalmatian coast, and experiments were carried on for six years. The results were on the whole successful, but all expectations of creating a new source of income for the sponge fishers of Dalmatia were defeated by the hostilities of the fishers themselves.

In sponge farming the sponges were cut into pieces about one inch square, and these were secured between two parallel boards, which were sunk to the bottom of the sea and weighted with stones. A favorable situation is a sheltered bay with a rocky bottom overgrown with green seaweed and freshened by gentle waves and currents. So favored, the cuttings grow to a sponge two or three times their original size in one year, and at the end of five or seven years are large enough for the market. Similar experiments with like results have also been carried on in Florida. The chief drawback to successful sponge farming would appear to be the long interval which the cultivator has to wait for his first crop.

EYEGLASSES NEED A BATH.

"Half of the people who wear glasses and complain that their sight is gradually diminishing owe the iden to dirty glasses," remarked an optician. "Spectacles and eyeglasses are much benefitted by a bath now and then as people are. It is strange how many people there are who think that by wiping their glasses now and then they keep them clean. The fact is they want a bath just as frequently as does a human being. You see, it is this way: The face, and especially the eyes, all the time give off a fine vapor. This clings to the glasses and the dust collects on them. As soon as they become clean—that is, apparently clean—the wearer is satisfied. So the process goes on. But, while wiping the glasses cleanses them and is necessary, a bath is also required. Every time the glasses are wiped a fine film of dirt is left on them, and this gradually accumulates, and no wiping will clean it off. In time this coating gets quite thick enough to blur the vision, even though at a glance the glasses may appear clean. When this occurs, the sight is diminished, and they come to me or some other optician. What they ought to have done was to give the glasses a bath in warm water, well scrubbing them with a small toothbrush and soap, and afterward wipe them. This should first be done with chamois leather and then with tissue paper to polish them."—Boston Transcript.

"WATER STREET" IN THE EAST.

The bund is the name given in almost all eastern seaports to the street fronting on the water. This street is usually the trade center, and rumors that are likely to affect trade or political conditions fly thickly and fast about it. As most of these rumors are unfounded it is the habit in the orient to call a story whose authenticity is doubted "bunder."

A TOTAL LOSS.

"I think that I'll be married on my birthday," said Miss Tommey.

"What!" exclaimed Miss Frocks, holding up her hands in consternation, "and lose one entire set of presents."—Detroit Free Press.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

NO MORE IMPURE AIR.

Wonderful Possibilities of Recently Discovered Properties of Bioxide of Sodium.

By the merest chance two French chemists, Drs. Desgrez and Balthazard, have recently made a discovery that may, in its effects, prove to be one of the important scientific events of the century. Following it up with experiments they have shown, to the satisfaction of the scientific men assembled at the Paris exposition, that, by a property hitherto unsuspected, bioxide of sodium will purify and reprurify air indefinitely. This means, roughly speaking, the removal of the chief obstacle to submarine work and to all other pursuits requiring a constant renewal of air by mechanical means. Its commercial value along many lines can hardly be estimated.

To the credit of several mice, forgotten and left to die, the discovery must be credited. In the laboratory of the two distinguished chemists the little rodents had been placed for some experiments, in a closed glass globe, and then forgotten. In the nature of things the air of the globe should have been soon exhausted, and the mice have perished of asphyxiation. Great was the amazement of the chemists, therefore, when, several days later, they had occasion to use the globe and found the mice still alive. Somewhat thin, to be sure, but exhibiting no difficulty in their breathing. Casting about for some explanation of the mystery they decided in lieu of any other enlightenment, that a small block of bioxide of mercury which had been left in the globe must have wrought the miracle of the unexpected prolongation of life. They tested the matter. Rabbits and dogs were shut up with a block of the bioxide in hermetically sealed glass receptacles just large enough to hold sufficient air for half an hour or so. After five hours and a half the animals were still breathing regularly and placidly just as if they were in the open air.

Then it was decided to experiment with human subjects. A diver's helmet was constructed with a lining of the bioxide of sodium. The air capacity of the helmet was only about five pints, but, the air being purified and oxygenized by the action of the chemical, the wearer was able to remain under water for an indefinite period.

There was no longer any room for doubt that a discovery had been made which, while of extraordinary simplicity, will be an invaluable aid to progress and to the comfort of life. It was shown by chemical experimentation that wherever carbonic acid gas is present, bioxide of sodium fastens on it avidly, planting its teeth in it, so to speak, to get at the carbon and combine with it. Incidentally a proportionate quantity of pure oxygen is set free. That is to say, the bioxide of sodium is the most efficient scavenger of vitiated air yet discovered. It needs no preparation of any kind; its mere presence suffices; and it is absolutely insatiable. As long as there is a morsel of the bioxide left and the tiniest whiff of carbonic acid gas for it to play on, it continues its purifying work.

Perhaps one of the most interesting applications of the newly learned properties of the bioxide will be in the development of submarine navigation. Experts claim that the oxygenizing compound will solve at once the difficulty of providing undersea vessels with a constant supply of fresh air at normal pressure. That phase of the problem has hitherto baffled all the efforts of submarine engineers.

On land the uses to which the bioxide may be put are endless. It will be used to purify the air in hospitals. Mining operations will be rendered much more safe by its use. Crowded factory rooms can be kept always full of fresh, sweet air. In theaters and places of public meeting people can breathe freely again. In schools children will be brighter and healthier for its presence. It is proposed to induce sanitary authorities to make its use compulsory in all these ways.

It has been pointed out, also, that the bioxide will dispense with the need of opening windows in winter time. Instead of losing three-quarters of the artificial heat of our rooms through windows opened for ventilation we may if we like keep our apartments hermetically closed from November until May, and have a constantly equable temperature with no fear of sudden chill; the air, none the less, always perfectly pure, and the coal bill cut down to one-fourth of the present amount.

More interesting still is the suggestion due to the discoveries, that the bioxide may be used to give a chance to people buried alive. Dr. Desgrez especially is enthusiastic on this point. He insists that the law should compel the construction of what he calls "scientific coffins," spacious enough to give ample turning-over room, having a bell attachment at the side, and containing a block of the bioxide. Furthermore cemeteries should be regularly patrolled, to insure immediate attention if any of the buried occupants should show a desire to be exhumed.

The two chemists to whom the scientific world owes its new knowledge of the air-purifying qualities of the bioxide frankly admit that the discovery was pure chance.

"That is the great joy of scientific work," said Dr. Desgrez to a gathering of his fellow-savants; "that any day in the most accidental manner one may hit upon the most surprising secrets of nature, and when a million such discoveries have been made there will still be millions more to make."

NATURE'S CURES BEST

Plenty of Air, Light and Water Are Sovereign Remedies for Disease.

[New York Sun.]

Tired people more or less "run down" may like to have particulars of the air or nature cure so popular in Germany just now.

The system is said to represent a reaction against the overuse of drugs and serum. It appeals for the natural life as the true remedy for ill-health. In the lovely woods of Dresden and in various captivating spots in Germany patients undergoing the "cure" are counted by hundreds. They come from Russia, America, Africa, Australia, India, even from far-off Siberia, and the Ural Mountains, while England contributes four hopeful invalids to the crowd. The open-air bath is one method of treatment. In various palisaded enclosures men, women and children, arrayed in the scantiest permissible garb bathe themselves in the air indulging meanwhile in sport play and exercise for varying periods.

An interesting illustration of the "cure" may be found in Nansen's "On Snowshoes Through Greenland." He tells of Eskimos on the east coast who took their air baths habitually by throwing off their clothing in their half-warmed huts at evening, and so kept strong and well. Under Danish influences and European teaching as to the proprieties they gave up their air baths and were ravaged by consumption.

Near the air-bath enclosure are other spaces for what is termed the "lying down and air cure." In these spaces are wooden huts raised on supports and open all one side, except for a curtain. In these huts the night is spent, the invalid passing in the morning to a couch out of doors, where almost all the day he or she lies wrapped in rugs, but able to read or work and eat.

Next to air comes light, and this with heat is utilized in "sun baths" arranged on the roof of the "cure" establishment, fully exposed to the sky, but with a shade over each head. The patients lie either "free"—that is, unclothed—or closely wrapped on mattresses for about an hour, and the bath is completed with warm and cold water.

When the sun is not available or is unsuitable equivalent good is obtained, it is said, by the use of electric light and heat. Cabinets are fitted with 100 or more glow lights and with panes of colored glass—blue for instance—through which the are lights can play without yellow, red or velvet rays. The light streams through the outer skin, destroys bacilli, increases pigment and corpuscles, and is supposed to relieve pain or lessen internal congestions.

Water is available in all the well-known forms of the cure. The "wechsel-douche" is fearful and wonderful, for as you lie in a long bath a force pump on either side pounds down a merciless stream of hot and cold alternately for twenty and thirty seconds each. The hot steam kettle douche is another form of benevolent torture.

It goes without saying that the hours are early, and 7 a. m. the frugal breakfast is on hand. You may have special cocoa, or "health coffee," or even tea (of hips and haws!) with sour milk and rusks and butter. By 10 you may obtain some fruit or, rarely, an egg and sour milk—sometimes a light red wine and "butter brod" are concessions to weakness. At 1 o'clock comes the chief meal, consisting of a vegetable soup or entree, meat or fish, with two vegetables, preferably not roots; salad (made with lemon juice instead of vinegar), cooked fruits and creams, but—and here is the crux—no salt, no water and no bread!

BISMARCK'S IRON NERVE

Was the result of his splendid health. Indomitable will and tremendous energy are not found where Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels are out of order. If you want these qualities and the success they bring, use Dr. King's New Life Pills. Only 25 cents at Dreier Bros.' drug store.

The colossal memorial to King Alfred the Great now in course of preparation, which is to be erected in Winchester, England, will probably be one of the most remarkable pieces of sculpture in the kingdom.

TIMEPIECES OF OLD.

National Museum Shows Antique Methods of Keeping Pace With Fleeting Moments.

[Washington Times.]

One of the most curious collections in the national museum is that of antique and primitive methods of recording time. Sun dials, hour glasses, water clocks and old watches are among these devices, and a Chinese geomantic compass, a south-pointing needle and a Persian astrolabe are "thrown in."

Undoubtedly the most primitive method shown for keeping tab on "Father Time" is that sometimes employed by the Navajo Indians even at the present day. This consists in setting up a staff or stick in the snow and tracing upon the white expanse the angles made by the sun's shadow.

Some sun dials inclosed in neat pocket cases and of comparatively recent manufacture are also shown. A curious set of sand glasses, mounted in a carved and gilded ebony frame, forms a feature of the collection. This was probably in use in a monastic institution of the middle ages, as it dates from about the fourteenth century, when instruments for keeping time were not in popular use, being, in fact, confined almost entirely to clerical uses. At the time of the Protestant Reformation these hour glasses were used in pulpits, as long controversial sermons were then in vogue. By the middle of the seventeenth century the Puritan preachers inflicted discourses of two hours or more upon their congregations, and in some degree to regulate these enthusiastic talks hour glasses were placed upon the desks of their pulpits. In 1623 we read of a preacher "being attended by a man who brought him his book and hour glass." Some churches were provided with half-hour glasses also, and the anxiety of the clerk may be imagined as he watched the parson select his monitors of time's flight, as upon this would depend the length of the discourse. "L'Estrange" tells an amusing story of a parish clerk, who had sat patiently under a preacher "till he was three-quarters through his glass," and the auditory had slowly withdrawn, tired out by his prosing. At last the clerk himself arose at a convenient pause in the sermon and calmly requested "when he had done," if he would be pleased to close the church door and "push the key under it," as himself and the few that remained were about to retire. Many are the humorous incidents which attended the use of the pulpit hour glass. There is in existence an old print representing Rev. Hugh Peters preaching and holding up the hour glass as he exclaims: "I know you are good fellows, so let's have another glass!"

A similar tale is told of Daniel Burgess, the celebrated Nonconformist divine, at the beginning of the last century. Famous for the length of his sermons as for the quaintness of his style, he was at one time declaiming with great vehemence against the sin of drunkenness, and in his ardor had fairly allowed the hour glass to win out before bringing his discourse to a conclusion. Unable to arrest himself in the midst of his eloquence, he reversed the monitory horologue, and exclaimed, "Brethren, I have something more to say on the nature and consequences of drunkenness, so let's have the other glass."

The old watches in the national museum collection are likewise very interesting. It is a remarkable fact that, notwithstanding the comparatively recent date of their invention, no collection or investigation has tended to throw the least light upon the origin of the watch. Southern Germany appears to have first attained eminence in the manufacture of pocket timepieces and the earliest watches were known as "Nuremberg eggs." A specimen of one of these quaint watches is seen in the collection.

They were worn at the girdle and their shape suggested their popular title. The movements of the "Nuremberg eggs" were entirely of steel. Afterward brass was adopted for the plates and pillars. The dials of these old watches are generally of silver or gold, sometimes richly chased. The most quaint and bizarre forms seem to have been adopted by the early watchmakers, such as birds, crosses, skulls, etc., but by the latter part of the seventeenth century all these quaint designs had passed out of fashion.

The Chinese geomantic compass and south-pointing needle, while not designed to record time, seems adapted to a very great variety of purposes. One of its uses is in determining, by means of some magical characters inscribed upon the rim, the good or bad luck which will attend a person's taking up his residence or starting a business in a certain locality. The Persian astrolabe is also doubtless a very valuable contrivance, but its extreme complication renders the very idea of its use appalling to the uninitiated.

AN IDEA FOR AFRICAN EXPLORERS.

1—Mr. Funny Bone—Great Heavens! A tiger, and I haven't a gun.

2—An iden. I'll tell him—

3—one of my funny stories.

4—!!!

GIVE YOUR GLASSES A BATH.

"Half of the people who wear glasses and complain that their sight is gradually diminishing owe the iden to dirty glasses," remarks an optician. "Spectacles and eyeglasses are as much benefited by a bath now and then as people are. It is strange how many people there are who think that by wiping their glasses now and then they keep them clean. The fact is they want a bath just as frequently as does a human being. You see, it is this way: The face, and especially the eyes, all the time give off a fine vapor. This clings to the glasses and the dust collects on them. As soon as they become clean—that is, apparently clean—the wearer is satisfied.

"So the process goes on. But, while wiping the glasses cleanses them and is necessary, a bath is also required. Every time the glasses are wiped a fine film of dirt is left on them and this gradually accumulates, and no wiping will clean it off. In time this coating gets quite thick enough to blur the vision, even though at a glance the glasses may appear clean. When this occurs the sight is diminished and they come to me or some other optician. What they ought to have done was to give the glasses a bath in warm water, well scrubbing them with a small toothbrush and soap and afterward wipe them. This should first be done with chamois leather and then with tissue paper to polish them."

HIT TORPEDO WITH HAMMER.

A sergeant who returned from Manila a few days ago was asked by a friend whether he saw any of the work of pneumatic guns and aerial torpedoes while there, and said:

"I saw just one shot fired, and the effect was great. The long missile flew through the air and fell right in the enemy's trenches. We waited five or ten minutes for the explosion, and then the air seemed to be filled with dirt and rocks and chunks of Filipinos. We rushed to the trenches then and learned from one of the wounded prisoners that they all wondered what the strange thing was, and thought that it carried some kind of a comforting message from Boston sympathizers, so they tried to open it with a hammer.

"With the aid of a curious enemy, I think aerial torpedoes will be a great success.

"The long brass case contained twelve pounds of explosive gelatin."

ROBBED THE GRAVE.

A startling incident is narrated by John Oliver, of Philadelphia, as follows: "I was in an awful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite, growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Then I was advised to use Electric Bitters; to my great joy, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50c., guaranteed, at Dreier & Bros.' drug store.

A PERMANENT HAIR CURLER.

"Flossie" of Roland Park inquires: "What will give a permanent curl to my hair?"

Equal parts of liquid glue and builder's cement, applied at night. Remove preparation when the hair is curled satisfactorily, use a cold chisel and a sledge hammer.—Baltimore American.

Incurable insanity is not a ground for divorce in any state except North Dakota and Idaho.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

THE PREACHER SAYST THE CHURCH SHOULD GET IN TOUCH WITH THE WORLD.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 30.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage points to fields of usefulness that are not yet thoroughly cultivated, and shows the need of more activity. The text is Romans xv., 20: "Lest I should build upon another man's foundation."

In laying out the plan of his missionary tour Paul sought out towns and cities which had not yet been preached to. He goes to Corinth, a city famous for splendor and vice, and Jerusalem, where the priesthood and the sanhedrin were ready to leap with both feet upon the Christian religion. He feels he has especial work to do, and he means to do it. What was the result? The grandest life of usefulness that a man ever lived. We modern Christian workers are not apt to imitate Paul. We build on other people's foundations. If we erect a church we prefer to have it filled with families all of whom have been pious. Do we gather a Sabbath school class, we want good boys and girls, hair combed, faces washed, manners attractive. So a church in this day is apt to be built out of other churches.

OTHER PEOPLE'S PONDS.

Some ministers spend all their time in fishing in other people's ponds, and they throw the line into another church pond, and jerk out a Methodist, and throw the line into another church pond, and bring out a Presbyterian, or there is a religious row in some neighboring church, and a whole school of fish swim off from that pond and we take them all in with one sweep of the net. What is gained? Absolutely nothing for the cause of Christ. What strengthens an army is new recruits. While courteous to those coming from other flocks, we should build our churches not out of other churches, but out of the world, lest we build on another man's foundation. The fact is, this is a big world. When, in our schoolboy days, we learned the diameter and circumference of this planet, we did not learn half. It is the latitude and longitude and diameter and circumference of want and woe and sin that no figures can calculate. This one spiritual continent of wretchedness reaches across all zones, and if I were called to give its geographical boundary I would say it was bounded on the north and south and east and west by the great heart of God's sympathy and love. Oh, it is a great world! Since 6 o'clock this morning 60,800 persons have been born, and all these multiplied populations are to be reached by the Gospel. In England, or in our eastern American cities, we are being much crowded, and an acre of ground is of much value, but in western America 500 acres is a small farm and 20,000 acres is no unusual possession. There is a vast field here and everywhere unoccupied, plenty of room more, not building on another man's foundation.

SPIRIT OF EVANGELISM.

We need as churches to stop bombarding the old iron-clad sinners that have been proof against thirty years of Christian assault. Alas for the church which lacks the air of evangelism, spending on one chandelier enough to light 500 souls to glory, and in one carved pillar enough to have made 1,000 men "pillars in the house of our God forever," and doing less good than many a log cabin meeting house with tallow candles stuck in wooden sockets, and a minister who has never seen a college and does not know the difference between Greek and Choctaw. We need as churches to get into sympathy with the great outside world, and let them know that none are so broken-hearted or hardly bestead that they will not be welcomed. "No!" says some fastidious Christian, "I don't like to be crowded in church. Don't put anyone in my pew." My brother, what will you do in heaven? When a great multitude that no man can number assembles they will put fifty in your pew. What are the select few today compared with the mightier millions outside of them? Many of the churches are like a hospital that should advertise that its patients should have nothing worse than toothache or "sunrounds," but no broken heads, no crushed ankles, no fractured thighs. Give us for treatment moderate sinners with a gloss on. It is as though a man had a farm of 3,000 acres and put all his work on one acre. He may raise never so large ears of corn, never so big heads of wheat, he would remain poor.

THE REAL FIELD.

The church of God has bestowed its chief care on one acre and has raised splendid men and women in that small inclosure, but the field is the world. That means North and South America, Europe, Asia and Africa, and all of the islands of the sea. It is as though after a great battle there were left 50,000 wounded and dying on the field, and three surgeons gave all their time to three patients under their charge. The Major General comes in and says to the doctors: "Come out here and look at the nearly 50,000 dying for lack of surgical attendance!" "No," say the three doctors, standing there fanning their patients, "we have three important cases here, and we are attending to them, and when we are not positively busy with their wounds, it takes all our time to keep the flies off.' 'In this awful battle of sin and sorrow, where millions have fallen on millions, do not let us spend all our time in taking care of a few people, and when the command comes, "Go into the world," say practically: "No, I cannot go; have here a few choice cases, and I am busy keeping off the flies." There are multitudes today who have never had any Christian worker look them in the eye, and with earnestness in the accentuation, say: "Come!" or they would have long ago been in the kingdom. My friends, religion is either a sham or a great reality. If it be a sham, let us disband our churches and Christian associations. If it be a reality, then great populations are on the way to the bar of God unfitted for the ordeal, and what are we doing?

DROP TECHICALITIES.

In order to reach the multitude of outsiders we must drop all technicalities out of our religion. When we talk to people about the hypostatic union and French encyclopedianism and Erastinianism and Complutensianism, we are impolitic and as little understood as if a physician should talk to an ordinary patient about the pericardium and intercostal muscle and scorbutic symptoms. Many of us come out of the theological seminaries so loaded up that we take the first ten years to show our people how much we know, and the next ten years to get our people to know as much as we know, and at the end find that neither of us know anything as we ought to know. Here are hundreds of thousands of sinning, struggling and dying people who need to realize just one thing—that Jesus Christ came to save them, and will save them now. But we got into a profound and elaborate definition of what justification is, and after all the work there are not, outside of the learned professions, ten thousand people who can tell what justification is. I will read you the definitions: "Justification is purely a forensic act, the act of a Judge sitting in the forum in which the Supreme Ruler and Judge, who is accountable to none, and who alone knows the manner in which the ends of the universal government can best be obtained, reckons that which was done by the substitute in the same manner as if it had been done by those who believe in the substitute, and purely on account of this gracious method of reckoning, grants them the full remission of their sins."

A FACTORY INCIDENT.

Now, what is justification? I will tell you what justification is—when a sinner believes, God lets him off. One summer in Connecticut I went to a large factory, and I saw over the door written the words: "No admittance." I entered and saw over the next door, "No admittance." Of course, I entered. I got inside and found it a pin factory, and they were making pins, very serviceable, fine and useful pins. So the spirit of exclusiveness has practically written over the outside door of many a church: "No admittance." And if the stranger enters he finds practically written over the second door, "No admittance," and if he goes in, over all the pew doors seems written, "No admittance," while the minister stands in the pulpit, hammering out his little niceties of belief, pounding out the technicalities of religion, making pins. In the most practical, common sense way, and laying aside the nonessentials and the hard definitions of religion, go out on the God-given mission, telling the people what they need and when and how they can get it.

Comparatively little effort as yet has been made to save the large class of persons in our midst called skeptics, and he who goes to work here will not be building upon another man's foundation. There is a large number of them. They are afraid of us and our churches for the reason we do not know how to treat them.

SAVED A SKEPTIC.

One of this class met Christ; and hear what tenderness and pathos and beauty and success Christ dealt with him: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength. This is the first and great commandment and the second is like unto it, namely: Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. There is none other commandment greater than these." And the Scribe said to Him, "Well, Master, Thou hast said the truth, for there is one God and to Love Him with all the heart and all the understanding and all the soul and all the strength is more than whole burnt offerings and sacrifices." And when Jesus saw that he answered discreetly, He unto him, "Thou art not far from the kingdom of God." So a skeptic was saved in one interview. But few Christian people treat the skeptic in that way. Instead of taking hold of him with the gentle hand of love, we are apt to take him with the pincers of ecclesiasticism.

You would not be so rough on that man if you knew how he lost his faith in Christianity. I have known men skeptical from the fact that they grew up in houses where religion was overdone. Sunday was the most awful day in the week. They had religion driven into them with a triphammer. They were surfeited with prayer meetings. They were stuffed and choked with catechisms. They were often told that they were the worst boys the parents ever knew, because they liked to ride down hill better than to read Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress."

WORK OF HYPOCRITES.

Whenever father and mother talked of religion they drew down the corners of their mouth and rolled up their eyes. If anything will send a boy or girl to ruin sooner than another, that is it. If I had such a father and mother I fear I should have been an infidel.

Others were tripped up to skepticism from being grievously wronged by some man who professed to be a Christian. They had a partner in business who turned out to be a first-class scoundrel, though a professed Christian. Many years ago they lost all faith by what happened in an oil company which was formed amid the petroleum excitement. The company owned no land; or if it did there was no sign of oil produced; but the president of the company was a Presbyterian elder, and the treasurer was a Episcopalian vestryman, and one director was a Methodist class leader, and the other directors prominent members of Baptist and Congregational churches. Circulars were got out, telling what fabulous prospects opened before this company. Innocent men and women, who had a little money to invest, and that little their all, said: "I do not know anything about this company, but so many good men are at the head of it that it must be excellent, and taking stock in it must be almost as good as joining the church."

BOUGHT THE STOCK.

So they bought the stock, and perhaps received one dividend so as to keep them still, but after a while they found that the company had reorganized and had a different president and different treasurer and different directors. Other engagements or ill health had caused the former officers of the company, with many regrets to resign. And all that the subscribers of that stock had to show for their investment was a beautifully ornamented certificate. Sometimes that man, looking over his old papers, comes across this certificate, and it is so suggestive that he vows he wants none of the religion that the president and trustees and directors of that oil company professed.

Of course, their rejection of religion on such grounds was unphilosophical and unwise. I am told that many of the United States Army deserts every year and there are many Court-martials every year. Is that anything against the United States government that swore them in? And if a soldier of Christ deserts, is that anything against the Christianity which he swore to support and defend? How do you judge of the currency of a country? By a counterfit bill? Now you must have patience with those who have been swindled by religious pretenders. Live in the presence of others, a frank, honest, earnest Christian life, that they may be attracted to the same Savior upon whom your hopes depend.

HAS SOME REASON.

Remember, skepticism always has some reason, good or bad, for existing. Goethe's irreligion started when the news came to Germany of the earthquake at Lisbon November 1, 1775. That 60,000 people should have perished in that earthquake, and in the after rising of the Tagus river, so stirred his sympathies that he threw up his belief in the goodness of God.

Others have gone into skepticism from a natural persistence in asking the reason why. They have been fearfully stabbed of the fatal interrogation point. There are so many things they cannot get explained. They cannot understand the Trinity or how God can be sovereign and yet man a free agent. Neither can I. They say, "I don't understand why a good God should let sin come into the world." Neither do I. You say, "Why was that child started in life with such disadvantages, while others have all physical and mental equipment?" I cannot tell. They go out of church on Easter morning and say, "That doctrine of the resurrection confounded me." So it is to me a mystery beyond unravelment. I understand all the processes by which men get into the dark. I know them all. I have traveled with burning feet that blistered way. The first word that children learn to utter is generally papa or mamma. I think the first word I ever uttered was "Why?" I know what it is to have a hundred midnights pour their darkness into one hour.

A DARK LAND.

Such men are not to be scoffed at but helped. Turn your back upon a drowning man when you have the rope with which to pull him ashore, and let that woman in the third story of a house perish in flames when you have a ladder with which to help her out and help her down, rather than turn your back scofflingly on a skeptic whose soul is in more peril than the bodies of those other endangered ones can be. Oh! skepticism is a dark land! There are men who would give a thousand worlds, if they possessed them, to get back to the placid faith of their fathers and mothers, and it is our place to help them, and we may help them, never through their heads, but always through their hearts. These skeptics, when brought to Jesus, will be mightily effective, far more so than those who never examined the evidences of Christianity. Thomas Chalmers was once a skeptic, Robert Newton a skeptic, Christmas Evans a skeptic. But when once with strong hand they took hold of the chariot of the Gospel they rolled it on with what momentum!

If I address such men and women today, I throw out no scoff. I implead them by the memory of the good old days when at their mother's knee they said: "Now I lay me down to sleep," and by those days and nights of scarlet fever in which she watched you, giving you the medicine in just the right time, and turning your pillow when it was hot, and with hands that many years ago turned to dust, soothed away your pain, and with voice that you will never hear again, unless you join her in the better country, told you to never mind, for you would feel better by and by, and by that dying couch where she looked so pale and talked so slowly, catching her breath between the words, and you felt an awful loneliness coming over your soul; by all that, I beg you to come back and take the same religion.

ASTRAY IN HABITS.

If was good enough for her. It is good enough for you. Nay, I have a better plea than that. I plead by all the wounds and tears and blood and groans and agonies and death throes of the Son of God, who approaches you this moment with torn brow and lacerated hands and whipped back, and saying: "Come unto Me, all ye who are weary and heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

Again, there is a field of usefulness but little touched, occupied by those who are astray in their habits. All northern nations, like those of North America and England and Scotland, that is, in the colder climates, are devastated by alcoholism. They take the fire to keep up the warmth. In southern countries, like Arabia and Spain, the blood is so warm they are not tempted to fiery liquids. The great Roman armies never drank anything stronger than water tinged with vinegar, but under our northern climate, the temptation to heating stimulants is most mighty, and millions succumb. When a man's habits go wrong the church drops him, the social circle drops him, good influences drop him, we all drop him. Of all the men who get off the track, but few ever get on again. Near my summer residence there is a life-saving station on the beach. There are all the ropes and rockets, the boats, the machinery for getting people off shipwrecks. One summer I saw there 15 or 20 men who were breakfasting after having just escaped with their lives and nothing more.

INTO THE BREAKERS.

Up and down our coasts are built these useful structures, and the mariners know it, and they feel that if they are driven into the breakers there will be apt from shore to come a rescue. The churches of God ought to be so many life-saving stations, not so much to help those who are in smooth waters, but those who have been shipwrecked. Come, let us run out the life-boats. And who will man them? We do not preach enough to such men; we have not enough faith in their release. Alas, if when they come to hear us, we are laboriously trying to show the difference between Sublapsarianism and Supralapsarianism, while they have a hundred vipers of remorse and despair coiling around and biting their immortal spirits. The church is not chiefly for goodish sort of men, whose proclivities are all right, and who could get to heaven praying and singing in their own homes. It is on the beach to help the drowning. Those bad cases are the cases that God likes to take hold of. He can save a big sinner as well as a small sinner, and when a man calls earnestly to God for help he will go out to deliver such a one. If it were necessary, God would come down from the sky, followed by all the artillery of heaven, and a million angels with drawn swords. Get 100 such redeemed men in your churches, and nothing could stand before them, for such men are generally warm-hearted and enthusiastic. No formal prayers then. No heartless singing then. No cold conventionalisms then.

FIELD OF WORK.

Destitute children of the street offer a field of work comparatively unoccupied. The uncared for children are in the majority in most of our cities. When they grow up, if unreformed, they will outvote your children, and they will govern your children. The whisky ring will hatch out other whisky rings, and grog shops will kill with their horrid stench public sobriety, unless the church of God rises up with outstretched arms and enfolds this dying population in her bosom. Public schools cannot do it. Art galleries cannot do it. Blackwell's Island cannot do it. Almshouses cannot do it. Jails cannot do it. Church of God, wake up to your magnificent mission! You can do it! Get somewhere, somehow to work!

The Prussian cavalry mount by putting their right foot into the stirrup, while the American cavalry mount by putting their left foot into the stirrup. I do not care how you mount your war charger, if you only get into this battle for God and get there soon, right stirrup or left stirrup or no stirrup at all. The unoccupied fields are all around us, and why should we build on another man's foundation? I have heard of what was called the "thundering legion." It was in 179, a part of the Roman army to which some Christians belonged, and their prayers, it was said, were answered by thunder and lightning, and hail and tempest, which overthrew an invading army and saved the empire. And I would to God that our churches might be so mighty in prayer and work that they would become a thundering legion, before which the forces of sin might be routed, and the gates of hell might tremble. Launch the Gospel ship for another voyage. Heave away now, lads! Shake out the reefs in the foretopsail! Come, oh, heavenly wind, and fill the canvas! Jesus aboard will assure our safety. Jesus on the sea will beckon us forward. Jesus on the shore will welcome us into harbor.

TRAINING FOR CONSULS.

The announcement that the University of Chicago will next spring establish a regular course of study intended to fit young men to serve as consuls in foreign lands is an encouraging one. There can be no question that the commercial interests of the country have suffered largely in the past by the fact that many of the men sent to represent the United States as consular and commercial agents have not been properly fitted for the work. Heretofore there has been no opportunity for men ambitious to enter the consular service to acquire even a theoretical acquaintance with the duties of the service.

It must be said, however, that until appointments to the service are placed on a merit basis there will not be much incentive for young men to take the course. So long as consulships are distributed as rewards for work in political campaigns a man would be foolish in spending several years in study in fitting himself for a place. He would stand a better chance for appointment if the same amount of time and money were spent in promoting the interests of the party in power.

The establishment of the course by the University of Chicago is, however, a recognition of a defect in the consular service which may possibly lead to its recognition by the appointing authorities. It is also true that the same course is intended to fit young men to act as exporting and importing agents in foreign countries so that, failing an appointment in the consular service, a graduate might hope for employment as the foreign representative of a private corporation, to which fitness and expert knowledge are of more importance than shrewdness as a practical politician.—Chicago Tribune.

BOTH CLASSES ARE BENEFITED.

There is a pretty custom in vogue in Denmark which might with advantage be copied here. During the summer holidays an arrangement is made by which little Danes from town and country change places. The parents of town children send their little folks off to the country and receive in exchange country children. The result is that town children are strengthened and gladdened with country air sights, while the little rustics enjoy the pleasures of town life and the festivals which are for their benefit. This exchange system results in 10,000 children from Copenhagen getting a country holiday, and another 10,000 are brightened up by a visit to the Danish capital.

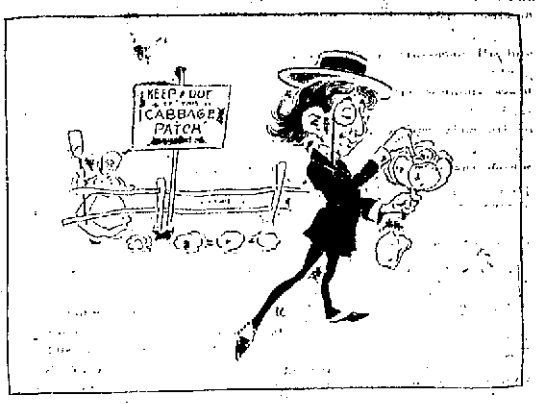
JOB COULDN'T HAVE STOOD IT.

If he'd had Itching Piles. They're terribly annoying; but Bucklen's Arnica Salve will cure the worst case of Piles on earth. It has cured thousands. For Injuries, Pains or Bodily Eruptions it's the best salve in the world. Price 25c a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by Dreier Bros., druggists.

Try The Sentinel Want Column.

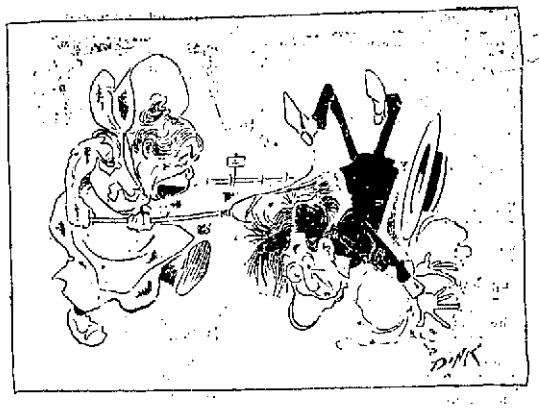
ROMANCE IN A TRUCK GARDEN.

1—Sentimental Youth—Let this be the test. She loves me.



2—She loves me not.

3—She lo-o-ves me. She love-s me.



4—Mrs. McFlint—There, now, let me ever ketch you pullin' up me cabbage heads again.

Ballots—How did you come to cut yo ur leg off?
Col. Bluegrass—I was nominated for governor on the farmers' ticket and did it while tryin' to cut grass in the field when the notification committee appeared.

ABDUL'S FOOD GUARDED.

The food for the sultan of Turkey is cooked by one man and his assistants, and no others touch it. It is cooked in silver vessels, and when done each kettle is sealed by a slip of paper and a stamp, and this is broken in the presence of the sultan by the high chamberlain, who takes one spoonful from each, saucepan or kettle before the sultan tastes it. This is to guard against poison. The sultan never uses a plate. He rarely uses a knife or fork—a spoon, his bread, a pancake or fingers are found far handier. It requires just twice as many slaves as there are courses to serve a dinner to him.

For some time the corporation of Glasgow has taken comparatively small sums of money on deposit and the experiment has worked well. Emboldened by this success the progressive element of the city council proposed that banking should be added to the municipal undertakings.

SAVING THE VOICE.

How Colonel Bryan and Colonel Roosevelt Have Learned the Important Trick.

[New York Herald.]

On the eve of a presidential campaign the possibility of the star speechmaker's voice giving out has always been, and is still, the greatest bugaboo to the leaders and constituents of the rival parties. Were Mr. Bryan's voice to fail him it would be regarded by the democrats as a calamity almost sure to augur defeat, and should such misfortune befall Mr. Roosevelt it would be regarded in his party as little less ominous.

But neither of the speechmaking candidates is to be thus handicapped during the present campaign, if we are to take the assurances of the eminent New York specialist who has the care of the respective candidates' voices.

A New York throat specialist who is profoundly familiar with Mr. Bryan's voice, declares it is absolutely impossible for him to suffer a "giving out."

"Mr. Bryan is too adept to have any fear of his voice 'giving out,'" said the doctor. "There isn't one little trick or art known to the orator for the protection of his voice that Mr. Bryan is not familiar with and which he does not practice as occasion demands. He realizes now the great secret of how to save his voice and to husband its strength.

"Several years ago he did not do this, but often after making a speech would engage in conversation. He soon found out, as everyone else will find, that he must not speak one word to anybody when he has finished his speech, but must retire as soon as possible, if it is night, or if daylight, that he must take proper nourishment and allow his voice a complete rest for several hours at least.

"Anyone who is compelled to do a great deal of talking, whether candidate, public reader or school teacher, ought first to understand thoroughly the physiology of the throat and nose. The so-called 'breaking down' is simply and easily explained. The speaker's mouth, as a rule, being open and respiration taking place more through the mouth than through the nose, inflammation is liable to take place in the vicinity of the tonsils and their pillars, and then a little later, just below the vocal cords, the resonance of the voice depending upon the resonators—namely, the mouth and the nose. These giving way create additional strain upon the vocal bands or cords.

"This generic giving way causes what is styled a 'node,' because of the strain keeping up the same tone. These nodes are little red spots on the vocal cords, and appear first on their weakest spots and where they are made to increase by the rapid vibrations of the cords against each other. After repeating this process several times the blood vessels in the cords become ruptured and a condition is brought about which it takes months to recover from. In this way once a person has acquired a node he may be entirely unfit to carry out a program for an entire season without frequent breakdowns.

"The question of diet is of the utmost importance to the public speaker as well as to the public singer. Mr. Bryan religiously observes a rule gained by great experience. Simply stated, it is this: Eat as heartily as you wish of beef, lamb or mutton, roasted or broiled, never fried or boiled; soft boiled or poached eggs, milk and toast, white meat of fowl, potatoes mashed with butter and milk, fish, except lobster and crab, spinach, asparagus, peas and string beans, rice and barley, and for stimulants one cup of tea, one cup of coffee or one cup of cocoa.

"All alcoholic beverages must be strictly tabooed unless it be a small glass of claret after meals. Beer makes the voice flat and champagne makes it sharp, and in the case of singers has been known to raise the pitch to such a degree as to ruin the rendering of selections for which the singers were justly famed.

"Both Mr. Bryan and Mr. Roosevelt also appreciate what a deadly thing the sleeping car is to a voice, and when traveling their faces are invariably covered with a light silk handkerchief. They also sleep with their heads towards the engine, thereby preventing a rush of blood to the head.

"If either of the candidates feels or has presentiment of any trouble before appearing on the platform he resorts to the singer's remedy of simply grunting for about five minutes. The grunts really resemble the growling of a bear and are found to be most advantageous in clearing the vocal organs of the throat and chest.

"By this method they focus the voice in the forward part of the face and give a light exercise to the principal breath-controlling muscle, the diaphragm, as the final preparation for speechmaking.

"It will doubtless occasion surprise to those who have heard Mr. Roosevelt speak to be told that he understands the secret of voice culture almost as well as does Mr. Bryan, and that there is not the slightest reason for the apprehensions of many of his party leaders and personal friends that he may be obliged to retire from the platform.

"Governor Roosevelt's physician, who objected to having his name appear in an interview, gave a few generalizations in regard to the care of throats, and more especially the throats of public speakers. Among other things, he said that Mr. Roosevelt has become so facile in the manipulation of his vocal organs that a breakdown is next to an impossibility, even though the campaign were to continue three months longer than the prescribed time.

"Did the governor not understand the mysteries of the speaking voice it would be absolutely impossible for him to survive one week of campaign work. His voice is naturally what is known among the profession as a white voice. All vehement people, whether men or women, will experience about the same difficulty as Mr. Roosevelt did when he first began speaking. In the enthusiasm of the hour the delicate little cords of the throat are liable to be overworked."

AMERICAN LEADERSHIP.

The native American is certainly, for the moment, the natural leader here on his own soil, says Kate Holladay Claghorn in the October Atlantic. He has had the advantage of two centuries of prosperity. He has always had the instinct of management, as is shown in his clever direction of his own individual activities and in the exploitation of natural resources. And the immigrant is, for the moment, the natural follower. He comes here with habits of obedience, respect for law, for authority, and for fuller knowledge than his own. These qualities have been drilled into him through life in long-settled communities, already in the grade of social organization in which our own country is soon to come. The office of follower in the immigrant's best beginning, coming here as he does with nothing of his own but the power of service and the desire for improvement; and it is our best help. No permanent race line need be drawn in consequence between leaders and followers. It is a matter of fitness only, and when the immigrant reaches the point where he, too, will be effective as a leader there is nothing to prevent his taking his place as such. If his present disposition to follow a leader has in too many cases driven him into bad hands it is our duty to remedy this evil by supplying leadership of a better kind.

STUDY SWIMMING.

Besides teaching the young idea how to shoot, the New York board of education instructs several thousand young Americans every year how to swim. The New York vacation schools include eleven swimming tanks in various parts of the city, which are in charge of eighteen instructors hired by the board. Boys are given twenty-minute swimming lessons on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and girls are taught on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Beginners are put in a shallow "baby" tank, where they lie cross wise on a big belt and practice arm and leg strokes. They also suspend themselves from an overhead trolley by buckling little belts around their waists, and can then splash backward and forward with no danger of sinking. When they have learned to swim they practice in a larger and deeper pool. The first year they are taught only the breast stroke, but the full course includes side stroke, swimming on the back, floating and life-saving. From eighty to 150 girls are present on each of the swimming days, and the number of boys is considerably larger. Three thousand boys and girls were taught to swim last year.

A NEW PHOTOGRAPH FAD.

There are fads in photography, just as in everything else. When the Trilby craze was on a lot of irresponsible girls insisted upon having their feet photographed. A shapely hand, holding a flower, also had a certain vogue for awhile. Now a Chestnut street photographer says that women are coming to have pictures of their eyes taken. Perhaps this is not so absurd as it seems at first thought, for the eye is usually the most expressive feature of the human face. The camera is placed very close to the sitter, and is focused so that the features are much more prominent than in the ordinary photograph. When the pictures are mounted all but the strip across the eyes is cut away, showing the eyes and the bridge of the nose. "I can't say that the effect is very artistic," said the photographer yesterday, "but the women who have their eyes photographed all seem pleased with the result. They claim that their friends, when shown the picture, are able to tell at once whose eyes they are. But I frankly confess that, personally, I don't like it."—Philadelphia Record.

One hundred and fifty firms in this country manufacture school text books.

A DAUGHTER OF THE VELDT.

It is a bad thing to travel in a country during war time even when you are familiar with its language, but it is far worse when you know only enough of the native tongue to make yourself misunderstood. I have managed to get myself into some gorgeously picturesque situations on this account, and more than once have vowed to master the Boer dialect or wreck my talking apparatus in the attempt. It is not an easy language to learn. It is very like their kopjes—steep, rough, rocky and disjointed, and, like the kopjes, you can't take it by storm, but must climb steadily and with patience and make sure of one step before you venture on the next. It is a superb language to use when one is driving bullocks or blacks, the first sentence seems to roll off the lips like a malediction, and the second chops off short like the bark of a toy terrier. I should ask for no finer form of speech on earth if I wanted to curse mine enemy, but how on earth they manage to make love with it passes my comprehension. Still, I thought it might come in handy if only to frighten Australian horses with, and kept constantly on the lookout for a chance to learn, and verily my chance came unto me in due season. I did not learn the dialect, but I learned something else which may prove equally useful in later life.

We had pitched camp for a week in order to allow the ever-dallying convoys to catch us; so, obtaining permission from headquarters, I saddled up and rode out to do a little scouting on my own account. For I have long since learned that it's no use hanging around camp if you want to know anything about the real life of the folk who dwell in the land. About six miles from our lines I ran against a dainty little farm house nuddled up against the slope of a shrub-covered kopje. On one side of the dwelling a trellis work of vines broke the wind and on the other a long, double row of orange trees beautified the scene. Tall, graceful poplar trees whispered in the wind at both front and rear, while a pretty flower garden, fragrant with flowers, spread far away in front of the substantial dwelling. I was admiring these things from my horse's back when it suddenly dawned upon me that I had possibly played the imbecile in straying so far from camp. But it was too late to hang back. If the farmer folk were friendly I was in luck; for the inside of such a dwelling could not be ill supplied with creature comforts. If, however, they were hostile, I was at their mercy. I had no desire to match my pony's pace against the flight of a Mauser bullet, so, humming a song and thinking of a psalm, I rode forward as if certain of a kindly welcome. An elderly Boer with a kindly face met me at the door and gave me the time of day with all civility, a nigger lad took hold of my bridle, and I swung myself out of the saddle just in time to receive a civil greeting from the farmer's wife—healthy, wholesome, substantial, well fed and well clothed. They invited me inside and there their four daughters introduced themselves to me. They all talked English as well as I could and before I had been there twenty seconds I had arrived at the conclusion that I should never get a better chance to study the language of the people of our foes and determined to sacrifice myself upon the flinty shrine of duty. Three of the maidens were plain-faced, good, honest looking girls, but the fourth had a face like a young preacher's first public prayer—a face that many a man would risk his life for.

So much of my whole career has been passed amid the rougher and more rugged scenes of life that a description of dainty womanhood comes awkwardly from me. But I have read so much about the ugliness and clumsiness of the Boer woman in British journals that I should like to try to describe this daughter of the veldt. I do not know if she should be called short or tall, but her cheek could have nestled comfortably on the shoulder of a fairly tall man. I don't know how much hair she had, but there was enough of it to make a fellow feel as if it didn't matter a rap if half the earth was bald. It was not red, nor yellow; it was like honey, kissed by sunshine. She had the sort of forehead which one never sees on the face of a fool, Nature's sign board for an emporium of brains. Her eyes were large, brown and fearless, not bold nor yet wavering. Her mouth was perfect, not one of those sepulchres which disfigure some feminine faces; not childishly small like a bud bursting into bloom, but a strong, true mouth, large enough for a prayer to slip through, but not big enough to swear with. Her waist would just about fill the crook of a man's arm and make him feel that there was no room for anything else under heaven. The arch of her bust was like the curve on a wave as it breaks on the beach in the bay, not the stiff, lath and plaster models one is apt to see walking round the streets of cities. Her hands were shapely, brawn and strong, cracked a little by wind and weather; not toy hands, but hands that could spank a baby or help husband back to the paths of rectitude when all the world had damned him past redemption.

So she looked when I saw her and I said unto my soul: "Verily it is a good thing for a man to know something of his enemy's language," and I made up my mind to learn. It was the fifth evening after that, and I had registered my fifth visit to the farm, when an event befell which put an end to my studies in Dutch for the time being. I had dined with the farmer, the plain sisters had made music for me. They had lifted their voices in song, also, for I was an honored guest, having been enabled to do some little deed of kindness, through the favor of our courteous general, to a relative of the ladies who was a prisoner in our lines. They had given me blankets and rugs for the poor beggar and the general had handed them to the man. The night was a beautiful one, so, lighting a cigar, I rambled down toward the quarter-mile long avenue of orange trees. It was to be my last visit, for our troops were on the move at dawn. As I sauntered forward I heard the rustle of a woman's skirts amid the bushes on my right, and looking in that direction I saw the navy blue dress and the red gold hair of the girl who had been teaching me Dutch. I had not many seconds to look at her, but, brief as the time was, I had long enough to notice that one hand held the blue skirts switched up so that about a foot of white petticoat was displayed. I also noticed that she was heading toward the orange walk, which I had long since learned was known in the family as "the lovers' walk." She did not look in my direction, did not turn toward me at all, but, like many another fool, I was puffed up in my folly. "What harm is there in it," I mused, "if I take my last lesson in Dutch in the shade of the orange trees?" Tossing my cigar away, I sauntered after the flying figure, out of the flower garden, over the field, into the shady walk. I meandered like a he-goat through a gap in a hedge, I walked about fifty yards, and saw no one, heard no one. Then all at once I found myself looking right into the face of a big, hairy savage, who wore a tweed coat and a bandolier full of cartridges. In his hands he carried a handy little Mauser carbine.

"Well, Mr. Spy," said the hairy individual, "you are my prisoner."

I tried to smile, but somehow the springs in my face had got out of order and would not work.

"What did you want sneaking after me for, you beastly Englishman," snarled the man with the gun. "I could have shot you last night, and the night before, and the night before that, if I had liked; but I did not want to bring trouble on this farm. What do you want to hunt me for?"

I found my tongue for a moment, then: "Hunt you be d——d; I didn't know such a chap existed.

He lowered his carbine an inch or two. "Then what the devil are you doing in the 'lovers' walk?"

"What are you doing here?" I blurted.

We stared at each other like two grass-fed calves in the starlight, and I edged a foot or two away from the gun. Just then I heard the patter of girlish feet on the gravel behind me, and, turning my head, saw one of the plain sisters hurrying toward us, and almost at the same second the reddish-gold head of the "beauty," the head of the girl who had been teaching me Dutch, passed from a patch of shadow into the streak of starlight where the hairy young giant was standing fondling his gun. I saw her clasp his arm, heard her hurriedly whisper something in Dutch which caused the giant to grin as if half his head ached to part company with the other half. The beauty pointed toward me and the plain sister, who had come to a halt beside me. The plain girl put her hand kindly on my shoulder and, whispered: "Don't you think it's too chilly out here?"

Chilly was no name for it. I was as cold as Klondike. The sight of that carbine in the starlight had taken all the warmth out of the atmosphere as far as I was concerned. I turned to go, when a little hand touched mine. The girl who had been teaching me Dutch was at my side. "Before you gentlemen leave," she said. "I want you both to make a promise. You are enemies now; some day, when the war is over, you may be friends. But promise not to hurt each other by talking of this meeting. Otto had no business to come. Father had forbidden him until the trouble ended with the British."

"I came out of love for you," grunted the man with the gun.

"And you came out of fondness for me," murmured the plain girl, her voice shaking with laughter that was almost choking her. I muttered the biggest lie I had ever parted with.

The hairy individual rested his gun against a tree, stepped forward, and lifting his slouch hat to the plain girl, "For your sake, I promise."

I lifted my helmet to the "beauty," and said something similar. A few minutes later, as I was buckling my girths, I heard him galloping off southward to join Olivier's commando. As I swung up into the saddle, the plain sister slipped away, and the "beauty" lifted her hand in farewell. As our hands met, she said, "Why did you come to the 'lover's walk?'"

"To get a last lesson in Dutch," I said, with a sheepish grin.

"Well," she answered, "I hope you'll remember your lesson," and I heard the two of them laughing as I galloped out on the veldt.—The Argonaut.

TWO USES FOR SAME WIRE.

Washington — Consul General Guenther, of Frankfort, gives some interesting facts about the plan adopted in connection with the Berlin fire brigade service of telegraphing and telephoning simultaneously over one line. He says:

"There are fifteen brigade stations in Berlin, each of which is served by a special network of fire alarms. From these stations underground wires radiate in all directions, each wire being connected with a great number of alarm pillars. The alarms are arranged for automatic working and to each is fitted a key for telegraphing to the station. As it is, however, a very great advantage to be able to maintain during the progress of the fire a good connection between the alarm pillars nearest the fire and the brigade station, exhaustive trials have been made with a specially adapted telephone, which have resulted in the general introduction of the same.

"To the Morse apparatus at the station a stand is attached, from which a micro-telephone fitted with a battery switch and a second receiver are suspended. The remaining apparatus is inclosed in a flat box and placed under the table. This box contains an induction coil, a condenser and a circuit key. As it would be expensive to equip each of the fire-alarm posts with telephone apparatus, a portable set is used, which may be attached to the posts by means of a plug and socket provided for the purpose. Such a portable set is carried by each of the brigade cars, there being some eighty now in use. The brigades' cycles are also equipped with sets which are very compact in design.

"Experience with the system has shown that the switching in of the telephone apparatus in no way influences the telegraph service. During simultaneous telegraphing and telephoning a slight knocking is perceptible in the telephone, which however, does not destroy the audibility."—New York Mail and Express.

LINGUISTIC CONTORTIONISTS.

The Dutch comedian who disports himself as a linguistic contortionist has of recent years acquired quite a vogue on the mimic stage, but out in Darby lives an old German couple named Skimmelkopf, who can beat the stage Dutchmen at their own game. The husband, Fritz, has two dogs, of which he is very fond. One is a pup, while the other is quite old; but, as sometimes occurs with dogs of different breeds, the old dog is much smaller than the six-months-old puppy. "Dere vas somedings funny about dem dogs already," said Fritz, who was showing them to a friend the other day. "Dot leedlest dog vas de biggest." Mrs. Skimmelkopf, realizing that her husband had not made the point quite clear, thought she had better come to his assistance. "You must excuse mine husband," she said. "De English languidch he knows not goot. Vot he means is dat de youngest dog vas de oldest."—Philadelphia Record.

BEATING WAS ON A WAGER.

Franz Ska and Karl Gretsch, young Austrians, have arrived in New York on the Kaiser Friedrich, and are busily engaged in beating their way around the earth. They have a wager of $20,000 with Chevalier de Kamarof, a Russian nobleman, and expect to win, despite the fact that at present they are without funds and have a cold winter ahead of them. These men are twenty-three years old each and are expert electricians. Their chief stock in trade is an ability to do tricks on a wheel, and they are much in need of employment. They fared pretty well in Europe and had 220 marks on leaving Hamburg on September 12. This, according to contract, they had to give to some charitable institution, so the Red Cross society was made the beneficiary. Three years is the space of time in which the tour must be completed. Every capital of every country in the world must be visited, and the travelers must land in Vienna without a cent. They worked their way across the Atlantic as pantry stewards and expect to do the same on the Pacific. —New York Letter.

Lanarkshire claims to have given more judges and titles for judges to the supreme court than any other county in Scotland.

HYPNOTISM AND CRIME

Hypnotic Suggestion Has Been Advanced as a Defense by Many Officers.

There has been a decided increase in the offering of hypnotism as an excuse for crime. Within a week a boy at Fort Scott, Kan., has killed his grandmother with a hatchet and charged the crime to the hypnotic suggestion of a man; a St. Louis woman arrested for theft has made the same plea; a Bridgeport (Conn.) woman found in the company of an evangelist under discreditable circumstances has taken refuge behind the saving clause of hypnotism, and a New York woman who gave up $550 of her husband's money to a strange man wants the strange man arrested for exercising hypnotic influences over her actions.

Such of these cases as may come before a jury receive more or less credence.

In several states already laws have been passed against the exercising of hypnotic powers save under restrictions. From the pedestal of a popular fad a few years ago, hypnotism has come to be regarded as either a great good or a great evil. Today the exercise of the power—if genuine power it be—is much more likely to get the hypnotist into trouble than it is to prove the therapeutic or moral values of the art. In proof of this may be cited the recent attempt of Emory Mallick, of Valley City, N. D., to cure Bob Burt of a taste for forty-rod whisky. In defense of his personal rights, privileges and accomplishments Mr. Burt wiped up the floor of the calaboose with the person of Mr. Mallick, and proposed to continue his red-nosed way through life without the aid or consent of any other nation.

FOUGHT WITH HYPNOTIST.

Mr. Mallick is supposed to have been a disciple of Rev. George B. Cutten, formerly of the Yale foot ball team, but now pastor of the Howard avenue Baptist church, of New Haven, Conn. Mr. Cutten's experiments have been conducted in the Yale psychological laboratory, and so far about twenty men have been brought under his influence for the cure of the tobacco or liquor habit. All of these are said to have stopped the use of whisky or tobacco, as the case may have been. In the list is an inveterate cigarette smoker, who has not touched a paper tube since last March. Through his reiterated suggestions while his patients have been asleep they are in a condition where the smell of tobacco or whiskey makes them sick. The preacher does not pretend to know how permanent is this condition, but he feels that at least they are from under the influences of their habits sufficiently to keep free if they would. Mr. Cutten calls his treatment simply suggestive therapeutics. He opposes the indiscriminate practice of hypnotism and would have the alleged teachers of it made subject to drastic penalties.

CASE OF INSANITY CURED.

An exercise of hypnotic power such as Mr. Cutten is especially intolerant of is reported from Richmond, Va. When the subject was well under the influence he could not be brought out of the state, and when he had destroyed nearly all the furniture in the room he was removed to a hospital by the police, who strapped him into bed while a physician treated him for acute mania and finally restored him to reason.

Calvin Cook was the operator. John Sweeney was the active subject. The scene was in the house of a prominent man, where a little pleasure party had gathered. Sweeney became belligerent, tore most of his clothing off, knocked out two guests and threw furniture all around the house. Cook was helpless and the city police had to bind the frenzied man hand and foot. Not until 8 o'clock the next morning did he recover consciousness.

But the advocates of hypnotic suggestion all refer to this class of experiment as dangerous and as bringing discredit upon the legitimate use of the power.

One of the freak examples of the power of hypnotism has been sent out in the story of a woman and her daughter in New York who had felt themselves so pursued by an imaginary evil janitor as to move their home forty times in twelve months. By hypnotic suggestion Dr. Samuel F. Brothers, of that city, is said to have allayed their fears to such an extent that they will go to housekeeping again soon.

CURE OF AGORAPHOBIA.

Dr. C. L. Tuckey, of Edinburgh, Scotland, has just reported the cure of a rare nervous disease called agoraphobia. The disease presents morbid fears of large, open places or crowded rooms or streets to the victim. While the patient was in the somnambulistic stage suggestions were made to the young woman to combat these fears. The result is said to be a complete cure.

John Duncan Quackenbos, a well known New York physician, has written a little book on "Hypnotism in Mental and Moral Culture," in which he shows astounding results in effecting reformation of characters. He holds that vices of every kind may be overcome by suggestion and the subject made a good citizen even against his will. The doctor describes his method as follows:

METHODS PHYSICIANS USE.

"After talking sympathetically with the subject sometimes for an hour or two in regard to the failing that he wishes removed, thoroughly acquainting myself with his dominant propensities or controlling thoughts, and, above all, securing his confidence, I ask him to assume a comfortable reclining position on a lounge, and then, while continuing a soothing conversation, I manage in a way determined by the circumstances of the case to concentrate his attention upon a splendid diamond or on a carnelian seal set in an old-fashioned gold pencil which I happened upon among my heirlooms. The Cambay stone is held in such a position within the natural focus of the eyes as to compel an exaggerated convergence of the axes of the balls, coupled with an upward gaze. Such unusual exercise of the ocular muscles soon tires them out; the retinal areal involved are rapidly fatigued by the deep redness and brilliancy of the carnelian; and simultaneously the patient is urged to think of nothing, to renounce the intention of renouncing mental effort, and to give himself up to me with perfect confidence in the purity of my motives and in my ability to remove or modify his moral or mental disorder. Under these conditions the eyeballs soon become fixed, a vacant stare replaces the usual intelligent look, and the eyelids begin to close and reopen spasmodically. At this stage the suggestion is given that refreshing sleep is about to ensue; and in a few minutes a prolonged breath is taken, deep respirations follow, and I know that I have been given possession of that soul for such a time as I may prescribe to do with it what I will."

LAWYERS ARE BARRED OUT.

George Slaine, Hungarian banker and Slav interpreter of the criminal court of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, has fully earned the title of "judge" without ever having held a commission as notary, alderman or squire. He conducts a court in which there are no lawyers, and the only law is that of common sense.

Greensburg is the heart of the Slav district. Thousands of miners have no idea of the rights of themselves and their fellow citizens under the law. They are abrupt, suspicious and lax in morals. They quarrel with great frequency and make all sorts of unusual trades. Now and then they sell or exchange wives. For wives are regarded there as conveniences, and every spring large numbers of Hungarian girls are brought over and quickly taken for wives by the men. These girls do not always stick to their promises to marry the first men they meet. And this is the cause of most of the litigation before "Judge" Slaine.

The "judge" has no regular courtroom. When a complainant seeks his advice he blunders right into the "judge's" banking house and begins the recital of his—or her, for there are many quarrels among the women—bill of complaint. The "judge" hears both sides, talks peace and in the majority of cases persuades them to drop the matter. One case he had was that of a man who had exchanged wives with another man, with a pair of boots as "boot." The exchange was made, but the boots were not forthcoming. Another case was that of a Slav whose sweetheart had jilted him after he had got a marriage license. He wanted to have her put in prison until she paid him $200. The "judge" talked him into a good humor, and now the young man is married to another girl.

"My reason for taking up this business—from which I get no financial returns—was to keep my fellow countrymen out of the hands of lawyers and magistrates, who too often encourage instead of discourage litigation. I have saved them many dollars in lawyers' and court fees and have prevented many serious affairs. I cannot fine them, of course, but I do the next best thing—I persuade them to give a small amount to charity."

A THOUSAND TONGUES

Could not express the rapture of Annie E. Springer, of Philadelphia, when Dr. King's New Discovery cured her of a hacking cough that for many years had made life a burden. She says: "After all other remedies and doctors failed it soon removed the pain in my chest and I can now sleep soundly, something I can scarcely remember doing before. I feel like sounding its praises throughout the universe." Dr. King's New Discovery is guaranteed to cure all troubles of the Throat, Chest or Lungs. Price 50c and $1. Trial bottles free at Dreier Bros.' drug store.

A number of Scottish grouse have been imported by the Canadian government from the highlands of Scotland for the purpose of stocking the provincial parks.

A NIGHT AT THE PLAY.

"BECAUSE SHE LOVED HIM SO."

At the Masonic Temple next Saturday evening William Gillette's comedy success, "Because She Loved Him So," will be seen again. The curtain discloses young Oliver West and his wife, Gertrude, in their home quarreling and then making up again and again, for no cause except oversensitiveness in trifles. The wife is consumed by jealousy; the husband is fearful he will not receive all the consideration his devotion merits. The servants have taken notice of these constantly recurring squabbles, for they always mean "nights out" for them, when the wife in a huff goes early to bed. These misbelief-makers wish to enjoy themselves, and the smart serving maid saturates Mr. West's coat with an unfamiliar perfume, and, to make certainty double sure, places a woman's blonde hair on his shoulder.

When West comes home there is a storm, for the wife demands an explanation of the blonde hair. He can't give it and she hastens away to her parents, determined to get a legal separation.

In the meantime the old folks are seen quietly at home, living in perfect peace and comfort. Really old Weatherby has nothing to annoy him except a meddlesome Irish servant. A Spanish widow is a boarder and she often assists them at a game of whist. This calm is disturbed by warning of the coming storm. At their wits' ends what to do for their children, they resolve to do what they had seen advised in a book, and pretend to quarrel, that the young people might see its absurdity.

When the angry young wife and husband arrive the old people begin at a furious rate. It is very funny, but it ends in a pretty touch of pathos when the old couple steal stealthily back into the room after an angry departure for different bed chambers and kiss good night.

The final act sees the quarrel between the parents become serious by the meddling of the daughter, who has nosed out some old story connecting her father with the Spanish widow. However, serious trouble is avoided and all ends happily. The sale of seats begins Thursday morning.

THE CUMMINGS STOCK CO.

The Cummings Stock company, which makes its first appearance in Fort Wayne at the Masonic Temple for five nights beginning Monday evening next, comes into this section of the country direct from the most remarkable record of successes that has ever been accomplished by any company in the country, having played for thirty-eight consecutive weeks in Louisville, Ky., twenty weeks in Montreal, twenty-two weeks in Omaha, thirty weeks in Ottawa, Ont., twenty-two weeks in Detroit, sixteen in Cleveland, sixteen in Rochester, besides Washington, Boston, etc., and over-reaching all, three solid years at the Princess theatre, Toronto, Can. This remarkably successful organization comes here bringing their entire paraphernalia, scenery, properties, costumes, everything complete, and are presenting by far the greatest repertoire of plays carried by any company, each play being staged in the same magnificent manner that has won the company's many successes in the largest cities of the country.

The company is a large one, numbering twenty-two people, dramatic, comedy and vaudeville, and is reported to surpass in excellence any other company traveling, which their many successes would certainly indicate. The company is headed by Mr. Robert Cummings, who, besides appearing in the leading roles, personally directs and stages all his own productions, and is reputed one of the foremost leading men of the country. The vaudeville features are all of the highest order of merit, selected from the leading vaudeville theatres of the country.

The plays to be presented during during the week are "The Silver King," "Peaceful Valley," "Lights O' London," O'Neill's "Monte Cristo," "The Burglar" and "The Two Orphans." The production of all these great plays will be massive and complete in every detail and fully equal to any ever seen at the highest prices. The prices during the engagement will be 10, 20 and 30 cents with matinee on Wednesday, at 10 and 20 cents. "Peaceful Valley" will be given Monday.

THE WILBUR OPERA COMPANY.

For a complete presentation of the so-called popular opera the American public have become dependent on the Wilbur Opera company. They have kept intact such operas as "Mascotte," "Beggar Student," "Bacceacio," "Grand Duchess," "Fin Diovolo," "Merry War," and "Mariatana," for the past half dozen years or more. Other companies assuming to give these scores have fallen by the wny side and have passed out of the memory of the habitue of the theater. Miss Maud Daniel, who now directs the movements of this well-known company, states that this season they will soon give the initial production of two new comic operas which are now in the course of preparation. In connection with these will be given the usual diversions in the way of vaudeville and other bright features from the metropolitan stage.

The Wilbur Opera company will appear at the Masonic Temple theater three nights and two matinees, beginning Monday, October 15. Their repertoire will be as follows:

Monday evening, "The Mascot."

Tuesday, matinee, "The Grand Duchess."

Tuesday evening, "Two Vagabonds."

Wednesday matinee, "Fra Diavolo."

Wednesday evening, "The Bohemian Girl."

"SHORE ACRES."

"Shore Acres" is the standard by which pastoral plays are judged both by the press and public. This simple, homely comedy-drama is now looked upon as a classic and assuredly has its success been deserved. That so simple and beautiful a play could succeed is what has surprised many of those astute managers who refused the piece when it was offered to them. The present is "Shore Acres" ninth consecutive season and it promises to be as profitable to Mr. Herne as any preceding one.

A complete and satisfactory scenic production of this ideal work will be given at the Temple soon.

TRADE BAD IN EUROPE.

The crisis in the German textile trade is spreading. One manufacturer after another has stopped production for an indefinite time, or has dismissed half his hands and cut down the working hours of the remainder, says the Berlin correspondent of the London Daily Mail.

Over-production, due to the rapid progress of European trade and to the growth of trade in other countries, such as India, which in former years merely supplied the raw material, is the disease afflicting the textile trade.

And with over-production has come a decline in export business with the United States, owing to the protectionist policy of that country. An urgent appeal has been made by the chamber of commerce of Germany to the government to take energetic measures against this tariff policy and against what it declares to be still more damaging—the arbitrary and vexatious action of the American custom houses.

The crisis is spreading through the whole of Germany. In Saxony some of the carpet makers are working only four days a week. In central Germany dismissals on a large scale are reported. Still worse is the state of affairs in Silesia, where dismissals and short hours are combined.

Not in western Germany in any better state. The silk weavers of Krefeld have dismissed one-third of their hands and the rest are working short time. In Aix-la-Chapelle 2,000 hands are out of employment. The only bright spot is the velvet industry, which still keeps up its production.

From Alsatia in the west to Silesia in the east the cry is the same—overproduction.

The war has naturally had a bad effect on trade, more particularly on the iron trade. India, for instance, has been constructing numbers of rice mills, and had bought the machines in Thuringia. Since the troubles in China arose this progress has ceased.

AMERICA BEATS ENGLAND.

How, it is sometimes asked, can American engineers undersell their British rivals when the wages paid in the United States are so greatly in excess of those obtaining in this country. Some remarks of the British commercial agent in Chicago, quoted in a London newspaper, suggests an answer. He writes:

"In order to be able to turn out goods at such a rapid rate and in such large quantities only machine tools of the very latest pattern are used. Every improvement and every invention by which labor may be saved or time economized so that the resulting cost of manufacture may be reduced is not once taken advantage of.

In one large works which I had an opportunity of visiting, I found one man in charge of ten automatic machines, all working at the same time. Some were lathes turning small pieces, others were putting the thread on nuts and bolts, and many others. In this one shop there were fifty machine tools working and in charge of only five men. It is not an unusual thing to see on man in charge of three or four of the ordinary small lathes. They are placed in such a position as to make this possible. Consequently, though wages are high, the actual cost per piece is very low on account of one man being able, thanks to these labor-saving machines, to turn out so much work. In one works I visited I was assured that ordinary laborers were being employed in place of skilled mechanics to take charge of some of the lathes and drilling machines, so as to avoid paying the higher wages of the more skilled men. They found it to answer perfectly, because, owing to the perfection in the construction of the machines, the work was almost automatic.

"Machine tools of British manufacture do not seem to be in favor in this country. The designs of some of the American tools are certainly very ingenious and the work they do is exceedingly accurate. They also appear to run at a greater speed than the English ones."

The largest body of water in the world having no outlet in the ocean is the Caspian sea, it being 180,000 square miles in extent.

The New Surgery.

French Savant's New System of Anaesthesia Tried Successfully in America.

[Chicago American.]

Six months ago the world of surgery was startled by the announcement that a Frenchman, Dr. Tuffier by name, had made a discovery by which amputation could be successfully accomplished without the administration of anaesthetics.

When the news reached this country the savant across the water were received with skepticism. Surgeons of the most exclusive grade declared that amputation of a leg or an arm without anaesthetics was impracticable, if not inhuman. There were others, and they were of the more radical school, who went so far as to say that a surgeon who would make so bold as to employ the new French process courted a charge of malpractice, if not that of murder.

Piecemeal by piecemeal more definite information relative to Dr. Tuffier's discovery came to this country either by cable or in ponderous medical magazines. Gradually the surgeons not only in the United States but throughout Europe as well became absorbed in the growing merits of the Frenchman's process, which was no more or less than the injection into the vertebrae through a hollow needle of a quantity of cocaine fluid.

Like Pasteur and Koch, Dr. Tuffier began experimenting with cats and dogs. He amputated their legs without a cry of remonstrance or reproach from these four-legged martyrs to science. Gratified at his success M. Tuffier turned his attention to larger animals. He thrust his hollow needle with its charge of cocaine into the backs of sheep, pigs and calves, and then set about ridding them of a leg or two, the animals withstanding the operation with scarcely a tremor and with their eyes wide open and staring as though a trance had seized the victim.

These experiments were so uniformly successful that Dr. Tuffier now decided to give his process its crucial test that of sinking his strange, all-powerful needle into the vertebrae of a human being. There are always to be found in France thousands of hapless, helpless sufferers who for a few francs will submit to any experimental operation, so long as the life-strings are not cut at once.

Dr. Tuffier experienced little trouble in finding a patient in a hospital whose leg was about to be amputated through the agencies of chloroform and the knife and saw. Here was the savant's opportunity. The sufferer was informed as to the nature of the operation and for a small consideration he consented to become the first human being to test the merits of a process which may revolutionize all methods of surgery below the diaphragm.

To the amazement of all the scientists who watched Dr. Tuffier at his work, the subject passed through the ordeal without giving evidence of pain. Furthermore, he was conscious throughout the operation and frequently spoke to the attendants and to the discoverer, whose keen knives were sweeping through adipose tissue, now insensible from the potent power of the needle.

It was after this operation, which was a success in every way, that the world of surgery began to awake. And that is only six months ago. Then came other triumphs for Dr. Tuffier until his successful operations upon the human body numbered 156. The savant has yet to record a fatality traceable to his process.

Now Chicago enjoys the distinction of being the first city in the United States to test the Tuffieran method of amputation the incision. One week ago last Friday there lay in a cot in the Cook county hospital a middle-aged man who had been told that he must lose his right leg or suffer a lingering death. He was emaciated—an anaemic whose flesh was drawn like parchment about his bones. His eyes were sunken and his vitality so low it seemed that his grasp on life was all but relaxed.

Surgeons who within the past four months had made a study of the Tuffieran process decided as a heroic measure to place the sufferer upon the table in the operating theater and submit him to the needle. Preparations were made hastily, for there was no time to lose.

When the day came for the operation the first in the nature of amputation by the use of the needle in the history of surgery in the United States, thirty or more men of the profession occupied seats in the amphitheater.

Before the sufferer was wheeled into the room most elaborate precautions had been made to guard against blood poisoning. The operator and his assistant bathed their hands in antiseptics, the hollow needle and its adjunct, a hypodermic syringe, were submitted repeatedly to similar solutions and extraordinary care was exercised as to every other detail.

Every vestige of clothing was removed from the shrunken form as it was tenderly borne from the wheeled chair to the operating table. The sufferer was not placed in a recumbent position, but sat bolt upright with the assistance of an attendant, who stood at his side and steadied the swaying body. His feet were crossed after the manner of a Turk.

The operator then carefully rubbed the lumbar region of the subject with antiseptics, and this done, he gently located the processes or "joints" of the vertebrae. All was now ready for the insertion of the needle. This instrument, which is about the length of a darning needle and capped by a syringe charged with cocaine fluid, was held in the right hand of the operator, while the left hand traced with delicacy and precision the length of the spinal cord.

Of a sudden the white, lithe fingers of the surgeon paused, and then the glistening instruments clasped in the right hand darted forward like the tongue of a serpent.

Through the flesh and into one of the processes of the vertebrae the keen shaft sunk, and then the thumb of the surgeon pressed the piston that sent the powerful fluid coursing through the hollow needle and into the very marrow of the man's existence.

Not a tremor swept over the face of the emaciated man on the table. Not a groan of pain escaped his lips. His eyes were open and he began to talk with those about him. Besides the surgeon and his attendant there were clustered about the table two nurses in striped dresses and white lace caps and two ward masters.

Gradually the powerful drug crept stealthily through the man's body until the numbness extended from the diaphragm to the toes. The time consumed for the fluid to accomplish complete insensibility was about ten minutes.

Before the operation of removing the leg was wholly over, however, the subject showed evidences of collapse, and a mild application of chloroform was administered. But during all this time the emaciated man was in possession of all his mental faculties and declared that he could not feel the sweep of the knife as it severed nerves and muscles.

It was one hour and a quarter before numbness left the subject's body completely. At the expiration of that time he said he suffered no pain. His progress, surgeons at the hospital say, is highly satisfactory.

Still another, and undoubtedly a more delicate operation with the cocaine needle, was performed later upon the abdomen of a colored woman. Two deep incisions were made in this case, but so successfully had the slender instrument been applied that the subject was conscious throughout and suffered not so much as a twinge of pain. Ordinarily this operation, which is one of the most perilous in surgery, calls for the most powerful anaesthetics.

Discussing the Tuffier discovery a prominent surgeon said:

"You cannot say we are experimenting. Tuffier has shown by his successes that his discovery is of immeasurable worth to mankind.

"There is some doubt, however, as to the after-effects of injecting such a powerful fluid into the human vertebrae. Paralysis may be resultant months and even years after the operation, but Tuffier has discovered no ill effects from operations in over 150 cases.

"Spines of all people are not alike—no more so than are their ears or feet. The processes of the vertebrae are small in some persons and large in others. Consequently the element of peril is greater with a subject with a closely knit spine than with one whose processes are more extended. However, in view of our fairly good success at the County hospital I prefer to suspend judgment until some further day."

A good camel will travel 100 miles a day for 10 days through the desert.

Sets of the Marconi apparatus have been ordered for British warships, and it is said that the royalty payable to the inventor will be £100 on each ship using the wireless telegraphy. It admits of communication over a distance of 50 miles.

LIFE SAVED BY A PIGEON.

An incident occurred recently in the family of G. F. Marsh, the dealer in Japanese curiosities at 625 Market street and a member of the Pacific Coast Pigeon society, which proved to him in a most impressive manner the valuable services which may sometimes be rendered by the carrier pigeon and probably explains some of his enthusiasm in that direction. His little baby boy was taken slightly sick with most alarming symptoms of diphtheria. The mother, watching by the bedside of the little one, dispatched a message tied on a carrier pigeon to her husband at his store on Market street. In the message she wrote the nature of the child's alarming illness and made an urgent appeal for medicine to save its life. The bird was started from the home of the family, near the Cliff house, five miles from Mr. Marsh's Market street store. The bird flew swiftly to the store, where Mr. Marsh received it. He read the message, called a doctor, explained the child's symptoms as his wife had detailed them in her message, and received the proper medicine. Then tying the little vial containing the medicine to the tail of the pigeon, he let it go. The pigeon sped away through the air, straight for the cliff. It made the distance, five miles, in ten minutes, a distance which would have required the doctor an hour.—San Francisco Examiner.

EXTRA CHARGE FOR BREAD.

"One of the strangest things about the management of English restaurants," remarked a gentleman who has recently returned from a visit to London to the writer yesterday, "is the custom of charging diners for every slice of bread which they eat. For instance, a day or two before my departure from the British capital I, as a mark of esteem, invited several English friends to dine with me at one of the most celebrated of the fashionable west end restaurants. Well, the repast was served in a private room, and everything went off splendidly until the coffee and cigar stage was reached, and I asked that my bill be brought to me. There, to my utter astonishment, the head waiter, in the hearing of the assembled company, approached me, and in a loud voice asked: 'And how many breads have you had, sir?'

"This question I could not answer, as I had not been engaged in counting the number of slices consumed, but one of my guests, who had evidently kept track of the bread, noticing my embarrassment, said in my behalf, 'four plates.'

"'Ah!' muttered the waiter, 'that's 1 shillin' h'extra,' and, after adding the amount to my bill, he handed it to me for inspection.

"Of course, I paid for the bread, but I have been wondering ever since I did so why the American custom of not charging for 'the staff of life' is not introduced over there.—Washington Star.

A married couple living near Throop, Pa., who were childless, have adopted fourteen children.

Sunshine for Sad Homes

No. 2834 Cleveland Ave., Louisville, Ky., Dec. 11, 1899.

About eighteen months ago I was told by my doctor, after he had examined my wife, that we could never be blessed with children. The announcement astonished and disappointed me. I could not get my mind off of it and for awhile was hardly able to attend to my daily occupation. A friend noticed that something was troubling me and asked what it was. He was a near friend and I told him. "Oh pshaw!" he said, "Is that all?" I replied "Isn't it enough to make a man feel bad?" The next day he brought me a Ladies' Birthday Almanac and said: "Read that." I read it and quickly got a bottle of Wine of Cardui. Before my wife had taken all of the first bottle, I saw a great change in her. The rosy tint came back to her cheeks, her eyes were bright, her steps firm, and best of all, the fearful pains she used to have were gone. Before half of the second bottle was gone, your medicine had proved that the doctor had made a mistake. July 3rd, my wife gave birth to a ten-and-one-half-pound girl baby with very little trouble. Both, up to this day, are doing well. I think there is no doubt but that for your

WINE OF CARDUI

our home would have been childless. I will never cease praising it. For only three dollars my wife has been made entirely well, and I am one of the happiest men on earth. Three packages of Thedford's Black-Draught completely cured my wife of constipation of three years' standing.

ELI H. ADAMS.

Mansions carpeted with velvet are cheerless abodes when the wife or mother is ill or when no children are there. But Wine of Cardui has made thousands of happy homes of humble cottages. It helps women to perfect health and often brings happy children to bless them. Every day mothers tell of the gratitude they feel for relief from sickness and barrenness. Wine of Cardui brings women immediate relief from all the ills peculiar to their sex. Painful and irregular menstruation, leucorrhœa, falling of the womb and miscarriage are all permanently relieved by the Wine.

GET IT FROM YOUR DRUGGIST.

In cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

TALKING 'NEATH SEAS.

A Half Century of Submarine Telegraphy Has Just Been Completed.

[From the London Times.]

Fifty years ago on August 28 the possibility of sending telegraphic messages for any long distance under the sea was first firmly established. On August 28, 1850, telegrams passed between Dover and the coast of France through a makeshift cable coated with gutta percha, and what had been held by nearly everyone to be a wild dream became an accomplished fact. Of course, there had been for many years previously scientific men ahead of their time who felt certain that it could be done. As far back as 1795 a Spanish engineer had suggested it. All through the first half of the century experiments had been going on. In 1813 signals were transmitted through seven miles of wire laid down at the bottom of a pond. In 1838 a Royal engineers officer had some success with a cable insulated by means of tarred rope and yarn solidified with pitch. Split rattan canes were also used as insulators. Professor Wheatstone, who, with Mr. Cooke, had in 1837 first introduced the land telegraph into this country, had also been making trial of a submarine system. He laid a cable in Swansea bay and had succeeded in connecting the lightship with the shore. But all these attempts fell short of any wide practical result. Submarine telegraphy was not put into actual operation until the brothers Brett came upon the scene.

THE IDEA FIRST BROACHED.

Jacob Brett was an electrician full of ideas. John Watkins Brett was a clear-headed, long-sighted man of business. In 1845 they were discussing the recently established land telegraph between London and Slough. Why, they asked, should not similar communication be carried on under the sea? They were not the sort of men to ask questions and, like jesting Pilate, not wait for an answer. They set to work to prove that what they suggested could be done. In June, 1845, losing no time, they registered a project for an Atlantic cable, and they also offered to connect Dublin castle with Downing street if the British government would stand £20,000. The British government would have little to say to them. They did get leave to lay a submarine telegraph from Dover, if they could, but they could obtain no pecuniary assistance. So they turned their attention to foreign states.

In 1847 they received permission from King Louis Philippe to land a cable laid under the English channel on the coast of France. Before they could mature their plans the revolution of 1848 had driven Louis Philippe from the throne, and it was necessary to obtain a concession from the republic. Prince Louis Napoleon, president of the republic, granted their concession, and in June, 1850, it was transferred to a small company, consisting of J. W. Brett, M. (afterward Sir) Charles Fox, Francis Edwards and Charles J. Wollaston, on the understanding that the cable should be laid down by September 1 of that year. Of these four pioneers, who each subscribed £500 for the purpose of the experiment, Mr. Wollaston is still alive, hale and hearty in a green old age. He has not made a fortune out of his share in the plucky enterprise, but he enjoys a civil list pension granted in recognition of his services to electricity, and he can look back with a feeling of pride upon his close connection with so momentous an undertaking. For it was Mr. Wollaston who acted as the engineer to the company and actually directed the laying of the first cable. Part of his electrical talent he had inherited. He is the nephew of Wollaston, the famous philosopher, who introduced the Wollaston electro-chemical cell. He had also been a pupil of Brunel, who, by the way, refused altogether to believe in the feasibility of the submarine scheme. Meeting his pupil at the time when everyone was ridiculing the idea, he said gravely: "I hear, Wollaston, you have something to do with this. I'm sorry for it." And when his pupil inquired the reason for this discouraging address the great man said with emphasis "It can't succeed, can't succeed." It is only fair, though, to add that as soon as Wollaston had proved that it could succeed Brunel congratulated him warmly, and, realizing at once what its success meant, declared that "nothing could stop it from going all over the world."

THE FIRST CABLE LAID.

But, to go back to June of 1850, as soon as the final concession had been made by President Louis Napoleon, Mr. Wollaston, who had gone to Paris to receive it, hurried back to England. Less than three months remained for all the preparation to be made. As soon as he touched British soil he telegraphed to the wire cable makers and to the Gutta Percha company and arranged for the supply of the materials. Both undertook to deliver them in good time. The next thing was to devise some means of paying out the cable from a ship's deck. Mr. Wollaston for this purpose had made to his order a large drum or reel. Upon this the twenty-four miles of wire, covered with gutta percha, were wound, and then it was placed in position upon the deck of the tug Goliath. At last everything was ready. On the morning of Aug. 28 the tug was at Dover. A coil of wire was twisted around a pile belonging to the harbor works, just where the admiralty pier now stands, and then carried up above to a horse box which the Southeastern Railway company had lent the Submarine Cable company to serve as their Dover office. The end securely fixed, the tug started off in a straight line for Cape Gris Nez. The cable, weighted with small pieces of lead to keep it down, was sunk without accident, and the other end was made fast in an old custom house that stood on the French cliffs.

Now came the moment of painful suspense which was to decide whether the promoters' pains and anxieties were to be rewarded. Considering, in the light of our fuller knowledge, the imperfect insulation and the simple method of keeping the cable down and the strain that was put upon the unsupported gutta percha wire, it seems a wonder that the experiment succeeded at all.

THE FIRST SUCCESS.

But success did it and proved that the promoters had, as far as they could, gone the right way to work. The instrument in the horse box at Dover railway station clicked out a message to Louis Napoleon congratulating him upon the happy result of the experiment. It was sent with misgiving, for the senders could not tell whether it would ever reach the other side. Nervously and impatiently they waited and then to their intense joy the needle moved again and they knew that twenty-four miles away across the sea their message had been safely received. Their labors had borne fruit. They had done what very few believed they could do. The possibility of telegraphing under the sea was established and, as the Times said in a leading article a few mornings afterward, "the jest or scheme of yesterday" had become "the fact of today;" "the wildest exaggeration of an Arabian tale" had been "outdone by the simple achievement of modern times."

All the same, the "fact of today" very nearly became in its turn the "jest of tomorrow." The cable very soon refused to work and on Aug. 31 its brief career was ended. A Boulogne fisherman picked up a piece of it in his trawl net and, making sure that it was some new kind of seaweed or coral or a section of some marvelous sea snake, he cut it open to see whether it had "gold at its center." In truth, it had gold at its center, but not in the sense he dreamed. He was disappointed, but he carried off the strange object to Boulogne and the life of the earliest submarine cable came to an inglorious end. However, the great thing was that the success of the experiment had been duly attested. Ten independent persons on the French side had signed a report to the effect that messages had passed to and fro and this was sent to Louis Napoleon. An unfair attempt was made to wrest the concession from the pioneer company on the ground that its cable was not permanent. Louis Napoleon, however, expressed both surprise and indignation at the endeavor to rob it of the fruits of its enterprise and granted a fresh concession for permanent communication to be established by the end of October, 1851.

MERELY THE INITIAL STEP.

To work this concession there was formed the Submarine Telegraph company. It duly laid down a four-wire cable, with strong wire insulation, made on the same principle as that which holds the field today, and on November 13, 1851, it was opened for public use. That the public took advantage of it without hesitation is shown by the fact that the company earned a dividend of from 16 to 18 per cent. up to the date when the government purchased the undertaking.

The possibility of submarine communication having been proved, its extension was merely a matter of time. It was, however, a matter of a good deal of time. In 1853, after three failures, the connection that Mr. Brett had proposed eight years before was made between England and Ireland, and in the same year the Dover-Ostend cable was laid and opened. In 1854 began the sinking of a series of cables in the Mediterranean. These operations were much hindered by several untoward and alarming "flights of cable," that is to say, by the cable getting out of hand and running off the drums at a terrific speed. On one occasion two miles of cable, weighing sixteen tons, flew into the sea in the course of four or five minutes. It was not until 1856 that the Atlantic Telegraph company was formed and not before 1858 was communication established.

When one thinks of the effect that the telegraph, and especially the submarine telegraph, has had upon modern conditions of life, one can see that the event of which the jubilee of today marked a great step in the progress of humanity. Like all such steps, it was taken in defiance of the opinion of the world, in the face of obstinate lethargy and even active opposition. It succeeded because it was made by Englishmen of energy and will power, believing with all their heart in the possibility of what they meant to do and determined to prove their belief well founded. We may be justly proud that so great an advance was made by our countrymen first of all the world. If we want future generations to have like reasons for being proud of us we must make up our minds to be as energetic and determined as were these bold, farsighted pioneers of the submarine telegraph.

SLEEPER OF THENELLES

The Tragic Story of a French Girl Who Has Been Asleep for Seventeen Years.

(Paris Letter in Chicago Tribune.)

Paris is mystified by a most extraordinary case of somnambulism, which is attracting the attention of the most serious physicians, and the history of which occupies columns upon the first pages of the most reputable French newspapers. "The Sleeper of Thenelles" is the title by which the somnambulist is known, and for seventeen years she has slumbered in the quiet little town of Thenelles, watched over by a tender, devoted mother, who has never left her daughter during this long, terrible period of "living death."

Just thirty miles from the prosperous town of St. Quentin lies Thenelles, in the bottom of a picturesque valley. The claim of the inhabitants who form the population is proverbial. A cavalry regiment, lodged in rude quarters, gives to the town the only animation it can boast. There are not even barracks for the defenders of the fatherland. Simple peasants' homes shelter both officers and men. At the end of the principal street stands the cottage where the sleeper, Marguerite Bouyenval, slumbers. The building is modest—even poor—a one-story cement construction, ornamented with red bricks. Inside are two rooms, both heavily shuttered. In one lies Marguerite Bouyenval, as she has lain seventeen long years—"the sick woman," as she is called by the peasants. The other room is occupied by six persons—the father, mother, brothers and sisters of the sleeper.

Mme. Bouyenval, the mother, is an aged woman, whose face is saddened by the continued sleep of her daughter. She carries humbly but courageously her sorrow. She speaks in a whisper, so as to avoid waking her daughter, for, as sorrowful as is the sleeping, more terrible the mother fears will be the waking, when, the doctors predict, real death will ensue.

POSTURE NEVER CHANGES.

The sleeper lies on a bed and almost resembles a corpse. The face is long and yellow as wax. A white peasant's bonnet envelops the head. One side of the face reposes upon the pillow—it has never been turned upwards—and while the mother changes the bed linen the posture of the daughter never changes. No sound of breathing is heard. By placing the hand the faint pulsation of the heart can be felt. The eyes are only half closed, and produce upon the spectator a ghastly effect. Yet Marguerite Bouyenval lives—and may live on for years—never moving, never uttering a word. The arms and limbs are not rigid, and can be moved with ease and without causing the slightest sign of feeling upon the part of the sleeper.

To this day doctors and scientists dispute over the question, "Is the state of Marguerite Bouyenval that of catalepsy, lethargy, or simple sleep?"

Many efforts have been made to force the sleeper to absorb food by the mouth, but the jaws are inflexible and refuse to move. Each day the mother injects a medical preparation which seventeen years ago the physicians recommended. The daughter sleeps on, with no evident change, and it is difficult to say whether this preparation is efficacious in keeping the sleeper alive or not.

LOVE. CRIME. RETRIBUTION.

Marguerite Bouyenval has a history. Love, crime and retribution are the indirect causes which led to her sleep. Betrayed by a soldier lover, the unfortunate sleeper, then a mere girl, murdered her baby. The crime, hidden, became known in the town and late one night a squad of gendarmes came riding to the cottage. Entering brutally, they surrounded the girl mother. Filled with fright, she fell in a swoon to the floor. Efforts to revive her were vain. The gendarmes gave up their victim to the doctors. After every human effort to restore her, the doctors in turn, gave her up to her mother, who has remained the faithful guardian of her sleeping daughter.

At regular intervals distinguished scientists make the pilgrimage to Thenelles to study this remarkable case. Dr. Cherrier, mayor of the town, devoted years to efforts to awaken the girl, and the celebrated Dr. Charcot, of Paris, made the long voyage and many experiments without the least result. His investigations prove that all the digestive organs are completely destroyed, and it is claimed that should Marguerite Bouyenval awaken she could not absorb the lightest food, and once awake would die from starvation. This is the terrible fear which confronts the mother. She prefers the living death to the certain tomb. The fear of death gives her the courage to keep her voice always in a whisper, to care for the sleeper and to remain her guardian through the long years of silence.

A NEW MACHINE GUN.

With South Africa experience still fresh in our minds it is unnecessary to reiterate the advantages of machine guns in warfare, says the London Express. They are summed up in saying that by their means a large number of fairly well-aimed rounds may be fired off in a short space of time by only a small body of men.

The machine guns most used hitherto have been the Gatling, Gardner, Nordenfelt, Maxim, and more recently, the Vickers "pom-pom." We have to thank a distinguished veteran, Major W. H. Fitzgerald, late of the Royal Artillery, for the invention of a new machine gun which appears to be better in many particulars than any at present employed in our service.

This has been named the "Fitzgerald battery machine gun," and the peculiar merits claimed for it, among other things, are that it has two tiers of barrels, that it never clogs, fouls, or jams, and that, thanks to a secret process of the inventor, it never suffers from over-heating from continuous discharge.

Practical experiments made with the gun proved that after firing many hundreds of rounds the barrels remained perfectly cool. The method depends, it is said, upon some application of radiators to the barrels, enclosed within the brass box, but that is the inventor's patent, and altogether in his own hands.

There are any other points of superiority in the Fitzgerald machine gun. It is completely open at the breech, every round can be seen at will, each in its own barrel; it has an improved system of sighting, and it has an indicator by which elevation can be given night or day without touching the sights.

The gun carriage is so constructed that the gun can revolve on a platform round a complete circle; fire is unintermittent and in any direction; while volley firing can be kept up continually at a gallop.

Speaking generally, the new weapon is well adapted for all military operations in the field, behind entrenchments, in mountain fighting and coast defense. It will fire projectiles of from one to three pounds in weight. Last, but not least, the gun is simple and inexpensive to manufacture.

Major Fitzgerald appears to have approached the war office in the hope that our government would acquire his invention, but has met with no encouragement. Foreign powers are very different to deal with, and he has already received pressing overtures from the continent, which he has, however, declined on patriotic grounds. It would be a thousand pities if by any red-tape routine Major Fitzgerald's gun was lost to our service.

A STORM IN THE TROPICS.

The sun disappeared behind a mountainous mass of leaden-colored clouds which rose rapidly in the southern and western quarters, says J. Taylor Ward in the October Atlantic. To the eastward, also, the signs were threatening. Night came on suddenly as it does in the tropics. Soon the darkness enveloped us, a palpable veil. A noise like the march of a mighty host was heard, which proved to be the approach of a tropical flood, heralded by drops as large as marbles. It churned the still waters into a phosphorescent foam which rendered the darkness only more oppressive. The rain came down as it can come only in the Bight of Benin. The avalanche cooled us, reducing the temperature ten or fifteen degrees, giving us new life, and relieving our fevered blood. I told Mr. Block to throw back the tarpaulin over the main hatch and let our dusky friends get some benefit of it. In half an hour the rain ceased, but it was as calm and ominous as ever. I knew this was but the forerunner of something to follow. We had not long to wait, for suddenly a blinding flash of lightning darted through the gloom from east to west, followed by one in the opposite direction. Without intermission, one blaze after another, and thunder crashing until our eyes were blinded and our ears deafened, a thousand times ten thousand pieces of artillery thundered away. We seemed utterly helpless and insignificant. "How wonderful are Thy works" came to my mind. Still no wind; the brig lay helpless.

With the beginning of the present school term the teaching of stenography, bookkeeping, typewriting and other branches usually taught in business schools has been introduced in the public schools in many cities.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

KEEPING THE SABBATH, CHRIST'S WORDS AND DEEDS IN THE HOUSE OF THE PHARISEE.

(John Lindsay Withrow, D. D., Pastor of Park Street Church, Boston, in the Chicago Record.)

Lesson for Sunday October 7, 1900.

Topic—"Jesus Dining With a Pharisee."

Text—Luke xiv., 1-14.

NEARING CLOSE OF MINISTRY.

Jesus has come to the opening of the year of His crucifixion. Taking the accredited date to be December, A. D. 29, or January, A. D. 30, the present lesson finds Him within four months of His crucifixion. But in these four months occurrences were so momentous that the gospel biographies give as much space to events of one week as they gave to the several months in the early part of His public career. Just previous to this lesson He had made a journey to Jerusalem, where he attended the Jewish feast of dedication (John x., 22) and uttered that eloquent and intensely earnest (John x. 23-38) address for which they charged Him with blasphemy "because that Thou, being a man, makest Thyself God."

Leaving Jerusalem, "He went away again beyond Jordan, into the place where John at first baptized," which was Bethabara, in the province of Perea. His Perean ministry continued about three months, and this social function, "dining with a Pharisee," seems to have been the introductory event. For reasons unknown only Luke relates anything of those three months' experience, but Luke writes with care.

What may have been the motive of inviting Jesus we know not. Possibly it was only to watch and accuse Him. It may have been an honest wish to get nearer to Jesus to see if there really was in Him all the evil that fellow Pharisees saw or whether there might be more good than evil after all. But, whatever the temper of the host was, we (lesson verse 1) know his guests were in a hostile mood. "They were watching him." According to the word in the original, they watched Him narrowly, with inspective eyes. It did not perturb Jesus in the least to see this look in the faces of the Pharisees' dinner company.

ATTITUDE TOWARD SOCIETY.

We come next to notice the Master's attitude toward society and toward the law. He did not withdraw from social life for the reason that He was under espionage. Possibly He did not accept all the invitations to social functions that were extended, but we certainly have no record of Him declining in any case. His first days of public ministry were in part devoted to the wedding festivities at Cana. Just here the wonder may arise why Jesus would accept a dinner engagement on the Holy Sabbath, and, further, those who are at present devoting the Sabbath to dinners rather than religious services may quote Christ as their example. Let the facts be taken fairly. We cannot say certainly that it was what we would call a dinner party, or, if it was, the Master may have been rather a caller than a formal guest, to whom something to relieve His hunger was given informally. However, it was the use which Jesus made of the occasion that gave a character to His conduct which it will be always safe to copy.

As to Christ's attitude toward the law, the sabbatic law, He had spoken before insisting that the Sabbath is made for man, for man's welfare, and not man for the Sabbath. The Pharisees' principle and plan was to fit man into their Sabbath, which tradition had turned into a Procrustean couch, and if one's conduct fitted to its measure neatly nothing was said of the spirit of him who observed the day thus punctiliously. Christ taught the wiser truth that the Sabbath was made to be used for the highest welfare of mankind.

To spend Sunday in reveling or in any mere pleasure-seeking way becomes Sabbath-breaking simply because it harms rather than helps those who do so. No matter how diligently one cares for the wants of the flesh, if he wholly neglects feeding and exercising his mind he cannot be a man in the better sense. So in the best sense he cannot who completely disregards the needs of that spiritual nature which is most central and essential of all that makes us human being.

USE OF THE SABBATH.

To give a case in point of what He would use the Sabbath for, Jesus (lesson verse 4) healed the man who had the dropsy. In some cases Christ wrought miracles to manifest His power and exhibit the glory of it. That was the dominant motive sometimes. But here His object was chiefly to accentuate His true teaching on Sabbath observance. Dropsy was not an incurable disease, and its cure here would settle nothing as to His divine power. But it did serve as well as anything else could do to show what the Sabbath may be properly used for—the relief of human suffering. To silence the criticisms of the company the Master asked them (lesson verse 5) what they would do if their ox or ass should fall into a pit on the Sabbath. Some of the extreme traditionalists would have answered: "Let it stay there till the Sabbath be over." But Jesus knew His hearers were not such extreme sticklers for the letter of the law, and so He put the question to them, and "they could not answer Him again to these things."

As there was silence on that subject, the Master used the opportunity to introduce a new topic—His parable on (lesson verses 7 to 11) humility. He had "marked how they chose out the chief rooms"—that is, grabbed the best within reach. Listen to what is told of the devices "society people" resort to that they may be invited to star parties. Learn of the tricks and turns people practice to get newspaper mention. Look out for yourself or expect to get left, is the motto of many. And as a matter of fact, the front rows and favorite places are occupied in many cases by those who secure them by brazen push. But such are never honored in heart, even by those who in a quasi-complimentary way will speak of them as "hustlers." Such self-assertion awakens envy and sharpens criticism.

Some people occupying greater people's seats in society must suffer more or less humiliation, because they got what they did by a graceless, grabbing method. Such might well learn by heart and put to practice in life that motto of modesty which Paul used: "We stretch not ourselves beyond our measure." This parable of our Lord applies to places and things higher than competition for the choicest in society. Humility is the first grace of genuine Christianity, as pride is its opposite. "Be not high-minded" is an admonition of divine wisdom. "When ye think ye stand take heed lest ye fall." "Pride cometh before destruction and a haughty spirit before a fall." To claim great things as ours in Christ if we are His humble, trusting children, is all well and good, but to claim eminence in our own name or experience is presumption. It is an instructive fact that the very noblest and best men have been noted for modesty. The great scientists are not the noisy assailants of the time-tested truths of our holy religion.

Rather it has been small men or stilts of self-assertion who did so. Next to Christ stands Paul in the rank of the all-round Christians. But of all the Romans and Pharisees and Christians of His age there was not one who more carefully chose a lowly seat for himself. At the outset of his apostolic career as a Christian he declared himself "unworthy to be called an apostle." In the middle of his long and illustrious career as an apostle of Christ he said: "I am less than the least of all saints." And when his course had come nearly to an end, in a martyr's death, suffered for his fidelity to Christ, he pronounced himself "the chief of sinners." There we have a model which it were a blessing if we all could copy.

LESSON ON HOSPITALITY.

Passing from His instructive parable on humility, Jesus next taught a lesson on hospitality (lesson verses 12 to 14) bearing against exclusiveness. Let no one stumble by taking verse 12 in strict literalness. It is only a strong way of saying do not confine your invitation to social equals. It is not hard to see that some scriptural assertions are not intended to be taken literally. As where the Master once said, that except a man "hate his father and mother" he could not be His disciple. The sense is that, as the original allows, unless we love our dearest on earth less than we love Him we cannot be His disciples. Jesus always and openly claims the throne of the heart. But that He meant not positively to "hate" father and mother is evident, because He so tenderly loved His own mother Mary. He was too faithful as a friend and set too much store by the society of His friends to put up a bar against inviting them to share hospitality. But this He would urge all the Pharisee that day and on us now, not to wall ourselves about with circles of friends, not to give only to those from whom we expect to get. But open the door to those mentioned in verse 13, and the recompense will be ours, not from those needy ones, but "at the resurrection of the just."

The friendless and poor are forced by their needs to accept what the wealthy give in the way of charity. What the lowly long for is recognition of their manhood and womanhood. Society will never become celestial until a spirit shall come upon the strong and rich and mighty not to stoop to the "poor and maimed and lame and blind" with patronizing pity, but to give them a hand and some of that hospitality which is so lavishly bestowed upon the more fortunate. Great is the closing line of the lesson, telling us these services of hospitality are of such importance that a record of them is made and review of them will be had and a recompense for fidelity will be rendered at the "resurrection of the just." They are not of small account. Consider the poor, and the Lord will not forget us in the time of trouble.

EDUCATED IGNORAMUSES.

Take the old system in its most monstrous form—take learning Latin grammar by heart before translating any Latin author, says Dean Briggs of Harvard university in the October Atlantic. Nobody now defends a practice so stupid; yet that wonderful feat of memory strengthened many a memory for other wonderful feats. The boy who mastered Andrews and Stoddard knew the power of patient effort, the strength of drudgery well done. Through a natural reaction memory is underrated now. Education at the time when memory is trained easiest and best must be saved from the barrenness of memory work and must be "enriched." Even the multiplication table is threatened with banishment. We leave the straight and narrow way, and wobble all over the flowery meadows. We are held down to accuracy so little that it is next to impossible to find a youth who can copy a list of printed names without misspelling. We have boys who cannot spell, teachers who cannot spell, teachers of English who cannot spell, college professors who cannot spell and have a mean opinion of spelling.

FISHING IN CHINA.

In this country the fisherman is a man who uses hook and line or the net in following his profession and folks would stare with wonder to see him start off with a flock of birds to help in catching fish. Yet this is done in China. There the Chinaman may be seen in his sampan surrounded by cormorants which have been trained to dash into the water at his order, seize the fish and bring them to the boat. Should a cormorant capture a fish too large for it to carry to the boat alone, one of its companions will go to its assistance and together they will bring it in.

If the Chinaman wishes to catch turtles he will do so with the aid of a sucking fish or remora. This fish has on top of its head a long disk or sucker by which it attches itself beneath moving objects such as sharks, whales and the bottoms of ships rather than make the effort necessary to independent movement.

The fisherman fastens the remora to a long cord tied to a brass ring about its tail, and when he reaches the turtle ground puts it overboard, taking care to keep it from the bottom of the boat. When a turtle passes near the remora darts beneath him and fastens to his shell. Struggle as he will the turtle cannot loosen the grip of the sucker, and the Chinaman has only to haul in on the line, bring the turtle up to the boat, and take him aboard.—Washington Post.

MARK TWAIN ON THE STUMP.

Mark Twain was never much of a politician. Indeed, what he doesn't know about politics would make a very large library. On one occasion, however, the humorist took part in a campaign so far as to make a little speech. It was in 1880, and Mr. Clemens, who was visiting a friend at Elmira, N. Y., was called on to introduce General Hawley to a republican meeting. In the course of his remarks Mr. Clemens said:

"General Hawley is a member of my church in Hartford and the author of 'Beautiful Snow.' Maybe he will deny that, but I am only here to give him a character from his last place. As a pure citizen I respect him, as a personal friend of years I have the warmest regard for him, as a neighbor whose vegetable garden adjoins mine—why I watch him. As the author of 'Beautiful Snow' he has added a new pang of winter. He is a square, true man in honest politics, and I must say he occupies a mighty lonesome position. So broad, so bountiful is his character that he never turned a tramp empty-handed from the door, but always give him a letter of introduction to me. Pure, honest, incorruptible, that is Joe Hawley. Such a man in politics is like a bottle of perfumery in a glue factory—it may moderate the stench, but it doesn't destroy it. I haven't said any more of him than I would say of myself. Ladies and gentlemen, this is General Hawley."

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In the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx of New York city alone there are 145 miles of asphalt pavement.

The Bowser Troubles

What Caused Mr. Bowser to Give Up Flat Life With All Its Comforts.

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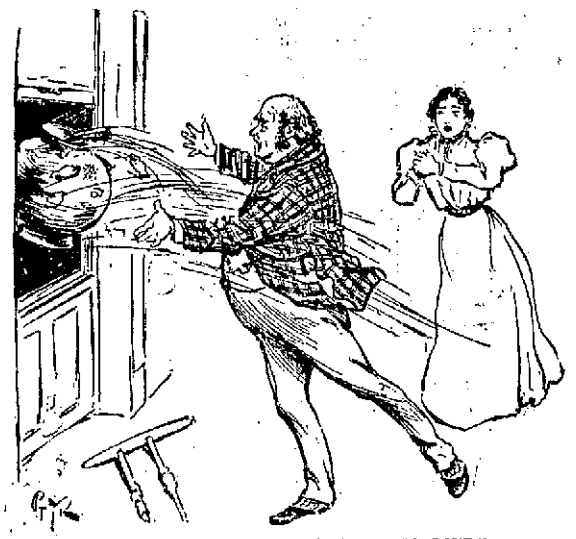
After three or four days Mr. Bowser recovered from the birthday party and the tumble downstairs, and even grew good-natured over the trials and tribulations of flat life. When half a week had passed without a row with any one of the tenants he rubbed his hands together, and said:

"One of the things that make flat life pleasant is the adventures you meet with. There isn't any such thing as monotony about it. Take it with the wakes, birthday parties, receptions, agents, peddlers, the janitress, the children, the dogs, the gossiping and all that, and one lives a week in a day."

"But we'll get out of it as soon as we can," pleaded Mrs. Bowser.

"We'll get out of it at the end of a year, perhaps," he replied. "I've got things down pretty fine at last, and for the next few months I hope to enjoy myself. Don't you notice how quiet the house is to-night. A month ago you couldn't hear yourself speak at this hour of the evening, but these people are getting civilized at last. Take that janitress, for instance. For the first three or four weeks she seemed determined to—"

Some one knocked in an imperious way at the door, and Mr. Bowser



"GRABBED UP ANYTHING HE COULD LIFT."

opened it to find the woman standing there.

"Now, then, Mr. Towser," she began, but he interrupted her with:

"My name is Bowser, as I've told you a hundred times."

"Well, then, Mr. Bowser, if you don't know enough to turn off the water in the bathtub you'd better hire a small boy to show you how. It's run over and is flooding the rooms below, and I warn you that you'll have to pay all the damages."

"Madame, I know my business!"

"Then tend to it."

"The water has not run over."

"I say it has, and the plaster is falling off the ceiling below!"

While they were scrapping about it Mrs. Bowser ran into the bathroom and found that something was wrong on the floor above.

The janitress was disappointed and went away muttering, and Mr. Bowser felt himself injured and walked to and fro and said:

"That's the last straw. I can't lay hands on a woman, but I'll see that vixen's husband to-morrow, and tell him what's what. If she even so much as looks at me from this night on I'll punch his head!"

Mrs. Bowser knew that words would irritate him and she kept silent, and after a few further growls he was ready to sit down to his paper, when the sound of a brass band on the street caught his attention. As he went to the window the sounds came nearer and nearer, and at length he turned and said:

"By the great horn-spoon, but that band is coming right into the house with its infernal tooting! Are we going to have a funeral or a celebration?"

"It's nothing," said Mrs. Bowser, as she went over to him. "You see the man living below has been appointed to an office and his friends have come to give him a send-off."

"And because a hump-back, cross-eyed son of a gun has been appointed to some little $1,500 office a band must come here and squeak and squawk and blow and toot till the rest of the people in the house are driven crazy! I won't stand it!"

"But this isn't our house," she protested.

"Makes no difference. We are tenants here. We have rights. That band is a nuisance, and there is no law to uphold nuisances. I'll go down and take the leader of those tooters by the chin-whiskers and stuff him into his own horn!"

"Mr. Bowser, please—"

"Never! Great Scots, but listen to that! Feel the walls shake! If the rest of the people are fools enough to put up with it they can, but I'll assert my rights!"

He started for the stairs. As he was going down one flight the band was coming up another. Had not providence interfered there would have been a meeting in the hall below and the angel of death might have come flying. All of a sudden there was a cry of fire from the floor above the Bowsers. It was still echoing when a chair was thrown over the banister. Then came a rug, more chairs, a stand and a picture. Mr. Bowser was struck and knocked down and the musicians ceased their noise as they hustled down stairs before the bounding and clattering missiles.

"What in the name of thunder is it!" shouted Mr. Bowser, as he dragged himself up the stairs.

"Everything on fire above!" replied Mrs. Bowser, as she ran to the windows.

Mr. Bowser didn't lose his head. He simply grabbed up anything he could lift and carried it to the window and dumped it out. He had pretty well stripped the two front rooms when a man put his head into the door and shouted that the fire was out and that there was no more danger. A lamp had been upset in the room above and burned one end of a two-dollar rug. An alarm had been turned in and the house was full of firemen. Half a dozen came into the Bowsers' rooms, and one of them looked about and asked:

"Why, you haven't been fool enough to heave your stuff out of the window, have you?"

"Of course I've thrown it out!" indignantly replied Mr. Bowser.

"And broken it all to flinders and probably killed three or four people! Well, you are a daisy, you are!"

"But what right, sir—what right had those people upstairs to yell 'fire!' and upset the whole house! Somebody has got to pay for this!"

They advised him to go and sandpaper his head, and went off whistling, but it was half an hour before the front door was shut on them. Mrs. Bowser had been hiding away in the bedroom with the hysterics, but when all had gone she crept into the front room to find Mr. Bowser looking at the broken-backed sofa, which was the only thing left.

"Well, are you satisfied at last?" he asked, as he caught sight of her.

"But what have I done?"

"Done! Done! Who talked and talked, and coaxed and coaxed, till they got me out of my house and into this flat?"

"Nobody. You were the one who suggested it. I told you how it would be."

"And who put me in a position to be sassed by that cat of a janitress, and insulted by the people above and below, and chucked downstairs—aye! chucked downstairs by a lop-shouldered ignoramus who don't know pancakes from cart-wheels!"

"I begged you not to meddle with them, but you would do it."

She leaned up against the wall and wept. He looked at her for half a minute in silence and then asked:

"Have I got a hat and overcoat?"

"Yes."

"Have you got a hat and cloak?"

"Yes."

"Then follow me!"

And she followed him down the stairs, littered with broken furniture—along the halls where crippled chairs were piled up—through the front door and past the heap of wreck on the sidewalk.

"Where are we going?" she finally ventured to ask.

"Brooklyn!" he replied, as he heaved a sigh.

"But our flat—our furniture?"

"Nevermore!" he said as he bent his head and pressed forward through the darkness. It was the end.

Life of a Car Wheel.

What is the life of a trolley car wheel? The United Traction company of Pittsburgh reports the average life of its wheels to be about 35,000 miles, and estimates that about one-third of this life is secured by prompt grinding when the wheels become flat. This company, as well as some others, buys its wheels with the guarantee of a 33,000-mile life, and if they should require renewing before that time the wheels are replaced at the expense of the manufacturing company, while if the life should prove to be longer the company receives a corresponding credit.

Against Morning Exercise.

Early morning exercise is denounced nowadays by the majority of hygienic teachers. At that time, they say, vitality is at its lowest ebb, and needs the stimulation of food. About midafternoon is the best time for gentle outdoor exercise. At this time, too, it is most desirable that mental labor should cease.

Knowledge Is Power.

Little Elsie—It's so hard to learn to read!

Little Gracie—But I'm going to try, because mamma says I'll be able to read all about the bargain sales in the newspapers.—Puck.

A Terrible Warning.

First Gambler—I've just been readin' the life of Green, the converted gambler. I tell you that man's life is an awful warning to us.

Second Gambler—What happened him?

First Gambler—After he quit cards he most starved.—N. Y. Weekly.

Paris consumes more than 2,000 tons of snails annually.

THE KLONDIKE HUSTLER

A Pioneer Paper Which Records Some Interesting Local News.

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AN IMPOSITION.

Mr. William Ashford, proprietor of the "Monarch" dance hall and saloon, wishes us to notify all people who have left gold dust and nuggets at his place within the last two weeks to call at once and remove the same. He has about 40 bags, bottles and cans which various parties have flung behind his bar, and they are not only in the way, but it is an imposition on good nature to expect him to give them room while he is so crowded for space. The aggregate amount of this "junk" is about half a million dollars. Such parcels as are uncalled for after two weeks will be turned into the hospital fund or handed out to whoever wants to bother to take them away. Mr. Ashford is one of the best natured men in Alaska, and it is not a fair deal to clutter up his space and then turn his saloon into a junk shop.

PAID THE PENALTY.

We learn that one George Mitchell, of Ohio, who was among the party of tenderfeet setting out for the diggings at Snyder's Falls a week ago, has been found dead in a snowdrift and the body robbed of the five cigars and two plugs of tobacco which he exhibited here. He had with him the sum of $900, but this was not taken. He was told by parties here, who offered him five dollars apiece for the cigars, that he would sooner or later fall a victim, but he professed to be perfectly able to take care of himself. We have been smoking sawdust and chewing bark for the last two weeks, and should we run across a man with cigars and tobacco in his pocket we don't believe that we could hold ourself.

SLIGHTLY COOLER.

During the past three or four days the thermometer has stood pretty steadily at 32 degrees below zero, and it is reported that several persons who came here from Florida last fall have suffered from bites and frozen toes. While we don't think a summer hotel would pay here in the winter, there is no occasion for cussing the climate. Sheet-iron stoves can be had at $100 apiece, and six of them will warm any ordinary room in the severest weather. All reports of people being found frozen to death should be taken with many grains of allowance.

HARD LUCK.

We learn that John Tobins, the pioneer miner on Champagne river, will leave for Illinois by the first boat. He has taken out about $200,000 in gold dust and nuggets, and was intending to spend the summer lying in a hammock and smoking two-dollar cigars. A letter has called him home to take possession of a large factory in Chicago left him by a deceased relative, and he feels that he must return to effete civilization and endure all its inconveniences. He says he will never wear a collar and eat with a fork, but we fear he will have to come to it in time. Poor John!

FALSE REPORT.

The report that the Hustler was to raise its subscription price to $250 per year was started by some one who owed us a personal grudge. While we believe our paper is well worth the price, we shall make no advance from present rates, but try and worry along somehow. All gold dust sent in for subscription or advertising should be placed in old beer bottles, if possible, and the corks driven in flush with the top. We can then use them to break the ice on the stove hearth.

A PLEASANT CALL.

The Hustler received a call yesterday from Mr. George Davis, of claim No. 17, on Red-Hat creek. Mr. Davis wanted to buy three or four empty beer kegs to hold the gold dust he had taken out in the last three months, but was unable to find such a thing in town. He informed us that he should leave for the States by the first boat—not that he doesn't love the country, but because he has a longing for an oyster stew and can't be content. After getting a stew he may return.

A BAD MAN.

Monday evening last a miner named Bill McIntosh got drunk and threw a bag of gold dust containing 14 pounds at the proprietor of the Polar Wave saloon and the missile crushed the saloonist's right shoulder and crippled him for several weeks to come. This is the third time Bill has badly injured inoffensive citizens in this manner, and he had better look out for trouble.

OWNER WANTED.

During the past week some one left seven pounds of gold dust in an oyster can in our office, and it has been kicking around under foot ever since. If the owner does not call and take it away within a week we shall heave it into the back yard. This office is no junk shop.

UP AGAIN.

The price of whisky jumped to $1.50 per drink at daylight yesterday morning, and those figures will be maintained until the ice breaks up in the Yukon and a fresh supply is landed. As a substitute we are going to chew a rag soaked in kerosene.

What Was Left.

"Cook, is there any roast beef over from dinner this evening?"

"No, ma'am."

"Well, what is there left in the kitchen?"

"Only the policeman, ma'am."—Illustrated American.

Everybody Is.

Yenst—Are you troubled with headache?

Crimsonbeak—Of course. I am! Everybody is who has it.—Yonkers Statesman.

To my mind not all the gold in the Rand or the diamonds in the De Beers mines could compensate to the nation for the loss it yearly sustains by the immeasurable evil of the drink traffic.—Lady Henry Somerset.

TEMPERANCE NOTES

SALOONKEEPER'S DAUGHTER.

Her Gospel Song Helped to Undo Some of the Evil Wrought by Her Father's Business.

It was evening and Brown's saloon was closely filled with a noisome throng of boys and men, when suddenly above the din a sweet, childish voice arose in song and through the thin partition came the words:

"Take the name of Jesus with you,
Child of sorrow and of woe;
It will joy and comfort give you,
Take it, then, where'er you go."

"That's my daughter Bessie," explained the owner. "I don't take stock in such songs, but she has a praying mother."

"Better hush her up, Brown; she'll hurt your business," whispered a man.

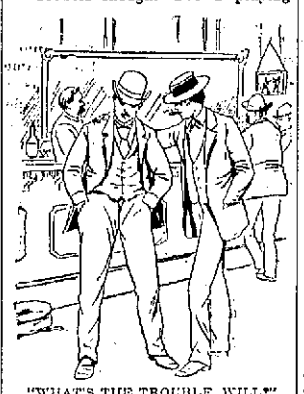
The clear, childish voice again took up the refrain:

"Take the name of Jesus with you,
As a shield from every snare;
If temptations round you gather,
Breathe that holy name in prayer."

A young man standing by the bar resolutely set down his glass and left the room.

"What's the trouble, Will?" questioned a companion.

"Trouble enough. I've a praying



"WHAT'S THE TROUBLE, WILL?"

mother, Tom, who has been all her life praying for me, and I had forgotten till a moment ago that song recalled it all. I am lost, forever lost."

"Not if that song be true, Will. I had a praying mother, myself once, and God knows I loved her, though I have never sought to follow her counsel."

The young men gazed on each other in blank despair.

What is there in the name of Jesus to save?

As if in answer the sweet, childish voice reached them still:

"Oh, the precious name of Jesus,
How it thrills our souls with joy!
When His loving arms receive us,
And His songs our tongues employ."

"I can't give up drink now," said Will, as he clasped his hands in mute despair.

"Oh, Will, let us break away from it altogether; it is destroying our lives."

"If I only could! Oh, if I only could!"

"If that song be true we need not despair. The dying thief was saved on the cross and we haven't got far yet. Come to my room. I've a Bible there in my trunk that mother gave to me."

The young men entered the room and bent over the open book which had been sealed to them so long.

"Whosoever will, let him come. He, every one that thirsteth, come! I came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance." What new and wonderful meaning the words held! How they thrilled the hearts of the young men with hope and courage!

"Though your sins be as scarlet!" that's me," sobbed Will.

"But read on, read on," he says. "They shall be as white as snow." Oh, the beauty of such a religion which can blot out all the iniquity of the past, and preserve us from future evil."

It is three weeks later and in a quiet and humble home far from the din of the city a sad-faced mother is performing her usual round of duties.

"It is so long, now," she sighed, "and then it was a mere line, stating he was well. Oh, God, preserve my boy and bring him into Thy kingdom."

"Good day, neighbor. Here is a letter for you," cried a cheery voice.

"From Will," she said, as she seated herself and tore the envelope.

"Saved. Oh, God, I thank Thee," she cried a moment later, "and my faith had grown so weak. I shall never doubt again, but rest forever in the fullness of His words."

Little Bessie, the saloon keeper's daughter, never knew the wonderful influence exerted by her simple song, but Will and Tom never passed by the attractive room where Brown displayed his choice liquors without thanking God that the owner had a praying wife who had early in life instructed her daughter about Jesus, who is mighty to save.—National Advocate.

Some Startling Figures.

At a recent meeting of the Congregational club, of Chicago, the general secretary gave some startling facts about Chicago saloons. He said: "In one saloon on Madison street, connected with a theater, at seven p. m. one Sunday there were counted 485 young men, and between seven p. m. and nine p. m. 521 more young men were seen to enter. Some of these were standing in a row six deep about a gambling table."

No Cause Known for the Act.

A young man, 33 years of age, employed in a hardware store, who had been drinking freely for some time past, went into a hotel bar in an intoxicated condition and that night shot himself. A paper in its report of the affair says: "No cause is known for the act."

RUM'S WORK IN AFRICA.

What Missionaries Have to Say of the Ruination Brought to the Blackman.

It is infinitely sad that the contact of civilization with the native races of West Africa should have been characterized in the first place by slavery, and later on by the exportation of ardent spirits. It is well that our steamers should carry missionaries to the dark continent, but is it well that the cargo of many a vessel should mainly consist of gin and gunpowder? This was the case with the old steamship Adrian, on which I sailed past the Congo in 1891. In due time we safely reached Banana, at the mouth of the Congo river, and I commenced to see the abominable effects of the fire-water, which in those days was so freely sold. Night was made hideous in the wooden hotel by scenes and sounds of revelry. A dozen bottles of gin could be bought for 60 cents, and the poisonous concoction, so one of my friends informed me, was warranted to kill at 500 yards. The already degraded natives were in part paid for their labor in gin, and they were thus further degraded, demoralized, decimated and damned.

To-day the strength of the spirits sold is greatly diluted, as its poisonous and destructive power was even for trade purposes too serious. When the artificial taste was created, palm wine, which is very slightly intoxicating, could no longer suffice the natives, who were prepared to barter all their possessions for the accursed "fire-water." I have often seen the graves of these poor heathen decorated with the gin bottles they owned during life.

It is a matter of profound gratitude that a restrictive tariff is in some degree lessening the sale on the lower Congo; but still more are we rejoiced that combined Europe, too tardily kind, has drawn a cord of protection round equatorial Africa, forbidding the sale of spirits beyond a certain clearly defined sphere.—Harry Grattan Guinness, M. D., London Regions Beyond (Missionary Union).

As I have witnessed the unutterable horrors of the rum traffic of the west coast, as well as in South Africa, I shall gladly embrace the opportunity to let the civilized world know something of the sickening details of a traffic of which it might be truly said: Slavery slew its thousands, but the rum traffic is slaying its millions. I traveled up and down the coast on boats that were simply wholesale liquor houses—rum in hogsheads, rum in casks, rum in barrels, rum in kegs, rum in demijohns, rum in stone jugs; and the vilest rum that ever burnt its way down human throats.

What an awful many-sided charge the vast cloud of butchered African witnesses will have against the civilized world in the day of judgment! Africa, robbed of her children, rifled of her treasures, lies prostrate before the rapine and greed of the Christian nations of the world. A slave pen and battle field for ages, Christian nations, instead of binding up her wounds, like the good Samaritan; instead of passing by and leaving her alone like Levite and priest, have come to her with 10,000 shiploads of hell's masterpiece of damnation, rum, that is turning her children into human cinders, that has turned the entire west coast into one long barroom, from which it is estimated no fewer than 2,000,000 drunken savages go forth to die of delirium tremens every year. "Gin, gin," is the cry all along the west coast, and, says Joseph Thompson: "Underneath that cry for gin I seem to hear the reproach: You see what Christians have made us." Africa sends to Europe fiber, palm oil, palm kernels, rubber and coffee. Europe sends to Africa powder and balls to slaughter the body and rum to slay the soul. — Rev. Charles Satchell Morris, South Africa.

To my mind the most convincing proof of the absolute unreasonableness of the liquor traffic in mission fields, not to say its unmitigated wickedness, is found in the action of the English government with respect to its East African possessions. In this, their latest acquisition in the dark continent, stringent regulations have been issued, and so far as I have noticed have been enforced, prohibiting the sale of either liquor or firearms to the natives.

When we consider this action in connection with her policy on the west coast, where liquor has been poured in without stint, and where the result has been seen in rebellious uprisings and massacres innumerable, we have the testimony of one of the greatest nations, and certainly the most experienced colonizing power, that liquor for revenue does not pay; that as a simple commercial transaction it is ruinous, expensive, criminal. —Rev. W. R. Hotchkins, British East Africa.

White Fruit House

The year just past has been a prosperous one, but we expect this year will still be better for the trade. We have laid in an extraordinary large line of goods, which we purchased at the very lowest cash price.

SUGARS.

Choice Yellow Extra C Sugar 5¼c lb.
Cut Loaf Sugar, 6¼c lb.

SUGARS.

Coffee A Sugar, 6¼c lb.
Best Granulated Sugar, 6¼c lb.
Powdered Sugar, 6¼c lb.

COFFEE.

We now make a specialty of roasting our best Rio Coffee here at home, and in this way our customers get a much fresher roast than in packages. Besides, you can see what you are buying, as it is loose and not in packages. It is quite a saving to our customers and a much better article.

Good Rio, Green, 12c lb.
Very Best, Green Rio, 14c lb.
Old Government Java, Green, 25c lb.
Rich Mocha, green, 35c lb.

Our Best Roasted Rio, 15c lb.
Roasted Java, 21c lb.
Roasted, Mocha, 31c lb.

TEAS. TEAS. TEAS.

The trouble in China is causing an advance on all grades of Teas. We have laid in a large supply, therefore are able to sell at old price.

Good, Young Hyson, 25c lb.
Extra Good, 40c lb.
Very best Young Hyson, 50c lb.
Gunpowder, good, 40c lb; best, 50c lb.
Tea Dust in 1-lb. packages, 15c lb.

Best, Imperial, 50c lb.
English Breakfast, Best, 60c lb.
Good Oolong 25c lb; best 50c lb.
Japan Tea, 40c; best, 60c lb.
Ceylon Tea, 25c lb.

CANNED GOODS.

California Green Gages, 14c can
California Egg Plums, 14c can.
California Apricots, 16c can.
California Peaches, 17c can.
California White Cherries 22c can

Tidal Wave Tomatoes, 9c can.
Chester Sugar Corn 8c can.
Egyptian Cream Corn, 10c can.
Early June Peas 10c can.
String Beans, 8c can.

DRIED FRUITS.

The market on dried fruits has been affected the same as canned goods.

California Raisins, 9c lb.
Best California Raisins, 11c lb.
California Apricots 12c lb.
California Prunes, 6c and 9c lb.

Evaporated Apples, 10c lb.
Domestic Apples, 7c lb.
Pitted Cherries, 16c lb.
New Currants, 9c lb.
No. 1 Raspberries, 23c lb.

FISH! FISH!! FISH!!!

Family White Fish, bbl., $1.60
Extra White Fish, kit, 60c
No. 1 White Fish, kit, $1.15
Mackerel, kit, $1.35
Labrador Herring 2c each.

Best Mackerel, kit, $2.25
Scotch Herring, keg, $1.25
Holland Herring, keg, $1.00.
Best Georgia Bank Cod Fish, whole, 7c
Summer Cured Cod Fish, 5c.

OILS—HARNESS, NEATSFOOT, LINSEED AND MACHINE.

Harness Oil, 50c gallon
Boiled, Linseed Oil, 80c gallon
Raw, Linseed Oil, 80c gallon
Castor Oil, 70c gal.
Machine Oil, bright, 30c gallon.

Machine Oil, Dark, 25c gal.
Neatsfoot, 60c gallon.
Fish Oil, 40c gallon
Lard Oil, 50c gallon

MAPLE SYRUP, OTHER SYRUPS AND NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Golden Drips 30c per gallon.
Best New Orleans, 40c gal.
Maple Syrup, 75c per gallon.

Good New Orleans Molasses, 20c gal.
Rich Yellow Sorghum, 40c. gal.
Lyndon Maple Syrup in bottles, 35c.

WINES AND LIQUORS, FOR MEDICAL USE ONLY

Kelley Island Catawba, 70c gallon
Kelley Island Port, 80c gallon
California Sherry, 80c gallon.
German Kuemmel, $1.50 gallon.
German Kuemmel, bottles, 90c.

California Angelica, 80c gallon
California Muscatel, 80c gallon
Wines in bottles, 25c and 30c.
Whiskies, new, $1.10 and $1.25 gallon.
Whiskies, old, $1.40 $1.75 and $2.00 gallon.

FINE CUT AND PLUG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Pay Car Fine Cut, 35c lb.
Sweet Cuba Fine Cut, 45c lb.
Hiawatha Fine Cut, 70c lb.
Our Many Cigars, 45c per box.
Artistic Cigars, 65c per box.
Tan Cigars, $1.25 per box.

Horse Shoe, Plug, 45c lb.
Battle Ax, 35c plug; J. T. Plug, 18c plug.
Standard Navy Plug, 35c plug.
Bamboo Smoking, 25c lb.
Golden Star Smoking, 25c lb.
Mail Pouch, 43c lb.

CANDIES OF ALL KINDS.

Pure Stick, per lb. 8c
Pure French Mixed, 8c lb
French Mottoes, 12c lb
Gum Drops, 5c lb

Bon Bons, extra, 10c lb
Bon Bon Fruit, 20c lb
Cinnamon Drops, 10c lb
Peppermint Lozenges, 10c lb

Carpets, Mattings, Oil Cloth, Linoleums and Window Shades

We have a large line and nice assortment of Oil Cloths, Carpets and Window Shades. We keep all grades and prices. The whole corner is devoted to these goods so you can always find a good display at low prices.

Window Shades, good, 12c each.
Window Shades, extra, 20c each.
Window Shades, best, 35c each.
Rag Carpet, good, per yard, 22c.
Rag Carpet, home-made, per yard 28c
Brussels Carpet, good, yard, 85c.
Brussels Carpet, best, yard 75c.

Linoleum, good, $1.00 yard.
Linoleum, best, $1.50 yard.
Floor Oil Cloth, good 50c yard.
Floor Oil Cloth, best, 75c yard.
Ingrain Carpets good, 50c yard.
Ingrain Carpets, 60c yard.
Extra Stripers, per yard 65c.

Be sure and give us a call and we will save you 20 per cent. on above goods.

White Fruit House.

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

GRAIN-O

THE PURE GRAIN COFFEE

Coffee injures growing children even when it is weakened. Grain-O gives them brighter eyes, firmer flesh, quicker intelligence and happier dispositions. They can drink all they want of Grain-O—the more the better—and it tastes like coffee.

All grocers; 15c. and 25c.

THE CLEANSING AND HEALING CURE FOR CATARRH, Is Ely's Cream Balm

Easy and pleasant to use. Contains no injurious drugs.

It is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at once. It Opens and Cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Inflammation.

CATARRH

COLD IN HEAD

Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Large Size 50 cts. at druggists or by mail. Trial size, 10 cents by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street New York.

DR. BULSON,

31 WEST WAYNE ST.,

Practice Limited to Diseases of

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat

Hours:—10 to 6. Telephone 418 Main.

Office 'phone 261. Residence 1047.

Robert Spice,

PLUMBER, STEAM and GAS FITTER...

48 W. MAIN STREET.

The Pennsylvania Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Trains Run by Central Time.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

FROM FT. WAYNE TO	LEAVE	ARRIVE
Carpentier and Chicago	* 3 30 am	* 5 10 pm
Plymouth and Chicago	* 3 30 am	* 7 35 pm
Chicago	* 4 35 am	* 9 22 pm
New York and Washington	* 3 40 am	* 3 25 pm
Youngstown and Pittsburg	* 5 40 am	* 2 25 pm
Mansfield and Lima		12 01 m
Huron and Pittsburg		* 4 00 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago	† 7 30 am	†10 40 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago	†12 15 pm	†12 05 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburg	†12 25 pm	† 3 30 am
Plymouth and Chicago	* 1 10 pm	* 3 15 pm
Lima and Crestline	† 7 10 am	† 3 15 pm
New York and Washington	* 7 15 pm	* 4 00 am
Pittsburg & Philadelphia	* 7 45 pm	* 4 00 pm
Pittsburg & Philadelphia	9 30 pm	4 50 am
Pittsburg & Philadelphia	* 4 45 pm	*10 10 am
New York and Washington	* 4 45 pm	*10 10 am
Valparaiso & Chicago	*10 15 am	* 4 40 pm

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA Ry.
In effect Sept. 30, 1900.

SOUTH BOUND.		
For Grand Rapids and north		2 20 p.m
" " " "		8 30 p.m
" " " "		4 15 p.m
From Richmond arrives		9 40 p.m
SOUTH BOUND		
For Richmond and Cincinnati		12 23 a.m
" " " "		6 45 a.m
" " " "		12 10 p.m
From Grand Rapids arrives		5 50 p.m

*Daily †Daily except Sunday.

WABASH

Wabash Time Table in Effect June 3rd, 1900.

GOING EAST.

No. 2 Fast Eastern Express, daily	5 50 a.m
No. 6 New England Fast Mail daily	11 45 a.m
No. 24 Atlantic Express—daily	6 47 p.m
No. 18 Peru Accom. daily arrive	9 05 a.m
No. 50 Toledo Accom. Sunday's only	7 10 a.m

GOING WEST.

No. 19 Indianapolis Express—daily	5 50 a.m
No. 7 St. Louis Express daily	12 37 a.m
No. 5 Government Fast Mail—daily	5 40 p.m
No. 3 St. Louis Limited—daily	8 20 p.m
No. 51 Peru Accom.—Sunday's only	11 20 p.m

Telephones—Home-Bell No. 6.

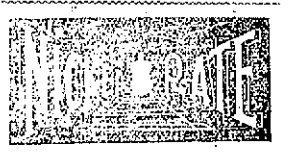
FINDLAY, FORT WAYNE AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

DEPART.

No. 2 Mail and Express (except Sun)	7 05 a.m
No. 42 Local Freight (except Sun)	8 00 a.m
No. 6 Mixed (except Sun.)	2 00 p.m
No. 4 Robison Park Special (Sun. only)	7 00 p.m

ARRIVE.

No. 5 Mixed (except Sun.)	10 05 a.m
No. 3 Mail and Express (except Sun.)	3 10 p.m
No. 31 Local Freight (except Sun.)	5 30 p.m
No. 1 Robison Park Special (Sun. only)	10 35 p.m



9—7-1-1900

All trains arrive at and depart from Van Buren Street, foot of Fifth avenue, Chicago.

Uniformed Colored Porters attend passengers holding first or second class tickets in day coaches on Chicago trains, to bring seasonable [illegible]

Chicago Time.

	DEPART
[illegible]	3 15
[illegible]	7 55
[illegible]	12 05

	DEPART
[illegible]	8 30
[illegible]	12 15
[illegible]	4 55
[illegible]	9 00

Daily except Sunday. Daily except Saturday. Daily except Sunday.

Third Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Nos. 3, 4 and 6 to Chicago, Buffalo, New York and Boston; on Nos. 1, 3 and 5 to Chicago.

Meals are served at "Purple Grotto" Dining Stations and in Nickel Plate Dining Cars at opportune meal hours.

For rates and information, address C. A. Asher, Dist. P. A., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway—Fort Wayne Branch.

SOUTHWARD.	ARRIVE
No. 482 Way Freight	8 50 p. m
No. 458 Chi. Express and Mail	11 45 a. m
No. 410 Detroit and Ind'pls Express	3 50 p. m

NORTHWARD.	DEPART
No. 482 Way Freight	5 55 a. m
No. 458 Through Freight & Mail	11 05 a. m
No. 410 Detroit and Ind'pls Express	5 00 p. m

L. E. & W.—TIME TABLE.

SOUTH.

No. 41 leaves (except Sunday)	7:15 a.m
No. 43 daily (except Sunday)	4:15 p.m
No. 45 leaves (Sunday only)	8:30 p.m
No. 121 Local Freight	5:30 a.m

NORTH.

No. 40 arrives daily (except Sunday)	11:40 a.m
No. 42 (daily except Sunday)	3:35 p.m
No. 44 (Sunday only) arrives	10:15a.m
No. 122 Local Freight	8:45 p.m

SABBATH SERVICES.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE HOURS OF DEVOTION IN THE CHURCHES OF FORT WAYNE.

EPISCOPALIAN.

The services at Trinity Episcopal church on tomorrow will be: Litany, sermon and Holy Communion, 10:45. Evening service and sermon, 7:30. Rev. A. W. Seabrease, rector.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN.

Trinity English Lutheran church—Sunday school, 9:30; preparatory service, 10:15; morning service and communion, 10:45; Luther league, 7:00; evening service, 7:30.

Teachers' meeting Thursday evening at 8. Dorcas society, Friday.

English Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, West Washington and Fulton, Rev. C. F. W. Meyer, pastor—Sunday school, 9:15 a. m.; text, Luke 13, 10-17: "Sanctifying the Holy Day: The Right and the Wrong Way." No evening service.

CONGREGATIONAL.

South Congregational church, corner DeWald and Hoagland avenues—Preaching services, 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., subject of morning discourse, "An Opinion," and evening, "Laws of Life;" the Lord's supper will be served at the close of morning service; Bible school at 9:30 a. m.; junior C. E. at 3 p. m. and senior C. E., 6:30 p. m.

Midweek services on Wednesday evening, 7:30, subject, "Difficulties in Religion." Rev. D. T. Williams, pastor.

Plymouth Congregational church, Rev. J. Webster Bailey, pastor—Morning and evening services at the usual hours; the pastor preaches at both services; Sunday school at 9:30; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:45.

The annual meeting of the church will be held Thursday evening, Oct. 11th.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Services at Wayne Street Methodist Episcopal church tomorrow, conducted by the pastor—9:30 a. m., Sunday school; 10:30 a. m., sermon; 12 m., classes; 3 p. m., Junior League; 6:30 p. m., Epworth League; 7:30 p. m., Autumnal service; Junior League furnishing beautiful songs, etc., assisted by Linden quartet. Short address by the pastor. 7:30 Wednesday, prayer meeting.

Berry street M. E. church.—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; sermon by the pastor, 10:30 a. m., on subject, "Willis Cooper's Appeal, and What Shall Be Done With It;" general class, 12 m.; Junior League, 2:30 p. m; Epworth League, 6:30 p. m.; evening services, 7:30 p. m., which will consist of several numbers by a full choir and orchestra and a short talk by the pastor on "Music—Its Place in Worship."

St. Paul M. E. church, Walton avenue. B. Sawyer, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Quarterly meeting. Preaching at 10:30 by Presiding Elder W. H. Daniel, after which he will administer the sacrament of the Lord's supper. Epworth League at 6:30 p. m.; preaching at 7:30 p. m. by pastor; subject, "Forgiveness."

Trinity M. E. church, Rev. Charles E. White, pastor—Tomorrow is the occasion of the third quarterly meeting. The services of the church will be of the usual order. At 9:30 a. m., Sunday school, F. A. McMahen, superintendent; at 10:30 the pastor will preach on "Encouragement for Life and Labor;" love feast at noon; 3:30 p. m. the Junior Epworth League will meet. Mrs. C. E. White, superintendent; the Epworth League devotional hour, at 6:30 p. m. Rev. W. H. Daniel, the presiding elder of the Fort Wayne district, will preach at 7:30 and conduct the communion service after the sermon.

Simpson M. E. church, corner of Dawson and Harrison streets—Sabbath school, 9:30, E. Graham, superintendent; sermon at 10:30; Epworth League services will be held as usual at 6:30; sermon at 7:30. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening. The second lecture of the course will be delivered on Thursday evening by Rev. B. L. Seamon, on the subject, "Rome, the Eternal City."

PRESBYTERIAN.

First Presbyterian church, Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D., pastor.—Public worship, with sermon, at 10:45 a. m. The evening service will be resumed at 7:30 and the pastor will give the first of a series of lectures on one of the books of the New Testament. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 p. m.; prayer meeting, Wednesday, at 7:30 p. m.

Westminster church, West Berry street, two and one-half squares from the court house.—At 10:30 a. m., sermon by the pastor, Rev. J. L. Leeper, D. D.; theme, "Back of Christ." At 7:30 p. m., a discourse illustrated by the stereopticon, on "The Source of the Jordan." The pastor explored all the sources of the Jordan and took many photographs of great biblical and historic interest. Sunday school at 12 m., and Sr. C. E. at 6:30 p. m.

Third Presbyterian church, hall at No. 540 Calhoun street, between Suttenfield street and Woodland avenue.—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; O. B. Fitch, superintendent. Morning service at 10:45 a. m.; subject, "How to Become Rich and How to Keep Yourself Poor." Christian Endeavor at 6:45 p. m. Evening service at 7:30; subject of sermon, "Nobodies and Somebody." The pastor and Elder James English will attend the synod of the Indiana meeting at Crawfordsville, Monday evening, Oct. 8. The Wednesday evening prayer meeting will be in charge of an elder. The ladies' social tea with Mrs. O. B. Fitch, 407 Calhoun street, Thursday afternoon.

Bethany Presbyterian church, corner Boone and Fry streets; Rev. J. C. Breckinridge, pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; regular preaching services, conducted by the pastor, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting at 7:30 Wednesday evening. Sunday school teachers' meeting Wednesday, at 6:30 p. m.

CHURCH OF CHRIST.

West Jefferson Street Church of Christ, Rev. Edgar William Allen, pastor—10:30 a. m., sermon, "Common Sense in Church Life and Work;" 7:30 p. m., "Paul in Paphos," the third in the series "Paul in the Cities;" 9:30 a. m., rally day of the Sunday school; 6:30 p. m., Christian Endeavor; Monday night, address by Dr. W. D. Parr, "Why I am a Methodist;" Tuesday night, business meeting of the Endeavor society at the parsonage; Wednesday night mid-week service; subject, "The Discipline of Suffering," C. W. Holverstott, leader; Thursday afternoon, Ladies' Aid society tea at the church; Thursday night, the bicycle club will have its last run for this year; Friday night the young people of the congregation spend an evening studying China.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Bethel Evangelical church, corner DeWald and Clinton streets—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., William Mertz, superintendent; preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; preaching in the English language both morning and evening; Y. P. A. at 6:30 p. m.; subject, "Rich Toward God;" leader, Lizzie Schoch; mid-week services: Prayer meeting Wednesday and Thursday evenings, 7:30; the Ladies' Aid society will meet in the church to hold their regular monthly business meeting. Rev. J. H. Evans, pastor.

UNITED BRETHREN.

Calvary U. B. church, corner Harmer and East Lewis streets, J. W. Lake, pastor—Sunday services: Sunday school, 9:30 a. m., Allen A. Bowser, superintendent; Busy Bees' meeting, 2:30 p. m., Mrs. C. H. Platt, superintendent; Young Ladies' Missionary society will meet at 2:30 p. m., Mrs. Lily Lake, superintendent; Y. P. C. U. services at 6:45 p. m., Miss Winnie Hicks, leader; preaching services, 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.; mid-week prayer meeting Wednesday, 7:45 p. m.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

First Church of Christ, Scientist—Services at 10:30 a. m. in Harmony hall, 20 West Berry street; subject, "Doctrine of Atonement;" golden text: "God is faithful, by whom ye were called unto the fellowship of his Son Jesus Christ our Lord. " " But of him are ye in Christ Jesus, who of God is made unto us wisdom, and righteousness, and sanctification, and redemption." 1 Corinthians, 1:9, 30.

AFRICAN METHODIST.

African M. E. church—Rev. Alexander Smith, pastor—Hours of services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; Junior Christian Endeavor at 3 p. m.; Senior Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m.; prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 7:30.

Y. W. C. A.

The Young Women's Christian association meeting Sunday at 4 o'clock will be held in the gymnasium building, 51 West Berry street; a symposium on "The Relation of a Perfect Body to the Various Phases of a Woman's Life" will be presented by several speakers; there will be music by a ladies' trio. Classes are being formed in English, French, German, Bible study, gymnasium work, shorthand, penmanship, plain sewing, etc. Those desiring to enter one or more classes should register this week.

FREE METHODIST.

Free Methodist church, 208 East Creighton avenue—Preaching by the pastor at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school at 3 p. m.; Holiness meeting Monday night; class meeting Tuesday night; prayer and praise meeting Thursday night. Rev. P. S. Shoemaker, pastor.

RAILROAD Y. M. C. A.

General meeting at 3 p. m., to which both ladies and gentlemen are invited to hear Rev. J. H. Evans; Bible study at 4 p. m., in charge of the general secretary; regular monthly meeting of the committee of management on Monday evening; annual election will occur at same time. J. W. Burns, general superintendent.

BAPTIST.

First Baptist church (Baptist tabernacle), Rev. L. L. Henson, pastor—The pastor will preach as usual Sunday morning and evening; the Lord's supper will be administered at the close of the morning service; Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; juniors, 4 p. m.; at 6:30 p. m. the B. Y. P. U. will hold their annual rally.

On Tuesday evening the Indiana Baptist convention will begin its annual meeting.

REFORMED CHURCH.

Services at Grace Reformed church Sabbath morning, at 10:30; Sabbath school at 9:30. No evening services. A. K. Zartman, pastor.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

St. Joseph's chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital), Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain—Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.; weekly services, 8 a. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith, Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor—Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Patrick's, corner DeWald and Harrison, Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Thomas Mungovan, assistant—Sunday services: Mass at 7:45 and 10:30 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets, Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth—Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Very Rev. John Guendling, V. G., pastor; Rev. J. H. Bathe, chancellor; Rev. John Durham, assistant; Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, assistant—Masses at 6, 8, 8:30 (children's services) and 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 2 p. m.; vespers at 3 p. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw, Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor—Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

Church of the Precious Blood, corner of Barthold and Fourth streets, Rev. Francis Nigsch, pastor—Morning mass at 7:45 a. m.; high mass, with sermon, at 10:00 a. m. and vespers at 3 p. m.

GERMAN LUTHERAN.

Emmanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street, Rev. C. Gross and Rev. Philip Wambsganss, jr., pastors—Sunday services, 10:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. John's Lutheran church, corner Washington boulevard and Van Buren street, Rev. H. P. Dannecker, pastor—Services (German), 10:00 a. m.; services (German) for children, 2 p. m.; services (English), 7:30 p. m.

German Lutheran Zion's Congregational church, Creighton avenue and Hanna street, Rev. H. Chr. Luehr, pastor—Services, 10:00 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

Evangelical Lutheran Concordia congregation, southwest corner of Fletcher and Alliger streets.—Sunday services: Preaching at 10 o'clock a. m. and Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. No evening service during the summer. Rev. August Lange, pastor.

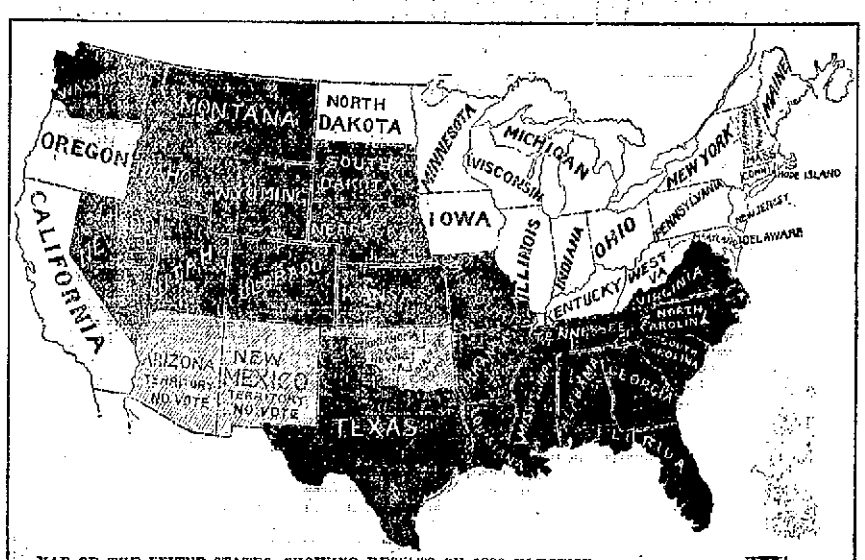
St. Paul's, on Barr street, Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor—Sunday services, 10:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Grace Lutheran church, corner Pontiac and Gay streets, Rev. J. F. Miller, pastor—Services, 10:00 a. m.; services for children, 2:00 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland, Rev. J. A. Bolin, pastor—Sunday services, 10:00 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

IN 1896—THE ELECTION—IN 1900

If You Think You Know How It's Going, Cut This Out, Fill It In and Preserve.



MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, SHOWING RESULTS OF 1896 ELECTION. BRYAN STATES BLACK. M'KINLEY STATES WHITE.

The Results In 1896.

STATES, With Number of Electoral Votes.	M'KINLEY. Elect. votes.	M'KINLEY. Popular Plurality.	BRYAN. Elect. Votes.	BRYAN. Popular Plurality.
ALABAMA....11			11	76,570
ARKANSAS....8			8	72,591
CALIFORNIA..9	8	2,797	1	
COLORADO....4			4	134,882
CONNECTICT. 6	6	53,545		
DELAWARE...3	3	9,630		
FLORIDA.....4			4	21,443
GEORGIA.....13			13	31,141
IDAHO.....3			3	16,868
ILLINOIS.....24	24	143,498		
INDIANA.....15	15	18,161		
IOWA.....13	13	65,552		
KANSAS.....10			10	12,209
KENTUCKY...13	12	281	1	
LOUISIANA...8			8	55,198
MAINE.....6	6	45,777		
MARYLAND..8	8	32,221		
MASSACHU'S..15	15	173,265		
MICHIGAN....14	14	56,868		
MINNESOTA...9	9	53,875		
MISSISSIPPI..9			9	58,729
MISSOURI....17			17	58,729
MONTANA.....3			3	32,043
NEBRASKA....8			8	13,576
NEVADA.....3			3	6,449
NEW HAMP....4	4	35,794		
NEW JERSEY.10	10	87,092		
NEW YORK....36	36	268,469		
N. CAROLINA.11			11	19,266
N. DAKOTA....3	3	5,649		
OHIO.....23	23	47,497		
OREGON.....4	4	2,117		
PENNSYLV'A.32	32	295,073		
RHODE ISL'D. 4	4	22,978		
S. CAROLINA..9			9	49,517
S. DAKOTA....4			4	183
TENNESSEE...12			12	17,495
TEXAS.....15			15	202,914
UTAH.....3			3	51,033
VERMONT....4	4	40,490		
VIRGINIA.....12			12	10,311
WASHING'T'N. 4			4	12,493
W. VIRGINIA. 6	6	11,187		
WISCONSIN...12	12	102,612		
WYOMING....3			3	583
TOTAL.....447	271	1,503,046	176	966,240

Estimate of Vote In 1900.

M'KINLEY. Electoral Votes.	M'KINLEY. Popular Plurality.	BRYAN. Electoral Votes.	BRYAN. Popular Plurality.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

(Compiled by John C. Heller & Co., abstracters, 32 East Berry street.)

—City.—

Thelka Neeber to John Neeber, lot 4 White's sub. of Lillie's outlots 10 to 14 and 26, for $500.

—Country.—

Theodore M. Rudisill to John S. Waters, furlong part section 31, northwest quarter of southeast quarter, section 31, and east 13.33 acres northeast corner of section 4, all in Perry township, for $1.

Andrew and Mary C. Rowley to Wm. H. and Harriet M. Timbrook, part section 28, Springfield township, for $900.

One of the new things in the jewelry line this season is the introduction of delicately carved ivory into the bits of filigree work with which women delight to adorn their costumes.

FEAR W. C. T. U. SPEECH.

Wichita, Kas., Oct. 5.—The official board of the First Methodist church, of which Governor Stanley and other republican state officials are members, yesterday turned down the national lecturer of the W. C. T. U. from speaking in their church for fear she would say something in her speech that would injure the cause of the republican party. The board made no secret of that being the reason. Mrs. Hoffman, national lecturer for the W. C. T. U., was to lecture in that church Sunday night, and the officers had given her permission to do so, but they learned she was to "roast" the canteen law, so they withdrew their invitation, and now she will have to hunt for a new hall. Many white-ribbon people are in the Methodist church and they threaten to withdraw. It is said that 80 per cent. of the members are republicans.

BLACK BASS ARE BEING CAUGHT

This is the ideal time to go fishing. Why not call on us and get a new outfit of Fishing Tackle? Spinners, the new bass bait, 50c and up.

THE RANDALL WHEEL CO.,
4t3 31 West Berry St.

It's a Serious Thing

For a woman to come to that period known as change of life. It is almost always a period of suffering, and the derangement of mind and body is sometimes so great that the family life is utterly marred by the "unhappy" wife and mother. At such a time every woman needs just the help that is given by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It works with Nature, soothes the nerves by nourishing them, and cures diseases of the delicate organs. In brief, it makes weak women strong; sick women well.

"Favorite Prescription" contains no alcohol, neither opium, cocaine, nor any other narcotic.

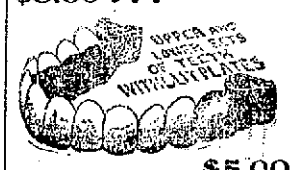
"I have taken four bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' for female weakness and change of life," writes Mrs. Lizzie A. Bowman, of New Matamoras, Washington Co., Ohio. "Before I began taking it I could not do anything. I had such pains in my head and in the back of my neck that I thought I would lose my mind. Now I can work every day and do not suffer. I recommend 'Favorite Prescription' to all women suffering in the period of change of life. It is the best medicine I have ever found."

Every woman should send for a *free* copy of Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser. Send 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing *only* for the book in paper covers, or 31 stamps for cloth, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

BRIDGE WORK.

Why wear partial plates when you can have Bridge Work, which is permanent, lasting and durable, and gives better satisfaction than plates at any price?

$5.00 . . .



. . . $5.00

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is the only method in dental science for supplying teeth that is permanent and lasting. It is a system which permits of the fullest enjoyment while eating. The teeth supplied are stationary, and look like your own teeth and with moderate care will last a life time. We make no charge to show you specimens of this work and give the fullest explanations.

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Open evenings and Sundays.

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Telephones 1258 and 226 Main.

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Insurance, Real Estate, and Loans,
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Fort Wayne, Ind.

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HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK.
Capital $200,000. Surplus $250,000.
The Hamilton National Bank will pay interest at the rate of two (2) per cent. per annum on certificates of deposit if left four month.
President—Charles McCulloch.
Cashier—John Mohr, jr.

CAPITAL $350,000.
SURPLUS $140,000
THE OLD NATIONAL BANK
S. W. Corner Calhoun and Berry Sts.
Stephen B. Bond, President.
Oliver P. Morgan, Vice President.
Jared D. Bond, Cashier.
Charles E. Bond, Assistant Cashier.

White National Bank,
Corner Wayne and Clinton Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000
SURPLUS, $70,000.
Safe Deposit Boxes for rent.

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COLLECTION AND LOAN AGENT,
James E. Graham,
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Stenographer and Notary Public in office. 'Phone 615 Main.

PHYSICIAN.

DR. B. GARD—To ladies suffering from ailments peculiar to their sex may consult me free of charge at my office, 14 W. Wayne St. Telephone 464.

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